# Stock.

and still further West, to new grazing lands and new centres of stock breeding. the question how we can best and soonest acclimatize those breeds, or produce from them sub-varieties suited to the climate of the new districts, must repeatedly, and often with heavy emphasis, enforce itself upon our attention.

Some breeds, indeed, seem to own elastic constitutions, and can readily adapt themselves to many different soils and climates. Most breeds of cattle are apparently much less sensitive than the average of sheep to the influences of entire change of climate and food. Horses, singly able to bear great variations of climate, often manifest the influences of change by some degree of variation in their offspring, and swine are by no means exempt from such influences, although when bred and reared under cover, they do not feel the change so much as animals which find their sustenance mostly out of doors.

Variation of type may be (it is, in fact, not uncommonly found to be) greater in the pure-bred descendants of imported stock than in the cross-bred descendants of the same stock lineally tracing to native dams. The pure-bred feels the change of climate more keenly, and alters accordingly; the grade has a certain proportion of native, accli-matized blood, and if not from a toopowerful self-asserting, native stock, may inherit more of the original character of the pure-bred than a really purebred animal of a parallel generation from the imported stock. This is no ar-gument for mongrelism against purity, but there is before us, nevertheless, the fact which breeders should not overlook, that even cross-breeding, in fully competent hands, is sometimes more surely successful in its results than the purest breeding in less competent hands, or under adverse circumstances.

When the newly-introduced breed has, from remote antiquity, a constitution accustomed to one even climate, and unsuited to the very different climate into which it is brought, the breed itself may alter in character before acclimatization can be completed. Yet it may be crossed upon a native stock without any great loss of its desirable character isties.—National Live-Stock Journal Chicago.

#### Testing Individual Cows.

In listening to the remarkable stories afloat of the productions of certain Jerseys, people are apt to forget that a great producer may be found in many herds supposed to be very common. Dairymen know so little of their own cows, except what they learn by massing the milk of the whole herd together; in delivering the milk at the factory, the cows are all lumped off together; no effort is made to find out individual excellence or individual worthlessness. There are few herds of twenty cows that do not them little specs or globules of a very contain three to five worthless cows that sticky gum. These spees are put on do not pay their keeping, although havdo not pay their keeping, although havdo not pay their keeping, authors, in thickly along the line, and are what, in the same care and expense bestowed upon them as the rest. We have often the first instance, catch and hold the greatly wondered at the absolute neglect legs and wings of the fly. Once caught in this fashion, the prey is held secure in this fashion, the prey is held secure

(which most dairymen have) hung in spider 3,480 yards of thread, or spiderthe stable, the milk of each cow may be the stable, the milk of each cow may be hung on and weighed in a moment. A miles. Silk may be woven of spider's hung on and weighed in a moment. A small book is kept with the name or number of each cow in it, against which the weight of the milk is placed. This weighing is done one day in each week, say on Wednesday. These several weighings being added together, and divided by the number of weighings, give a sufficiently accurate average yield of milk through the season. And if the dairy is kept wholly for quantity, being delivered at the factory for cheese—this will be all that is required.

In a dairy of twenty cows, it has often been found that the profit was all paid by seven or eight cows, three to five be-ing kept at a constant loss, amounting sometimes to the whole profit on two of the best cows. These poor cows must be got rid of. It would be better to give them away than to keep them. If they have been in the herd three years they have eaten their heads off. - National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

### Spring Care of Breeding Sows

On many farms the breeding sows are, perhaps, the most profitable stock. But the profit is largely dependent upon the safe rearing of good-sized litters. We know so well how much depends upon practical experience in the safe rearing of large litters that we shall not attempt to give minute instructions for the novice in such case. It is recommended,

may be brought to her to suckle, and they will usually commence their wor's with activity.

The sow must be fed sparingly for a Breeding to Climate.

As we continue to import European breeds, and to pass them onwrrd, further breeds, and to pass them onwrrd, further large secretion of milk.

Suppose she has eight pigs to feed, few have considered what a draft this is require the sow to produce 24 pounds per day-as much as an ordinary cow. do this, she must be fed on the most nutritious food. Two hundred pounds of oats, and one hundred pounds of corn, ground together, with one pint of lin-seed oil-meal added to each day's feed, the whole cooked, and given in a thin slop, will be as good a diet as can be found.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

#### Feeding Sheep.

It is well known that good, steady feeding gives an even fibre to the wool. and that poor feeding, even for a few weeks, changes the fibre, and produces what is called a "break" in the wool Uniformity of feeding is most important

to the even quality of the wool.

Poor pasture should be counteracted
by extra feeding at once. Uniformity in feeding is the most important point in wool growing. All good feeders know the effect of sudden change in feeding on wool, but it would be an interesting point to study the effect of yolk upon the wool during a period of poor feeding. An excessive amount of yolk might be supposed to furnish pabulum for the wool during this lack of full rations.—National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

In speaking of the recent rains, a Yakima exchange says: The rain of the last week has arrived too late to do crops any good and just in time to afford some damage to hay. Some crops that were well irrigated will turn out fairly; it may be said that this has been an exceedingly poor crop year for Yaki-ma, as many fields will not average half an ordinary crop, while a few will not even justify harvesting. This is unfortunate, but we must take consolation in the fact that stock is looking unusually well, that hops are likely to command a good price and that prospects are favorable in other matters in which we are

#### Spider Life and Wonders.

Of spider life and wonders Professor Wood tells us as follows: The female is larger and much fiercer than the male, constant peril, frequently losing some of his legs. In one tribe the female is 1,300 times as large as the male. The spider's thread is made up of innumerable small threads, or fibres, one of these threads being estimated to be one twomillionth of a hair in thickness. Three kinds of thread are spun: One of great strength for the radiating or spoke lines of the web. The cross-lines, or what a sailor might call the rat-lines, are finer, and are tenacious, that is, they have on of the general dairyman to learn the individual character of his cows. If he knows of a cow that yields, through the season, a large amount of milk, he holds of silk is that which the spider throws out in a mass or flood, by which it is not prompted to take the very small amount of labor required to learn the yield of each cow in the herd.

With a pair of accurate spring scales (which most dairymen have) hung in spider 3.480 yards of thread, or suiderfor the weaving of a suit of clothes for Louis XIV.

It is said, no doubt truly, that hatched chickens in June, and subsequent warm weather, do not pay well, on account of vermin, the lateness of the season, and the failure of the pullets to lay before the failure of the pullets to lay before the following season. Eggs and fowls are marketed mostly in the winter, as we all know, and generally bring the best prices, besides being most easily marketed at this season. Moral: Endeavor to have your chickens hatched early in the have have the best being most easily market getting rid of the parasites. Snuff injected into the nostrils has been used with success. So has a feather moisting the late hatched as year, and dispose of the late hatched as speedily as practicable.

A farmer while engaged in repairs about his fence caught a large deer tick, under it, where it was held in place, but the worms. vigorously clawed away in a fruitless effort to extricate itself. The next summer the farmer found himself at the

for safety, if the weather be cold, to take the pigs from the sow as fast as they are dropped, in a warm basket, to a warm room, and keep them warm till the sow is ready to suckle them. When she has taken this, the pigs in, should be given her.

Syrup of Pigs

Nature's own true laxative. Pleasant to the palate, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in the sow is done farst be cold, to suckle them. When she has taken this, the pigs and large bottles for, rale by all druggists.

Syrup of Pigs

Nature's own true laxative. Pleasant to the palate, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in the cook, and fiddlers how to fiddle, and all them important things, you know."

There are large profits from poultry intelligently cared for, but the greatest be bowels. Breaks up colds, chills and fevers etc. Strengthens the organs on which it acts. Better than bitter, nanesous liver medicine, pil's, salts and draughts. Sample bottle free, and cooks how to cook, and fiddlers how to fiddle, and all them important things, you know."

There are large profits from poultry intelligently cared for, but the greatest profits in poultry keeping arise from the bowels. Breaks up colds, chills and fevers etc. Strengthens the organs on which it acts. Better than bitter, nanesous liver medicine, pil's, salts and draughts. Sample bottle free, and large bottles for, rale by all druggists. It

## Poultry.

The Egg and the Chick.

Of the many millions who daily use eggs, how few know anything of their formation or structure, and yet, small as it is, its mechanism is wonderful. As everyone knows, says an exchange, it is upon her system. After they are ten to twelve days old, they will drink three pounds of milk each per day. This will membrane, all enclosed in a shell very membrane, all enclosed in a shell very brittle and of various colors. The yolk is composed of blood assimilated through the working powers of the hen and a proportion of oil drawn from the grain she eats. The white is a thick mucilage derived from the green or vegetable portion of her daily diet, while the membrane or skin is made from the woody, fibrous substance of the same. The yolk, or ova grow in a cluster on the spine and pass through a tuft of soft skin between the lungs and the kidneys, one being formed every twenty-four or thirty-six hours while the hen is laying, which is encased in a very thin skin. On the maturing of the yolk this skin breaks letting it drop into the mouth from fif- Oak Lawn Stock Farm. teen to twenty inches, consisting of three divisions, the terminus of each being an elbow. The inner side of this canal is very soft and pliable, being composed of folds lapping partially over each other, the last division being very much finer in texture than the others. While pass-ing through the first division the length of which is five inches, the yolk makes three distinct revolutions and the white is put on in the same number of layers. In the second, the same length as the first, the yolk, with the white around it, gets its shape from the rotary motion of its course; and also the membrane which encloses it; while in the third division the shell is received, which is a thin fluid in color to suit the breed. At the turning of this division the duct is globe shapeJ, and here the egg turns and comes out big end or head first. The egg is fertilized by the influence of the male bird which passes through a small duct along the spine of the cluster of small ova. The yolk is suspended in the center by two spiral cords, one end being fastened in the membrane lining the shell. These cords are laid "right and left handed," thus holding it with the heavy side down, no matter in what position the egg may be held or placed.

The chick is formed entirely from the

white, and here we see the use of the three revolutions, in the first division. The first layer forms the bone and sinew, the second the flesh, the third the skin and feathers. The first part formed who, while paying his addresses, is in is the eyes, appearing as two black specks one on each side of the suspending cord at the large end. Next the skull bone between, and in order the neck, spine, legs and wings. At nine days there is a complete circulation and life, and at fourteen days the white is all taken up. The cords have now made a connection in the stomach and protrude from the navel in a number of blood vessels and encloses the yolk in network of smaller ones, and through these the chicks draws its nourishment from the yolk, transformed to its original substance—blood. After the shell is crack-ed and the chick has gained strength, these two large blood vessels draw into the belley what remains of the yolk, the navel is closed, the course is all clear, and having cracked the shell all around, the little creature gets its head against one end and its tiny feet against the

Gapes in chickens, as probably most persons do know, and everybody should, thread and it is more glossy and brillis caused by the presence of threadlike liant than than that of the silk worm, parasite worms in the windpipe, which parasite worms in the windpipe, which being of a golden color. An enthusi-astic entomologist secured enough of it the spasmodic action called gapes. Unless these parasites are dislodged the disease usually ends fatally, especially in smoke blown into the throat through a pipe stem has been effectually used in windpipe; and a horse hair doubled, inserted into the windpipe, twisted around and drawn out will bring the worms up. Some of these remedies should be used as soon as one or more chicks begin to raised a small splinter and put the tick gape. Care should be taken to destroy

"How is it," asked Mr. Hayseed, "that so many writers in the newspapers are same place and made inquisition for his called Edward?" "Don't know," replied same place and made inquisition for his tick, and there it was clawing away as it had been the year before. This was a farmer's story, and everybody knows how truthful farmers are.

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