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Watering Chickens before they ise, and that oftentimes the breeding stock have not been kept in the best conditions for robust health in any A correspondent of the New England Farmer says on the above subject? Experiments with incubators seem to

LOW RATES improved swine are not so healthfu

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Every Description of

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respect, we shall think it strange i Executed Promptly the result has not been deterioration of constitutional vigor, if not the imhave proved that eggs must have planting of well marked tendencies t moisture as well as heat, to hatch well. serious diseases. Is it not the fact If this is true in the incubator, it is with me, from 20 to 24 days. This seathat very many of the most highly also true if the eggs are under a hen.

> or so able to resist disease or unfavorable circumstances as is desirable? But, aside from all this, have we not carried the tendency to lay on fat too far? It is admitted that many a

water them? The natural way is by the eggs had an opportunity to hatch. capillary attraction and evaporation. show cow, or sheep, or hog is too fat The hen makes a nest on damp to be most profitable, either for the ground; the heat from the hen evaporbutcher or consumer. There is a limit ates the water from the soil directly to the profitable production of fat. under the eggs, and its place is supit not true that the disposition to lay lied from the water in the surround.

Hatch.

Assuming that chickens must

set; in one week put in another:

enough. The sand or soil will keep

two weeks another; that will

on fat is an excess of what is really ng soil, through capillary attraction desirable in the case of several some--thus the eggs are kept in a moist what highly prized breeds? The atmosphere. To get the same conproportion of lean meat has been reditions on a dry barn floor, or in a duced to a minimum, except in dry ben house. I put a bushel hams and shoulders, and greatly demoist sand or soil on the floor: on creased in these. For "home use." this I place one-half of a flour barrel do any of us prefer such pigs ? or lime cask, without a head. To preany have doubts on this point, let are this frame for the nest, take a them examine the carcass of a "well parrel and nail the hoops to the staves. fattened " hog, or look at sides of

so that it will not drop apart when bacon, or even at a ham or shoulder. the head is out : saw the barrel in the If opportunity offer, let a comparison centre : set these half barrel tub be made of the carcasses of model, without heads, small end down : saw well bred pigs, always kept in high out two staves just above the upper condition, and those of common or hoop. This makes a good door for grade pigs, which have had more the hen to go in and out at: spread

length of body, perhaps a little more the soil over a space somewhat length of leg, and which have fed durlarger than the frame : set the frame ing part of their lives on good grass in the centre, and put half a bushel or clover as almost their sole food, of soil in the frame; shape a nest in and which have never been without a the soil, and put in good sweet rowen. fair amount of daily exercise It is or hay enough to press down to about quite possible the decision may be e half inch thick; make a gutter in that while the one set would give the

he soil outside of the frame, and all greatest profit when on the market, the way round it; make it large the other would be much the more de- enough to hold a bucket of water; put sirable for family eating .- Nationa n a bucket of water, when the hen

Percheron Horse " Leopard," owned and imported by M. W. Dunham, Esq., Wayne, Du Page, Illinois, U. S.

hen and chicks as soon as they begin to hatch; but keep them in the nest for two or three days, if the eggs are not hatched sooner.

There is more difference in the

time required to hatch eggs, under

different conditions, than I supposed

-the variation this season being,

son's experience leads me to think

Raising Pigs.

same litter as they grow older; hence

be that in the past I have lost chickens

watered before they are hatched, the from two causes : first, the eggs being

problem which follows is, what is the in too dry an atmosphere; second

safest and most economical way to the hen leaving the nest before all

Worn Out Pastures. "He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

growth from his spring pigs. There wherever they work. A portion of fertilizing matter as should deter one

is no period in the life of a hog when his pasture that had grown up to from spreading it broadcast on the

sumed is possible, as during the first itself, and here we found the queen of less manure is very rich, as from

six months, and it is here that the ad- the field, with all her train, busily grain fed animals, and is in an acti

ent. Unless great care be taken, the mellow as an ash heap, and following ing and exhales a distinct smell

growth of the pig will be seriously each brake root until the last vestige hartshorn, there can be no loss from

checked when it is from three to five was consumed. Likewise, the briers exposure, and in any case the loss

weeks old. The milk of the dam, were destroyed, root and branch, leav- will be less by spreading out thinly,

which was ample to promote a rapid ing the ground so thoroughly plough- than by dropping it in small heaps

growth in the litter of pigs during ed that even the stones were thrown because spreading means cooling and

the first to or three weeks is not suffi- up from their beds, some boulders as the stop of fermentation. The soi

A short distance below was another

period, and their growth will be uni- with brakes and briers, with here and are a saving of labor and an even

form and rapid. A good clover pas- there a patch of grass that had nearly distribution of the soluble salts (am-

vantages of skilful feeding are appar- tearing up the mould, making it as state of fermentation, hot and smok

so great a return for the food con- brakes and briers was fenced off by surface when most convenient.

from one to three dollars, except ter neat cattle exclusively, there are high or fifteen dollars lost in trials on knolls and steep hillsides that become worn out and barren; also, rough, patents. I will now give my favorite rocky land where the brakes and This time-honored maxim, although model. The common chamber hive briers are crowding out the grass

true, as a rule, has one exception at is more expensive than is needed, is least, for Judge Crossett, of Duxbury, hard to handle, and every way less year by year. A few sheep will nin secures some of the most thorough convenient than the cap hive. Four the grass on the high knolls, and in ploughing, without doing either. Nor pieces of inch boards, 13 inches square every nook and corner, biting close and a thin piece for the top makes does his hired man put a hand to the and loosening the roots, as well plough or guide the team. And the main hive. In this thin top, there giving it a good dressing of manure. moreover, they often cultivate lands Then again the hogs that are ploughmust be liberal open spaces one inch that an ordinary team could not reach ing the ground and destroying the wide: three or four of these twosuch as old worn out pastures, rough brakes and briers, will be quite as thirds the way across the top, over which the honey box, with only two and rocky, and so covered with brakes healthy as those that are shut up that the grass is completely crowded pens to wallow in mud and filth. or three slats for the bottom is to fit

Spreading Manure.

if not sand is an energetic absorber of

ammonia and will not allow much to

But manures when properly handled.

need not suffer any waste from evapor-

ation, A moderated and regulated

heating of fresh manure results in the

formation of humic acid which secures

the ammonia from loss by evaporation.

This moderate heating it should have

before hauling out or in cold weather

The advantages of spreading man-

ure from the wagon as it is drawn out

before it heats at all.

escape.

out. The Judge took me up to his

field to see his tillers of the soil, who Prof. S. W. Johnson says that man-

few and small and require consider-In my own case of getting \$150 able moisture to make them thrive. annual income, my outlay has been The hot sun dries the earth around the trunks and over the whole root surface. Too often too much of the top is left on and the leaf surface is altogether too large for the extent of the roots. The leaves carry off moisture very fast and if the season is not quite wet, the trees will be likely to die. Trees which have been thus put out should be pruned without delay. Many of them may be saved in this manner, and, if in addition to this, mulching is ferformed, the losses which would occur may be

greatly reduced. Many trees which stand in grass down close to the edges, thus giving land do well until after having and easy passage from the hive up into then wither and perish. This is due the box. This box, five inches deep, to the fact that in June the grass will have its outside dimensions shades the ground around the roots little less than the inside of the hive and thus furnishes some protection. so that the cap of the same dimensions When the hay crop is gathered this as the hive, will fit easily over it protection is removed and the roots Then in the back side of the hive and are exposed to the drying action of in one side of the honey box, must be

the sun and wind in the hottest part a little space, covered inside with of the season. In all cases of young glass, and in the case of the hive some trees which were not mulched early covering of a slide or hanging door. in the spring the work should be done A space two inches by three is suffias soon as the grass is removed. cient to see the condition of things It is also a good plan to mulch cur-

inside. This form of a hive is much rant bushes, blackberry, and similar more secure for the bees. The hive plants. This will not only keep down is stronger and every way better than the weeds but will prevent the growth when one whole side is made of glass of suckers from the roots of the briars. covered with a door, more convenient and will keep the roots from drying for putting on and taking off boxes, and the plants from withering. With and far more easy to carry into the all plants which throw up sprouts This form of hive, honey box and from the roots, mulching proves more satisfactory than hoeing, and the cap, costs abeut fifty cents, when made plants are not only surer to live but of suitable lumber. As to the many inventions for artificial swarming, I also make a much more rapid growth than would otherwise be secured. have never learned any practical value

Potato Bug Parasite.

such a hive for five years, without The agricultural editor of the New ever finding the combs movable, and York Sun, a man exceptionally well the extra expense gives no return, posted, by the way, in entomology, only with a few having time to manimakes an interesting announcement in regard to a parasite which has appulate them. peared on the potato bug, and from which farmers have reason to expect Buying Tools. great service. He says it has long 1st. Know what kind of work you been known that the Colorado potato want to accomplish. If a plough, do beetle had several natural enemies you want a lap furrow or a flat fur- among insects, but they to have done row turned? If a harrow, do you very little towards reducing the numwent, feeding on these roots, and the that the cabbage butterfly, as also its want a sacrifier or a pulverizer or a ber or ravages of this great pest. A smoother instrument? Do you want few years since Prof. Riley announced ground in about equal parts, with a steep hillside, where it was almost ent smell of the Anethum graveoleus or light draft or a heavy draft? And so that he had discovered a minute parasite mite infesting the beetles, from 2nd. Decide on the most efficient which he had great hopes of aid in implement to accomplish your pur- destroying them, and he named the with clover pasture and plenty of But these shotes were covering them is interspersed, remain absolutely pose. If a corn sheller, do not con- mite Uropoda Americana. He receivwill rise to the surface quite pure and used before. Hens with any of the promote a rapid and healthy growth the land to its original fertility. It tremely destructive creatures. Gar- little smaller than you can most pro- and later it was found at Poughkeepfitably use. If a cultivator, get one sie, N. Y. This season we have have a few of these umbeliferous that is strong enough to wear. If a found this mite in great numbers in There are hundreds of acres of land plants here and there among their pulley, one that is stronger than any New Jersey, and they are evidently If the farm is well stocked with in this vicinity that is so completely crops. The Dill is most accommoda- possible strain to which you can ap- destroying many of the beetles, as we find them dead and literally covered 3rd. Always get the best and most with their parasite enemies. They thoroughly built instrument in the are quite small, no larger than the market, and be willing to pay for the head of a very small pin, and of oval workmanship. A cheap tool is never shape, and a yellowish-brown color. satisfactory in the end. Buy at as This mite will probably do more to low a price as you can, but don't get rid our fields of the potato beetles than its many larger enemies .-4th. Before buying, see if you really New England Farmer. A contemporary says: There is no reason why farming may not be made to pay much oftener than it does. Very few have learned to regard it as business. It is a sort of chance work all round. Most men look on it as a sort of real estate transaction. They hope some day to sell out a big figure, hence are afraid to improve their forms with a view to agricultural operations, for fear that whoever buys the land will not care for these little things. We have often heard some improving farmer ridiculed for his the implement, it is unsatisfactory had thrown the money in the dirt.

The most important thing for the furnished their own board and camp swine breeder at this season of the on the ground where they labor, at ure from the yard or stable rarely conyear is, to get the greatest possible the same time manuring the land tains such an amount of volatile

cient to answer the demands of the large as a twelve quart pail.

the pige should early be taught to field where they had been at work the

look elsewhere for a part of their sus- fall before. Here half a dozen shotes

tenance. This is an easy matter; a had been put upon an acre of brakes

little milk or nutritious food of any and briers the first of August, and by

kind, in liquid form, placed conveni- the middle of October the whole was

ently by, where the pigs can have completely ploughed, every brake and

access to it at all times, but beyond brier taken out by the roots, while

the reach of the sow, will soon do the shotes had gained in flesh and were

work; and it should be replenished in a thriving condition. The next

frequently through the day. If this spring the Judge planted this to po-

is attended to, there will be no potatoes and fenced off about five acres

"stunting" of the pigs at this critical more, that was completely covered

ture is a valuable adjunct and helps run out for want of manure. He put monia, potash, phosphate, etc.,) in the wonderfully. The true secret of suc- in a sow and twelve shotes, scattering soil by rain. If the manure is heaped cessful pork making is to push the a little corn among the brakes the on the field and gets a heavy rain

in them. I am aware that moveable Ex.

frames for the combs are in use with

some good bee keepers. I have had

pig from the date of birth until it is first day or two, but after that gave no before speading the ground under the The first hen I set in this way I big enough for the market; and the other feed. They began in the midst heaps receives an undue share of the earlier age at which this point can be of the thickest portion of the brakes best part of the manure.

with other tools.

is well worth some travel to see such deners would do well therefore, to

a cheap tool.

need it. Calculate the gain which will come from its use and the saving which may reasonably be expected from its ownership.

5th. Remember that too many implements and too expensive implements are ruinous draft on the farm sources than going without a tool that

Few farmers buy too many tools. Now do not these experiments proceeded altogether normally, and wastefully. The best tool is always the mother appeared to suffer no teach us that we must go back to the mother appeared to suffer no more profitable to buy than an infer- who were very sure so-and-so would winter. Forty pound cans are gener- the hen and take from the nest the grasses furnish the right food for it.- some of the old methods from which calves were well developed, but were ior one, and yet, no matter how good get no more for his place than if he we have departed ? By pasturing all still-born .- London Farmer.

Live Stock. **Restoring Rancid Butter**

moist under the eggs until they are A patent was received some time hatched. ago by a New England farmer for restoring rancid butter :-gave 12 eggs-she hatched them all

His process consists in melting the the next had 13 eggs-broke one, butter in a clean vessel under a slow hatched 10; the next 13 eggs-hatched and regular heat, and while it is melt- them all; the next had 1 -broke one ing he adds two ounces of pulverized hatched eleven; the next 13, hatched them all; the next 13, and hatched 12. Seventy-seven eggs set

melting. When thoroughly melted 71 chickens hatched. Aside from the it is strained through a fine strainer watering, the next gives much better into clean cold water. The butter control of the hen then any I have

the albumen, the caseine, and other them, do not like to be changed from foreign matter, all of which are re- where they have been laying, to a tained in the strainer, leaving the new nest; but this season I have had









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length of time.

LOW RATES

alum to every five pounds of butter, the butter being stirred gently while

Executed Promptly

Green Food for Short Pastures.

and

butter perfectly pure and clean, and no trouble with hens that are very cows it seldom happens that the pas- covered with brakes that not one ting in its habits, growing freely in ply it. nervous and flighty; I stop the door ture is not short at some period of the spire of grass can grow. Once it was almost any sort of soil, and when When the butter is sufficiently cool with shingles. Put a stick across the season, and if it has a large proportion excellent pasture, but the brakes have once introduced will readily be proto be in good working order, it is care- top of the nest; put the hen in at of pasture to the number of cows then crowded in, year after year, and the duced from year to year, without fur-

fully taken out and thoroughly work- night, and cover with a cloth, giving there will be considerable grass not land being too rough and stony ther trouble, by simple self-sowing. ed, adding to each five pounds of but- one or two nest eggs; leave her quiet eaten off at the flush, and when the to plough, there has seemed to be no The ripe seeds of the plant can also be ter three ounces of good dairy salt, and undisturbed for 36 hours, or until season is dry these uneaten spots will remedy but to "fall back in good or- utilized in making spiced cheese, or

the food consumed.

one ounce of pulverized white sugar. the second morning from the time she be so tough that cows will eat very der," and give the brakes the field. other preparations, in place of the The butter is then packed in clean was put in. I make a pen about four little of the grass. It is better in the One farmer who formerly kept a dairy carraway generally employed, so that feet square around the nest, in which early part of the season to have cows of twenty five cows, now can keep it is worth cultivating for that purpose By covering it with strong brine and to keep food and water for the hen, to enough to eat the grass down about only twelve, because the brakes have alone, independent of its protective

keeping it in a cool place, it is claim- keep other hens from getting to the even all over the pasture, for it then overrun the pastures. How to kill power the attacks of insect plagues. ed it will remain sweet for any desired nest and to prevent the hen from get- furnishes more food as the season ad- brakes has been a difficult question to - London Farmer. ting far from it. On the second morn- vances. But the dairyman should answer, but Judge Crossett has solved

While on the subject of butter, the ing I take away the shingle from the make provision early in the season the problem. Fence in a few shotes EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY OF A Cow. following from a California paper is door of the nest, turn the cloth up, for any deficiency which may happen and give them nothing else to eat, so -Prof. Carl Freytag, of the Univerbut leave the top covered; let them in his pasture; and for this oats is that they will be obliged to tear up sity of Halle, records an extraordinary profits. Balance this thought, howworthy of consideration :--"In order to keep their butter over work a few days with the nest one of the best crops to feed green, the brake roots or starve-literally to instance of fecundity in the cow, which ever, with the opposite reflection-

the period of low prices and hot eggs only, getting the nest warm, and they should be sown early so as "root hog or die"-and very soon the recently came under his observation there can be no greater waste of reweather, California dairymen seal up and getting used to their new home, to be used, if necessary, in July. The brakes and briers will give place to at Zeitz, in the province of Saxony. their products in tin cans, sinking &c. When they seem at home, give oat is as well adapted to produce milk a good crop of grass. But be sure tion gave birth to four calves in quick is really needed.

them in the bottom of cold streams. them the eggs. When the eggs be- as clover but to be at the best it and give these ploughmen plenty of succession, and very shortly after-Butter made in April comes out in gin to hatch, stop the door-way with should be fed in the milk. It is then pure, cold water. This is indispensable wards dropped a fifth. Parturition but many buy unintelligently and October in good order, and continues the shingles, remove the cover from most palatable and nutritious. Milk to keep fresh in the cool weather of the top, and, night and morning, lift therefore, oats, clover and most of the

loose egg shells. Begin to feed the Western Rural.

little oil meal added, makes the best impossible to draw manure, and the Dill, and that not only the plant itself food for the sow while suckling, to patches of grass had been mowed over but also beds of other vegetables, such

increase the flow of milk; and this, until they bore but a very small crop. as greens and turnips, among which it soaked corn during the summer will with a topdressing that would restore free from the attacks of these ex-

work.

reached, the greater is the return for and briers, making clean work as they THE Allgemeine Hopfen-Zeitung states A slop made of corn and oats, patches of grass. This field was on a caterpillar, cannot endure the pung-

