

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Keeping Up the Dairy. Every farmer needs to keep his dairy up to the required number, as it is usually necessary each year to dispose of a certain number of cows, according to the size of the herd, from those that are getting to be old or that may fall from some other cause to be profitable to retain, writes E. R. Fowler in Texas Stock Journal.

In a comparatively few instances perhaps the latter method might be preferable, provided the right kind of cows could be obtained at reasonable prices, but the majority of farmers must or should depend on raising their own dairy stock.

The first step in this business is to get the kind of heifer calves needed for the dairy. They should be selected as far as possible with particular reference to the kind of work that is to be required of them, either as milk producers or butter makers.

It is now desirable to have heifers commence giving milk at two years of age. To do this they must be well cared for from the first. They must be kept in vigorous health and steadily growing.

With the Jersey calf it is particularly necessary not to over-feed for the first few weeks, otherwise bad results will follow. After a little, skim milk may be gradually substituted for that fresh from the cow.

A very important matter in the feeding of skim milk is to have it sufficiently warmed. Here is an advantage claimed for farm separators, in that the milk can be fed almost before the animal heat is gone.

A young farmer in Windsor county, Vermont, is making a business of raising veals on skim milk from cold deep setting alone, no grain feed being added.

He first heats the milk hot, then feeds three times a day, giving four to five quarts at a time. The calves are not allowed to drink the milk, but take it from Small's calf feeder or something similar.

Thus having the farmer's direct attention these young animals should be kept constantly growing and thrifty and vigorous in health, and this should be kept up right along summer and winter, with the object always in view of making a first-class cow from the heifer, a work of which the owner may well be proud.

But in this work of improving the dairy farmer should not neglect the getting of the best bulls possible for the use of his herd. Often these can be obtained quite as cheaply as young calves, and can be safely shipped by express to most any part of the country.

Pheasants. (Translated for the Farmers' Review from the French of Ad. Benion.) The pheasant is a beautiful bird that has been greatly in repute for a number of centuries.

The pheasant loves his liberty and is not yet enough domesticated to live in the poultry yard among the other fowls. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to keep them in a small yard covered by nets or else in an aviary.

They are very sensitive to wind, to the frost and to the rain, and on this account the breeding places of these birds should be exposed to the east, but sheltered on the north and west sides.

The laying of the pheasants is effected easily enough, but the same is not true of the incubation. It is advisable to confide this task to hens, which acquire themselves infinitely better of this task, and which tame to a certain extent the little pheasants, always somewhat wild.

The newly hatched flock should be placed in a special box, where they may be left to the care of the brooding hen that has hatched them.

Some pheasant raisers affirm that they obtain very good results with a paste made of cooked beef, pieces of bread, hard-boiled eggs and chickory, all minced very fine and carefully mixed.

When the young ones have reached the age of fifteen days they can be allowed the run of the poultry yard and be fed on hemp seed and wheat.

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LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANTS.

developed, and if properly cared for, provided with fresh water and good grain, are no longer in danger.

In their wild state pheasants eat grain of all kinds, juniper berries, grains of broom corn, insects, forms, snails, and ants. Their nourishment in the parks consists of buckwheat, millet, barley, rye and other small grain.

Good Words for the Private Dairy. In closing this paper I wish to say a word in favor of private dairying, said E. H. Vaughan before the Nebraska Dairymen's association.

Eggs to Beat.—Eggs to beat well should be ten or twelve hours old. The whites will froth quicker if a little salt is added.

Feeding the Fowls.—Before you condemn the breed or flock for not giving you eggs the past months see to it that the food given has not been such as would provoke fat at the expense of egg making.

Last year the sheep in this country grew 307,100,000 pounds of wool.

The Chinch Bug.

The chinch bug is the subject of an interesting pamphlet about to be issued by the state. The pamphlet is part of the report of Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, covering the work of his department for 1893-94.

There has been another "wave" of chinch bugs in Illinois the past season, and in the southern part of the state they destroyed much corn.

The chinch bug first began business in North Carolina about the time of the revolutionary war. He moved north and reached southern Illinois in 1824.

Outlook for the Next Hog Crop. There are several contingencies involved in the question of the next hog crop, says an exchange.

The fisherman is luckier than the college professor. A palatial fishing schooner is one of the sights of Portland.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Matinee Girl Found It Dull and Not Up to the Times.

"Did I go to the matinee?" said the blonde girl with the red ribbons on her hat to her companion in the street car.

Now, how much prettier it would be to have a ballet come on instead, or, if they were going to have one of those slow, poky old dances, why couldn't they have turned on different colored lights?

Business Aphorisms. Big debts come from big promises. Leaks in business are like gimlet holes in a barrel.

Value of Skim-Milk.—It is a very easy thing to take quite a young pig and feed it for a month.

Look Out for "No. 1" Spring Medicines. Your First Duty is to Yourself. Your Bodily Condition Calls for the Help to be Found in a Good Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla. The best Preparation for this Purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc. HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS? If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year.

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