

TROUT FARMING.

Matching Trout Not Difficult—Dr. C. H. Harbour, the Vermont Expert, Tells How the Work is Performed.

The first thing needed is an unfailing water supply of pure water from a spring if possible. If from a stream, take proper precautions against any overflow that will pollute or contaminate the water.

Now build the hatching trough. Make 12 feet long, 18 inches wide and 10 inches deep. At the lower end bore rows of inch holes two inches apart, one at the level of the bottom.

The female trout is said to be ripe when the connective tissue which holds the egg together becomes absorbed and they lie loose in the abdominal cavity.

Now take the male after you have put the female back and hold him over the pan, and as the milk which is formed by the breaking down of the white lines at their running season, comes in contact with the eggs they become fertilized.

When panies are firmly established on the ground they are to be let alone and says if fishing were stopped there would be trout enough, tell him that naturally they are to be considered every thousand, as the fish eat their own eggs as fast as they are deposited by the mother trout.

One more thing. Remember you have placed your hundred thousand in some tiny brook which feeds the main stream you wish to stock. These trout will not long remain there, for as trout increase in size he always goes to deeper water, and as he becomes a trout from the mountain stream above to your meadow, don't think he will stay there, for there are larger pools below and he will go there.

The Frilled Sheep of Africa. These sheep inhabit 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.

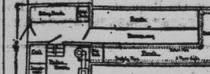
A FAIR OF AFRICAN FRILLED SHEEP. Known whether the frilled sheep had any relation with the domestic animals of Africa. Skeletons of these sheep were found in the Egyptian museum, and these quadrupeds are represented in different old Egyptian designs.

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

PLAN OF CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

A Convenience That Gives Half the Expense and Profit in Gardening.

T. Genies, in Practical Farmer, says: In the issue of July 8th I gave an illustration of a cheap greenhouse, merely as a suggestion. I think the subject is important enough to deserve a more detailed explanation.



A CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

bench surface. If the best possible use is made of this space, one can start plants enough on a ten-acre (or even 50-acre) market garden. Of course, there should be a generous supply of frames into which the plants are to be pricked out as soon as they are ready.

Cow Peas in Ontario.

We have grown the cow peas in our experimental grounds for several years, and have used all the different varieties, namely: Whip-poor-will, Southern Clay, Black Eyed, Warren's Extra Early and New Era. These varieties differ in season, in the size of the pods, in the color of the flowers, and in the time of maturity.

Panics.

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Rules to Observe in Gardening.

Keep your flower pots washed clean. If old ones are used, wash them with soap and water. If no pots can be had, are much better, especially if painted, than tin cans. A little box, with clean sand in it, may be used for sticking out cuttings.

Poorly-Fattened Poultry.

It is impossible to walk through the markets at any time without seeing large quantities of extremely poor turkeys, fowl and chickens. It is seldom that one sees a poorly fattened hog in the market.

Simple Plan for Rooting Plants.

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 practicable in the conservatory, but for those who have not such a good place for the work, the "sawyer" system of rooting is recommended.

THE SHEEP FLOCK.

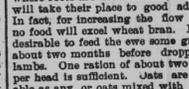
One of the American Agriculturist's Prize Articles on the Care and Management of Breeding Sheep.

First get the flock. It is to be pure bred, and you have the type and characteristics of the breed, and that they have constitutional vigor. The sheep should be so culled as to be pure bred, for when a ewe begins to lose her teeth she is getting too old to be profitable.

The selection of sire used is of vital importance. He should be pure bred. He should have the type and characteristics of the breed, be robust, vigorous and of a masculine character. The time of mating should be regulated so that the lambs may be dropped in comfortable and dry quarters, or on a dry, open field.

WHEN DRESSING WOOL.

How to Pick the Feathers and Keep them Clean. The accompanying illustration shows one of the cleanest and most convenient ways to pick the feathers from a fowl and keep them clean in the operation.



HOW TO HAVE THE FEATHERS.

which the fowl is laid while being plucked. The head projects from the opening, and all blood drains into the pail outside the barrel. As the feathers are plucked they fall into the bottom of the barrel, and are thus entirely unstained.

Foot Feet in Dairy Cows.

I have had some experience with foot feet in cows. I had a cow that gave so bad she would neither walk nor stand. I took two quarts of bran and one quart of ashes; poured water over the ashes, let it stand for three minutes, poured it off and mixed with the bran. I put this mixture in a small sack and bound it on the foot over night, washed it in the morning, and in the evening the whole of the affected part came from the cleft in hoof. Her footers do not swell, either for home use or for the show, which they will bring, which is really clear gain.



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Good drainage increases the available food supply of the soil and also conserves its moisture. Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly after they come into bearing.

When to Harvest Land.

Land should be harvested after plowing before the clods become hard and difficult to crush, and the surface made as level as possible. Frequent harrowing of lands already planted will check the loss of water.

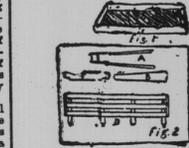
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HANDY COMBINATION.

Description of a Nonpatented, Serviceable and Cheap Hay, Stock and Log Rack.

I saw some time ago a request for a combination 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.



USEFUL COMBINATION.

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

MANURING FRUIT TREES.

When They Need an Extra Application of Soluble Fertilizers.

It is a great advantage to treat that has blossomed freely and set much fruit to give them extra applications of soluble manures, at the same time applying water enough to carry the fertilizer where the roots can get it.

Timely Garden Notes.

Watch a soil 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.

Buckwheat in Orchards.

There is no grain crop that can be grown in orchards to better advantage 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.

Why for Fertilizing Hogs.

One of our best chesnuts which makes from 120 to 150 tons of cheese in a season utilizes all the whey in growing and fattening hogs, of which it keeps about 400 during the busy season. This prevents what is one cause of trouble at some cheese factories—souring home sour whey in the milk cans which taints the next day's milk.

Corn in the Orchard.

Corn is undoubtedly the most appropriate crop to raise in a young orchard. It makes a wind break, causes trees to grow straight and furnishes food for insects which prefer young corn to trees.

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TREES FOR DRAINAGE.

Land That Would Be Improved by Being 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.

Can Be Used Where Other Ladders Have No Support and Can't Be Handed With Safety.

I have often thought that a ladder like mine—call it a slider—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.

NOT A GOOD RATION.

Cat Straw Diminishes Milk Flow and Otherwise Injures Dairy Cows.

Generally right after the threshing machine has pulled out of the barnyard the cat straw is turned in to pluck up the scattered heads and loose wheat and oat stalks. There is nothing so detrimental to the flow of milk as straw, especially cat straw. I have known milk cows that were giving over a gallon a day, in two weeks to decrease to less than a gallon a day. No straw they were fed on straw.

Serious Menace to Health.

It would be safe to say that preservatives in anything to be eaten, in the shape of boracic acid, salicylic acid, formalin, and the whole family, are a damage to the health of those who eat them, says New York Farmer. No number of certificates from chemists and medical men who are willing to sell an opinion on these subjects should have any weight with sensible people.

A Word of Warning.

The continued use of stimulant fertilizers will eventually exhaust the soil of its natural fertility, hence it is poor economy 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. Clovers will appropriate all the potash and phosphoric acid which may be liberally added to them by lime or plaster. Continued cultivation on these lines has been known to exhaust the two ingredients mentioned and to make the lands clover-sick.—National Stockman.

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