POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 26, 1899.

TROUT FARMING,

atching Trout Not Difficult-Dr. C. H. Barbour, the Vermont Expert, Tells

up until you fill the pan or repeat every two or three days as the females become ripe until you have what eggs you need. Fecundation takes place by what is term-ed endosmosis, and is wholly mechanical, as it were. Now take the eggs from the as it were. Now take the eggs from the pan and place them in the hatching trougb. You may brush them with a feather into a smaller vessel containing water, but avoid all jar or accident. Place them so that they will fill the little squares and not lie piled one upon another, but have the trough so placed that the water will just run with a slight concrent. Now every day or two pick out that the water will just run with a slight ourrent. Now every day or two pick out any eggs that may die and in from 50 to 60 days you will see thousands of baby trout, each true to instinct trying to hide his head until the tails of these little fry remind one of a field of waving grain. After awhile the sack (nature's food sup-ply) is absorbed and they rise in the water. Now you will say I must feed them. Don't. Just let them alone until they begin to eat each other, then take your trout fry and place them in a re-ceiving pond, which you had previously prepared and in which you are to let them remain. If some wiseacre comes cultural College.
Cultural College.<

THE SHEEP FLOCK. PLAN OF CHEAP GREENHOUSE. One of the American Agriculturiet's Convenience That Gives Half the Pleasure and Profit in Gardening. Prize Articles on the Care and Man-

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When They Need an Extra Application straw, and the sheep will do better, as they like a change of feed. But in addi-tion to this a breeding ewe should have two or three pounds of roots fed in one or two rations, increasing this quantity as parturition draws near, and after that period as much as she cares to eat. Where roots are not available, wheat bran manures, at the same time applying water enough to carry the fertilizer where Where roots are not svaliable, wheat bran will take their place to good advantage. In fact, for increasing the flow of milk no food will excel wheat bran. It is also desirable to feed the ewe some grain for about two months before dropping her lambs. One ration of about two pounds per head is sufficient. Jats are as suit-able as any, or cats mixed with peas or corn. Sometimes before the ewe is shorn she will be put on fresh and succulent grass. Before doing so, she should be what is called tagged, or the wool clipped from the hind legs, to prevent her getting dirty and nasty for the lamb to get its food. Then sheep require salt. It is better to attend to this matter regularly once a week, or what is better, to have rook salt at all times within their reach. There is but little more to be said, only while the ewe is suckling her young she

WHEN DRESSING FOWLS.

Them Perfectly Clean.

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HOW TO SAVE THE FEATHERS.

escription of a Nonpatented, Service- Land That Would Be Improved by Being able and Cheap Hay, Stock and Log Rack. I saw some time ago a request for a ombination wagon ladder, stock rack,

HANDY COMBINATION.

Drier Should Be Planted. It is a popular belief that trees about a house tend to make it damp. It is true that after heavy rains a dwelling with trees surrounding it takes more time to dry out than one not so surrounded. On the contrary, it is just as true that where trees are the soil is very much drier than it would be otherwise. Some years ago the daily papers had much to say of the drainage of a malarious district in Rome by the planting largely of the fast-grow-ing blue gum tree of Australia, Eucalyp-tus globulus. There is no deubt that this rapid-growing tree would quickly ohange the character of a half-swamp, as it grows fast and has thick foliage. When there is a lot of trees full of foliage there is great call for moisture from the ground. The roots are drawing it in con-tinually, and this in the long run ac-compliances as much as a system of draincombination wagon ladder, stock rack, etc. I send you a sketch of mine, or part of it, rather. Anyone handy with tools can make it, and it need not cost over \$2 for bolts and iron. I made mine, and would not part with it for several times its cost. Make it any length desired; mine is 16 feet—long enough for two horses, and to haul 15 head of 200-pound hogs. The sills G. Fig. 1, are 2 by 8, red elm, and the uprights A and B, Fig. 2, should be heavy at the bottom and taper to 2 by 2 as the top. They fasten in the



USEFUL COMBINATION.

rollers with bolts. They are the only bolts that have to be removed in chang-ing from one to the other. The balance of it I made out of linn. It is light; one man can handle it easily. Have the bot-tom boards to fit snugly, but do not nail them

tom boards to fit snugly, have the bot-them. By using the main body C, Fig. 1, with two extra bolsters F, Fig. 2, you have a good log rigging. For the stock rack, taper the posts. Use linn boards. Have your blacksmith make eight square sockets, 1½ by 2½ inches, to bolt on sides of sills G. Use one-quarter-inch bolts for these. I used old buggy tires. Make end.gates like the side, D, Fig. 2. Use rods also. Make two light gates for partitions; it makes three pens. Hogs cannot crowd then. Hooks and staples will do for two middle gates. E, Fig. 4, is one side for wagon ladders. Have the arms notched just enough to set square on the sill after the round ends are in the two-inch hole on opposite side. You can I sides of sills G. Use one-quarter-inch bolts for these. I used old buggy tires. Make end-gates like the side, D, Fig. 2. Use rods also. Make two light gates for partitions; it makes three pens. Hogs cannot crowd then. Hooks and staples will do for two middle gates. E, Fig. 4, is one side for wagon ladders. Have the arms notched just enough to set square on the sill after the round ends are in the two-inch hole on opposite side. You can also have extra sideboards, tight, for hauling wood, corn, etc. One man can unfold this combination. Store it in a small place. You can surely find a dry place for it. This is my own invention, not patented, and if you use it once you will like it. MANURING FRUIT TREES.

of Soluble Fertilizers.

Dash Changed to Crank Churns.

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TREES FOR DRAINAGE.

Drier Should Be Planted.

There are a large number of butter

FIG. 1.

Milking in Fly Time.

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make himself.

of the two supports on which the bear-

ings rest. In the second figure an iron

second figure an iron fly-wheel such as is found on an old cider

The

It is a great advantage to trees that have blossomed freely and set much fruit akers who to give them extra lications of soluble

LADDER ON WHEELS.

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ATT ...

Can Be Used Where Other Ladders Bave No Support and Can't Be Mended With Safety.

I have often thought that a ladder like inave often thought that a ladder makes mine-call it a st pladder-on wheels, should be in every orchard of any importance. A man can move it around the outside of a tree and get the large,



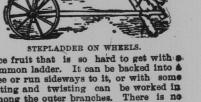
nice fruit that is so hard to get with a common ladder. It can be backed into a tree or run sideways to it, or with some tilting and twisting can be worked in among the outer branches. There is no patent on it. I had one 20 years ago and here now have one now. This is really a handy style of ladder,

and if properly made is safe to use where another ladder has no support and can't be used with safety.

NOT A GOOD RATION.

Cut Straw Diminishes Milk Flow and Otherwise Injuries Dairy Cows.

Otherwise Injuries Dairy Cows. Generally right after the threshing machine has pulled out of the barnyard the cattle are turned in to pick up the scattered heads and loose wheat and eas as much as they wish from the straw stack. There is nothing so detrimental to the flow of milk as straw, specially oat straw. I have known milch cows that were giving two and a half to three gal-lons of milk a day, in two weeks to de-crease to less than a gallon a day. Not that they were fed on straw. They had good fresh fall pastures, but they were allowed to eat from the straw stack also. I know by experience that nothing allowed to eat from the straw stack also. I know by experience that nothing gives the butter such a obcesy taste and smell, besides making it much harder to churn, as feeding the cows oat straw. He also dries up the flow of milk much. will use only the old-



complishes as much as a system of drain-age would do. I have myself witnessed the great change brought about by the cutting down and clearing of trees from a low piece of land. What was a fairly a low piece of land. What was a land dry place while the trees stoed became almost a swamp. It is not as easy to start evergreens in such a spot as it is deciduous trees; otherwise they would be

These sneep innabit the mountainous regions of northern Africa up to Nubia. This is a kind of wild sheep which has received its specific name from the long mane which covers the fore part of its body. Captured young, it can easily be tamed and trained. The old bucks, however, are very vicious. These animals attain an average height of 871/2 inches

and the length of the body is from 60 to 65 inches, without measuring the tail. The engraving herewith represents a pair of these sheep living at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin, Germany. It is not



A PAIR OF AFRICAN FRILLED SHEEP.

known whether the frilled sheep have relation with the domestic mals of Africa. Skeletons of these sheep are found in the Egyptian museums, and these quadrupeds are represented in different old Egyptian designs. It seems that these animals have to be considered as tamed, but not as domesticated.— American Agriculturist.

Remember Last Spring. Sear in mind how the roads were last pring and fix them before another spring

We have grown the cow peas in our experimental grounds for several years, and have used in all five different varieand have used in all five different varie-ties, namely: Whip-poor-will, Southern Clay, Black Eyed, Warren's Extra Early and New Era. These varieties were all much too late for Ontario conditions; in fact, none of them have produced pods, and usually they have not reached the blossoming stage. In some seasons they have been sown at the same time as our common pass, and at others somewhat later. From our experience so far with

be dipped in some sheep dip that will insure their destruction. Give them all the exercise convenient.-J. L. Tolton, Guelph, Ont., in American Agriculturist How to Pick the Feathers and Keep The accompanying illustration show

ne of the cleanest and most convenien ways to pick the feathers from a fowl and keep them clean in the operation. A and keep them clean in the operation. A barrel has a hole made in one side, as shown, and below it is tacked a leather

lip or spout. The dotted line shows the position inside of two supports, between

plants should not be exposed too long to the flerce rays of the sun. Liquid manure may be applied once a week to all vigor-ous growing plants, and will increase the size of the flowers. which the fowl is laid while being pick

Poorly-Fattened Poultry.

ed. The head projects from the opening, and all blood drains into the pail outside and all blood drains into the pail outside the barrel. As the feathers are pluoked they fall into the bottom of the barrel, and are thus entirely unstained. The ploker sits on a box or stool at one side of the barrel. If more room is desired within the barrel, saw off the top down It is impossible to walk through the It is impossible to walk through the markets at any time without seeing large quantities of extremely poor turkeys, fowl and chlokens. It is seldom that one sees a poorly fattened hog in the market. If it is pays to stuff with corn a hog that won't net his feeder five cents a pound dressed, why isn't it good business sense to use some of that corn to fatten a hird within the barrel, saw on the top down nearly to the middle, thus giving a larger opening. Hen's feathers do not bring a large sum, but they should always be saved, either for home use or for the sum which they will bring, which is really clear cain

to use some of that corn to fatten a bird that will bring twice as much per pound? Will the same corn make twice as much per politicity pounds of pork as poultry? If not, it would seem wiser to put the corn where it will do the most good.—Rural New

Foul Feet in Dairy Cows.

clear gain.

Standa

the roots can get it. Most fruit trees suffer from lack of water in the soil dursuffer from lack of water in the soil dur-ing the season when they are forming the seeds. The chief requisite for the shells of all stone fruits is potash. But it requires a great amount of water in the soil to enable the roots to use it. Trees get but little penefit from the average summer rains, as they only wet down a few inches, and under the foliage the ground is often almost dury after a heavy few inches, and under the foliage the ground is often almost dry after a heavy shower, the leaves absorbing and hold-ing so much of it. This watering of bear-ing trees will not, however, make un-necessary the thinning of fruit where the setting has been too large. If one-half the fruit is removed before the seeds begin to form, what is left will develop into much finer specimens than can be secured without thinning. A bearing tree never makes so much wood growth as one that is not bearing. By thinning the fruit each year the tendency to grow foliage and wood rather than fruit is ohecked, and most trees which bear only every other year may thus be trained to the habit of annual bearing, thus giving crops when the fruit is dear as well as when it is only a drug on the market.— American Cultivator.

There is but little more to be said, only while the ewe is suckling her young she requires generous treatment, so that the lamb may not be stunted in its growth for the want of its dam's milk. In about a week or ten days after the ewes are shorn, if any ticks on the flock they will now be on the lambs, the lambs should be dinned in some sheap din that will

Timely Garden Notes. Watch a sod orchard. It will begin to

fall before you know it. Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are impatient

of wet feet. Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil and also conserves Potash is the chief fertilizer to be ap-FIG. 2. ess is used. It is adapted to a small

hurn .- Orange Judd Farmer.

Potash is the chief farilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly after they come into bearing. Only cultivated crops should be allow-ed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. Nitrogen can be obtained cheapest by means of thorough tillage (to promote nitrification) and nitrogenous green manures. Milking in Fly Time. The perpetual switching of a cow's tail into the milker's face and eyes is ex-tremely annoying, aside from the liability of getting dirt switched from the tail into the milk pail. Some milkers tie the ow's tail to her leg. but the flies make the cow so uneasy that she will soon switch her tail loose, or else will break into a run. The best way to keep flies-from a cow is to rub a little grease over-her back and sides, and a very little will be enough. Then spread over her branches cut from the trees, allowing the green leaves to extend down her sides. manures. The remedy for these apple failures is to out down many of the orchards. For the remainder, the treatment is cultiva-tion, fertilization, spraying—the trinity of orthodox apple growing. Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop can then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil, and as a green manure.—Prof. Bailey. green leaves to extend down her sides. The milker can then milk in comfort. It.

When to Harrow Land.

will need a fresh branch every two or three days, keeping it in water when not used as a shade for the cow.—American When to Harrow Land. Land should be harrowed after plow-ing before the clods become hard and difficult to crush, and the surface made as fine as possible. Frequent harrowing of lands already planted will check the loss of water. Orchards, especially those containing bearing trees, will be greatly benefitted by harrowing at brief intervals until midsummer. The disk harrow is best adapted to clayey soils. The disks should be set at such an angle that the Cultivator. Buckwheat in Orchards. There is no grain crop that can be grown in orchards to better advantage than buckwheat. It is not exhaustive and should be set at such an angle that the entire surface will be tilled. If the land has been put in the proper condition early in the season a spike tooth or smoothing harrow will be all that is needed during the summer.—Farmers' Review. All Extra Work Counts.

it will do the most good.—Rural New Yorker. **Foal Feet in Dairy Cows. I have had some experience with foul Simple Fian for Reeting Flasts.** Cuttings taken in August for winter house plants should be rooted in the usual manner in a propagating bed arranged for the purpose. This is proto-able in the conservatory, but for those who have not such a good placed for this work the "saucer system of rooting" is recommended, which consists of flat pans or saucers in which is placed a couple of in this sand, which is kept constantly wet and in the sun. It is highly import-ant that the sand be kept wet during the entire time of rooting.

A State of the second

issnioned dash churn, believing that it gives the best results, quality and quan-tity of butter considered. The great fault of the dash churn is the labor of operat-ing it, so much of the exerted force of the operator being lost on account of no machinery to utilize it as in the crank them. Save your straw for your young stock; they will do well on it if you give them some ground corn along with it. Feed your cows middlings, with good Feed your cows middlings, while good clover or timothy hay, or, what is better yet, corn fodder or silage. I know of no better dry feed for milch cows than corn fodder. Feed them that. Keep oat straw away from them and there will be no decrease in the flow of milk in the fall and winter.—Beatrice M. Ebbinghaus, in Ohio Farmer.

Serious Menace to Health.

It would be safe to say that preservatives in anything to be eaten, in the shape of boracic acid, salycilic acid, formalin, and the whole family, are damage to the health of those who eat them, says New York Farmer. No numdamage to the heath of the total of the means and the means the mean of the mean of the means and medical men who are willing to sell an opinion on these subjects should have any weight with sensible people. There has been a good deal of such dirty work done, and by men who rate themselves as authorities in such questions, but such opinions have no weight among their professional brethren whose opinions are not for sale. It seems a pity that such men can have any standing among their honest and conscientious brethren, and if the truth could be fully known we opine such would be found to be the case. FIG. 1. churn. In Figs. 1 and 2, dash churns are converted into crank churns. In the de vice shown in Fig. 1 an old buggy wheel can be used for the fly-wheel. All the iron work, such as the crank shaft, bear-ings, pitman, etc., can be made by any blacksmith at a small expense. The framework any farmer will be able to make himself. The two posts used in the first device need not be very large or heavy, but just wide enough to permit the wheel to turn inside case.

Small Celery Is Best.

Small Celery Is Best. There is a great difference in the quality of celery, and this makes the size a matter of comparatively little account. The giant varieties of celery are now superseded in favor of dwarf kinds that are crisp and nutty in flaver. Something, however, depends on the soil and method of growing. A moist soil makes the celery grow much fuller of its native juices than one which is dry. The soil can hardly be too rich, for the quicker the growth the too rich, for the quicker the growth the better it is, whatever the variety. Celery that is any way stunted in growth becomes stringy, and if it is checked by drought it will have comparatively little of the characteristic celery flavor.

A Word of Warning.

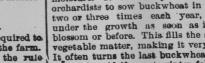
The continued use of stimulant fertili-The continued use of stimulant fertili-zers will eventually exhaust the soil of its natural fertility; hence it is poor-conomy to apply them continuously. It has been said that stimulant manures. "enrich the father, but impoverish the son." This is literally true, as has been demonstrated in the case of clover son." This is literally true, as has been demonstrated in the case of clover. Clovers will appropriate all the potash. and phosphoric acid which may be liber-ated to them by lime or plaster. Con-tinued cultivation on these lines has been known to exhaust the two ingredients mentioned and to make the lands clover

than buckwheat. It is not exhaustive and its broad leaves shade the soil so that it. does not make the land dry as other grain crops do. Besides, one of the effects of buckwheat growing is to keep the soil mellow so that every rain will soak into-the soil instead of remaining on the sur-face until winds and sun dry out the molsture. It is the practice of some orchardists to sow buckwheat in orchards two or three times each year, plowing under the growth as soon as it was in blossom or before. This fills the soll with vegetable matter, making it very porous. regetable matter, making it very porous. It often turns the last buckwheat growth to humic add if a very minter falls.

Corn in the Orchard.

Ground Bene for Layers. The use of ground bone in the poultry, yard should be encouraged. With ground bone in reach of the poultry, there is no danger of the egg-eating habit assuming large proportiens, and it is doubtful it the habit will be practiced at all, where ground bone is accessible. We have noticed that when the fowls are thus supplified they even lose their liking for broken egg shells, which is certainly an indication that ground bone is effective. —Farmers' Review.

It is always the extra work required to



to humic acid if a wet winter follows.

-Farmers' Review.

mentioned and to make the lands clover-stok.-National Stockman.

