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moments repeat the performance, and so continue until he will step back at word of command without pressure upon the cord. It may take several lessons to accomplish this, but by persevering gently the object will soon be accomplished.

It is a good idea to have a few apples, potatoes, oats or lumps of sugar in the pocket to give the object while patting him after he has obeyed a command. They are much more effective than whips or clubs. After he has become somewhat proficient in walking backward out of the harness apply that and give him a few lessons. Then put him in the shafts and gradually to throw his weight into the

breeding. Mr. J. K. Farnum of Maine, who has handled and studied some of the best bred stock trotters as Commodore, and has bred Eddie Wilkes (22:2), and several other fast ones, says that his method of teaching a colt to back is to stand him with his head toward a barn door or gate, then open it gently and swing it toward him, at the same time repeating the command to back. As the door approaches his face he will back a few feet, and then, after a few repetitions, will step back at the word without waiting for the door or gate. A colt should never be driven under a shed or into a corner where it is necessary to back him in order to get him out, until he has been thoroughly educated in the

art of backing, for if a few attempts to back him out of such a place prove failures, the habit of refusing will become chronic, and can be overcome only with great difficulty. Take plenty of time to give him his lessons otherwise the truth of the old adage, "the more haste, the less speed," will be apparent.

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PEAS.
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The pea is very hardy, and will en-

dure a great amount of cold, either in
 or above the ground, and as we all
 want green peas as early in the season
 as possible they should be put in the
 ground as soon as it can be got
 ready. The earliest varieties are
 mostly small, round, smooth and hardy
 the tallest not growing more than
 from two to three feet in height.

very heavily as early, however, are the late, wrinkled varieties, some of the highest yielding, and which at the same time two or three of the earliest, and the same number of the latest, varieties, as soon as practicable in the spring, a continuous supply may be had for two months or more with but one sowing.

This is not injured by the freezing of soil a few inches in depth after it is sown, nor are the plants hurt after they come up by frosts or even a few inches of snow. In preparing the ground for peas, the drills should be opened a little deeper than in the case of the peas to be covered with earth, and the seed sown at a liberal supply of well-rotted manure.

scattered along them, or an amount of superphosphate not less than 400 or 500 pounds to the acre. In a very dry season the manure usually gives the best results, because of it holding a certain amount of moisture, but in other seasons or upon a very wet soil the phosphate will give equally good results, and is much easier applied.

The pas should be covered about two inches in depth, and when so covered the drill should be two or three inches below the level of the soil, to give opportunity for raking more earth in among them and covering the roots deeper after they have appeared above ground. In this way the early germination due to shallow planting, and the protection from drought which belongs to the deep planting, will be combined.

Where economy of land is an object, species may be left between the rows

insufficient to admit the setting of tomato, cauliflower or late cabbages between the rows, shortly before the peas are ready for picking, so that they may follow in a second crop after the pea harvest is over. Others leave spaces in the rows or cut them out afterwards so as to plant fall or winter squashes, the peas being out of the way before the squash vines begin to run over the ground. In fact, in very early peas the vines may be pulled and removed in season to allow the planting or sowing of any one of the several crops after the vines have been severed.

Care of Milch Cows.

When cows are first turned to grass in the spring, if feed is abundant, they ought to be allowed in the pasture but a few hours each day for several days, in a word—the change of food should be gradual. Carelessness on this really important point has resulted often in serious consequences. To the oft repeated question, "Shall grain be fed to cows in summer?"

the general answer is, "No, not if the animals have an abundance of good grass." The most natural, and at the same time healthful, food for milch cows in summer is the green grass of a good pasture. When shorts and brans are obtainable at cheap rates and grass begins to fall, these may be used to excellent effect in supplementing the grass. Mixed with hay and fed to cows, the milk gives a larger

percentage of cream, while the quantity of milk is also increased.

It often happens that when cows are giving an extra quantity of milk they incline to become thin and weak. This condition should be prevented by the judicious use of concentrated food. The strength and condition of the animal must be kept up at all times for best results.

Farmers who complain that their business does not pay are either the shiftless ones who expect good crops from little labor and poor attention to stock, or those who are trying to make one occupation support two, or else those who are following the same routine as their fathers and grandfathers did before them.

A very simple remedy for sore teats is said to be to wash with castile soap and warm water and apply equal parts of lime water and liniment.

100. Made a note and inserted on.

