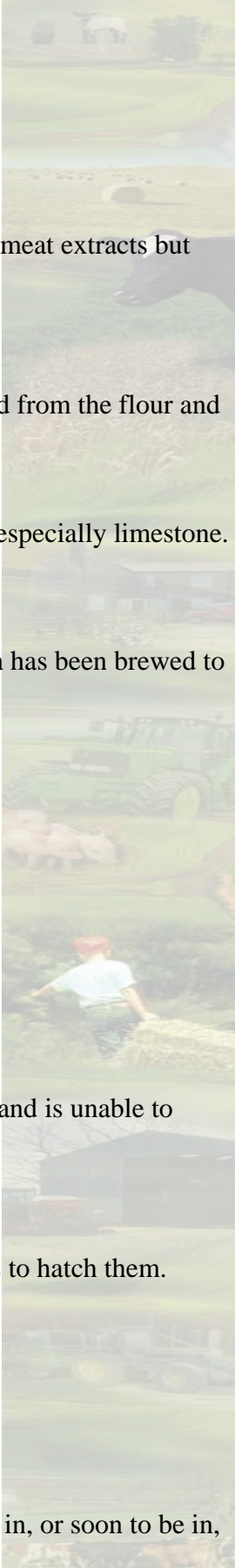
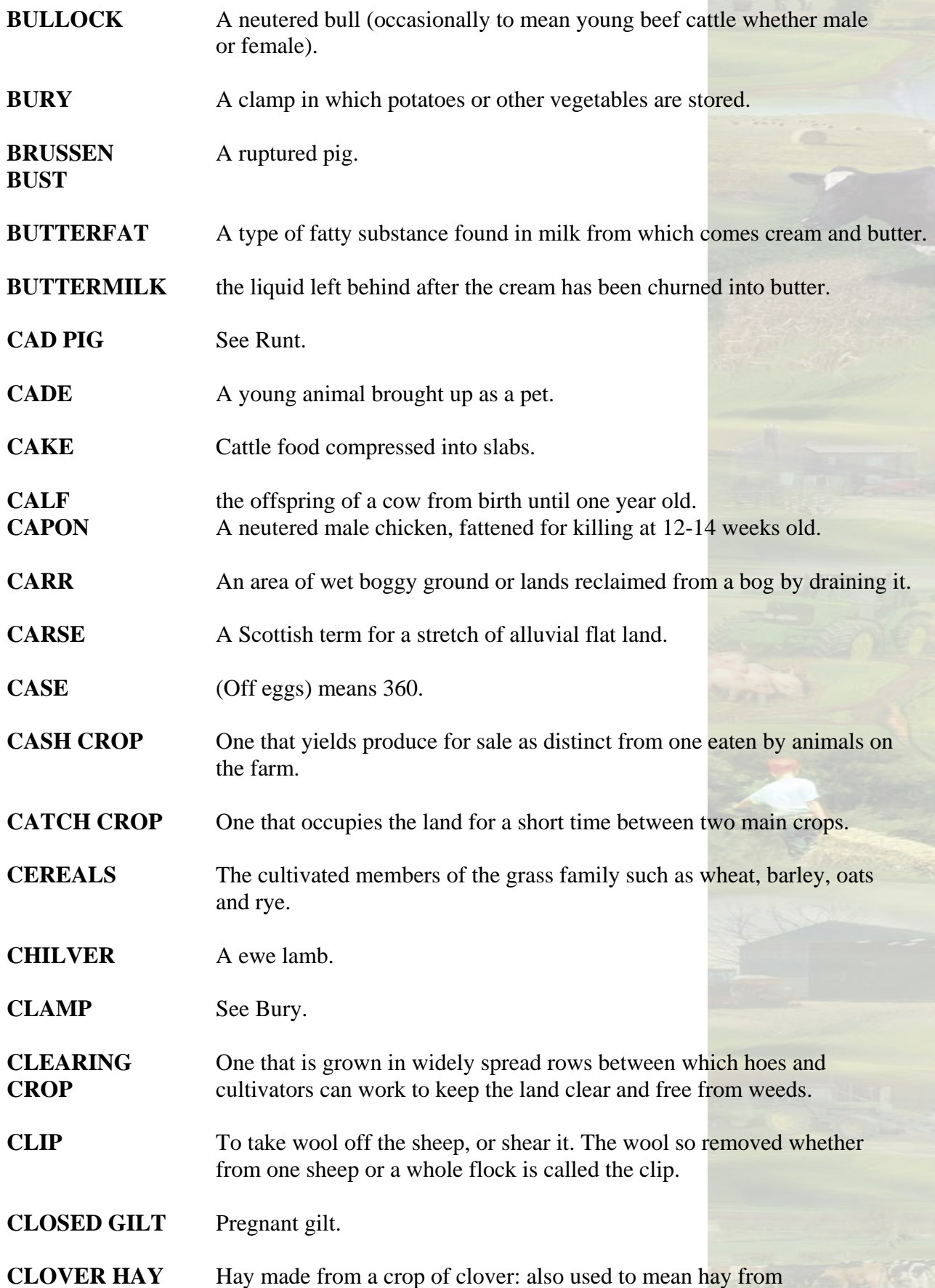


GLOSSARY OF FARMING TERMS

AFTERMATH	the grass which remains after a crop of hay or silage is cut or (more commonly) the new growth after such a cut is taken. Also called LATTERMATH, EADISH & EDDISH
AGIST	To take in livestock for a period or (more commonly) to provide grazing for another person's livestock for a payment (called an agistment).
ARTIFICIALS	Inorganic fertilizers.
AT FOOT	Suckling: e.g. a ewe with suckling lambs is said to have lambs at foot.
AWAY GOING CROP	A crop grown by a quitting tenant, which he is allowed to harvest after he has quit the farm. Also called FOLLOWING CROP or OFF-GOING CROP .
BABY BEEF	Meat from cattle fed intensively for slaughter at or before the age of 12 months.
BACONER	A pig kept to be turned into bacon as distinct from a Porker , which is slaughtered at a younger age.
BAG	the udder of a cow.
BAG-UP	to have an enlarging udder due to growth of the milk vessels shortly before the birth of a calf.
BARE FALLOW	Land left unoccupied.
BAR PIG	See 'Hog'
BARROW PIG	
BARREN	a) Unable to bear offspring. b) (of cows). A barren cow is one that is neither in calf nor in-milk: it may not in fact be infertile.
BARREN LAND	Land incapable of growing useful crops.



BELLWETHER	The leading sheep of a flock.
BILLY BILLY GOAT	A male goat over two years of age.
BOAR	A male pig kept for breeding.
BOBBY-CALF	A young calf fit for manufacturing purposes such as meat extracts but not good enough to be sold as veal.
BOTTLE	A truss of straw.
BRAN	a) The larger bits of the outside of the grain separated from the flour and other parts when the wheat is milled. b) A boar.
BRASH	A soil containing a large amount of stone chippings especially limestone.
BRAWN	Another word for boar.
BREWER'S GRAINS	A feeding stuff made of the remains of barley, which has been brewed to make beer.
BRIM	Used of pigs to mean to mate or to be on heat.
BRING OFF	To hatch out eggs.
BRITCH	Coarse inferior wool round the thighs of sheep.
BROCK	a) Swill. b) Potatoes not fit for sale.
BROILER	Fowl fattened for killing.
BROKEN MOUTHED	Refers to an old sheep that has lost some of its teeth and is unable to cope with mountain grazing.
BROOD	A hatch of young birds.
BROODY	the state of a motherly hen wishing to sit on her eggs to hatch them.
BROWSE	To feed upon twigs, leaves, tussocks etc.
BUCKLING	A male goat between one and two years of age.
BULL	an adult entire male bovine animal.
BULLING	Of the right size and age to be mated with a bull: i.e. in, or soon to be in, oestrus.



BULLOCK	A neutered bull (occasionally to mean young beef cattle whether male or female).
BURY	A clamp in which potatoes or other vegetables are stored.
BRUSSEN BUST	A ruptured pig.
BUTTERFAT	A type of fatty substance found in milk from which comes cream and butter.
BUTTERMILK	the liquid left behind after the cream has been churned into butter.
CAD PIG	See Runt.
CADE	A young animal brought up as a pet.
CAKE	Cattle food compressed into slabs.
CALF	the offspring of a cow from birth until one year old.
CAPON	A neutered male chicken, fattened for killing at 12-14 weeks old.
CARR	An area of wet boggy ground or lands reclaimed from a bog by draining it.
CARSE	A Scottish term for a stretch of alluvial flat land.
CASE	(Off eggs) means 360.
CASH CROP	One that yields produce for sale as distinct from one eaten by animals on the farm.
CATCH CROP	One that occupies the land for a short time between two main crops.
CEREALS	The cultivated members of the grass family such as wheat, barley, oats and rye.
CHILVER	A ewe lamb.
CLAMP	See Bury.
CLEARING CROP	One that is grown in widely spread rows between which hoes and cultivators can work to keep the land clear and free from weeds.
CLIP	To take wool off the sheep, or shear it. The wool so removed whether from one sheep or a whole flock is called the clip.
CLOSED GILT	Pregnant gilt.
CLOVER HAY	Hay made from a crop of clover: also used to mean hay from

temporary grass land as distinct from meadow hay from permanent grass land.

**COARSE
GRAINS**

Cereal grains used for livestock feeding.

COCK

an entire male chicken over 18 months of age.

COCKEREL

An entire male chicken under 18 months of age but too old to be called A chicken.

**COLE
COLESEED**

Another name for rape.

COLOSTRUM

An especially rich and nourishing milk-liquid produced by cows and other mammals for the first two/three days after giving birth.

COOLER

A piece of dairy equipment used for cooling milk as it comes from the cow.

COTT

A fleece that has become matted, generally as a result of ill health in a sheep.

CORN

A grain crop - wheat barley or oats.

COUPLE

- a) Ewe in lamb.
- b) Any dam with young at foot.

COW

Normally a cow is an animal that has calved but in some areas animals are not termed cows until they have calved twice.

COW-HEIFER

(Sometimes) a cow that has only had one calf.

CRET

See Runt a.

CRONE

An old worn out broken mouthed ewe.

CULL

Take out animals that are too old or of poor quality.

DEADSTOCK

A farmer's stock other than livestock, e.g. corn and hay, sometimes used to include tools and machinery.

**DIAMOND RAM
DINMONT RAM**

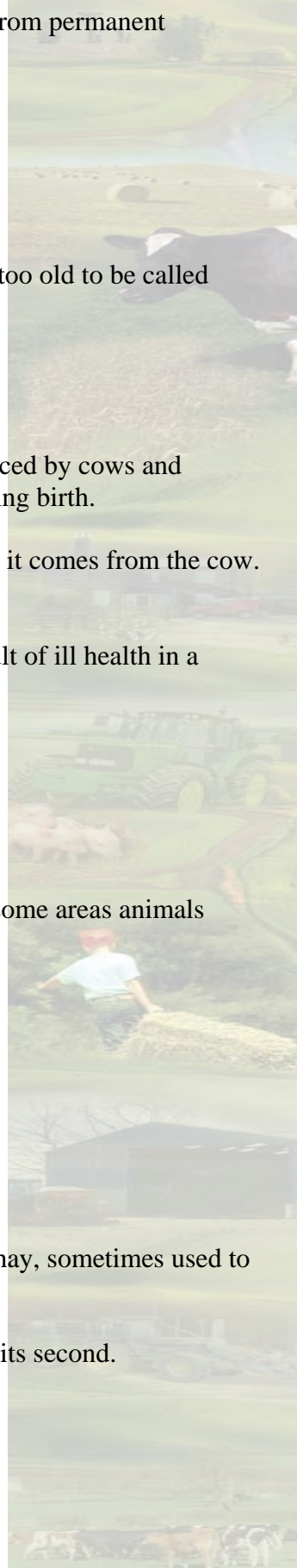
A young entire male sheep from its first shearing to its second.

DILLING

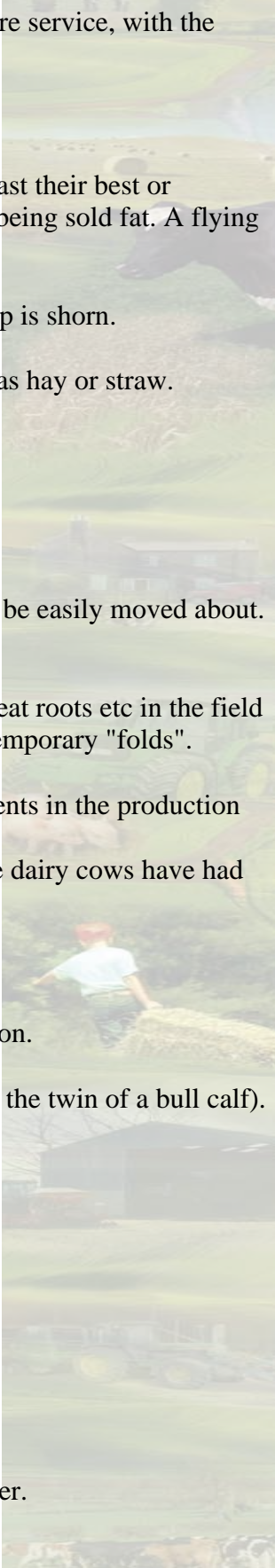
See Runt a.

DOWN-CALVER

A cow or heifer near calving time.



DRAFT	(-Ewes) used by sheep farmers to denote ewes, which are to be sold for breeding on easier farms.
DRIED GRASS	A feeding stuff from grass which has been dried artificially. It is not the same thing as hay.
DRY FLOCK	A flying flock of store sheep.
DUTCH BARN	A large open shelter used chiefly for storing hay and straw.
EADISH EDDISH	See Aftermath
EARLING	A young lamb.
EASEMENT	A right to use, or restrict to the use of, land belonging to someone else e.g. a right to draw water from a neighbouring farm, or to erect an electricity pylon.
EATAGE	Grass used for grazing especially the aftermath of a hay crop.
EILD	Dry - not giving milk.
ENSILE	To pack material into a clamp or silo so as to turn it into silage or haylage.
ENTIRE	Whole - not neutered.
EWE	A female sheep.
EWE LAMB	A female lamb from birth until the autumn of its first year when it becomes ewe or hoggett (or teg).
FALL	the birth of an animal: a fall of lambs is the number of lambs born in flock during the season.
FALLOW	Land left without a crop during the growing season.
FALLOW CROP	A crop, which is grown for ploughing in.
FARROW	a) to give birth to piglets. b) A heifer or cow not in calf - barren.
FAT	Of the right weight and condition for the market.
FELL	a) A hilly or mountainous moorland. b) The hide of an animal especially with wool or hair still on it.
FEN	A flat low lying area of land very rich in humus and usually very fertile when drained.



FLUSH	To feed concentrates to a female animal shortly before service, with the object of increasing fertility.
FLYING FLOCK	A non permanent flock of sheep - sometimes ewes past their best or stores brought on to a farm for only a season before being sold fat. A flying flock store sheep is also called a dry flock.
FLY WOOL	The loose locks of wool from the fleece when a sheep is shorn.
FODDER	Conserved food for cattle and horses, dry food such as hay or straw.
FOG	Grass left standing throughout the winter.
FOGGAGE	Late grass - autumn grazing.
FOLD	a) an enclosure for grazing. b) In poultry a small combined house & run that can be easily moved about.
FOLDING	A method of feeding where animals (usually sheep) eat roots etc in the field their progress being regulated by the movement of temporary "folds".
FOLLOWERS	a) Young stock in a dairy herd intended as replacements in the production herd. b) Cattle turned on to a pasture to clear it up after the dairy cows have had first pick.
FORAGE	Food for ruminants especially hay and straw.
FORAGE CROP	A crop for animal feeding and not human consumption.
FREEMARTIN	Heifer that is sterile and abnormal in structure (often the twin of a bull calf).
FRIDD	See Inbye.
GELD	a) Dry or barren. b) To neuter.
GELT	a) Gelded (i.e. neutered) b) Another word for gilt.
GILD	Alternative spelling of geld.
GILT	A female pig up to the time of farrowing her first litter.
GIMMER	A North Country term for a shearling ewe.

(Scottish Country is a theave.)

GOATING	A young goat between one and two years of age.
GOBLER	An adult male turkey.
GRATTEN	Stubble.
GREEN CROP	One, which provides fresh fodder for stock such as lecerne or maize.
GREEN MANURE	A crop grown for ploughing back into the soil.
GROATS	Oats or other grain husked and split.
GROWER	A chick that has reached the stage of being able to do without artificial heat - say about 6 weeks old.
GUMMER GUNNER	Weaned Pig.
HALF-CREASE	Owner of land allows it to be grazed by another's sheep in return for half the lambs born.
HANDLING	the getting together of flock's etc for dipping and clipping sheep. May refer to the meeting of shepherds who undertake the rounding up of several flocks on a co-operative basis.
HARD FRUIT	Apples and pears as distinct from stone fruit and soft fruit. (But note Top Fruit DOES include cherries and plums).
HAY	cut and dried plants usually grass or clover used for fodder.
HEEDER	A ram lamb.
HEFT	A group of sheep grazing in a particular range of mountain pasture. Hefting is the propensity of mountain sheep to remain on "their" part of the unfenced mountain grazing.
HEFTED	A flock of sheep going with the farm taken over by the newcomer is "hefted" with the farm.
HEIFER	A young cow until she has given birth to her first (or sometimes her second) calf.
HEN	A female chicken after completing her first laying year (before, it is a pullet).
HIGGLER	A wandering dealer who buys poultry , eggs etc at the farmer's back door.



HILT	See Gilt.
HIRSEL	The area of land over which a shepherd has charge; or the number of sheep in his charge.
HOG	A neutered pig
HOGG HOGGETT	A young ewe or wether from the time of the summer lamb sales until the first shorn in the following spring. Also called Teg.
HORNED STOCK	A general term for cattle as distinct from other farm animals.
HOVEL	An open or closed shed used for keeping cattle in.
HULL	the outer covering of certain vegetable seeds, usually pods of peas/beans.
HUMUS	Partly decayed matter, leaves, stalk etc.
ILT	See Gilt.
IN	Following by the name of an animal means pregnant, e.g. in calf or in pig.
INBYE	In hill farms the enclosed fields round the homestead. (In Wales = Fridd).
KEEP	Grass or green food on which animals are grazed.
KID	A young goat less than 12 months old.
KINE	Cows.
LACTATIOION	the period during which an animal produces milk.
LATTERMATH	See Aftermath.
LEA	General term for open ground whether grass or arable but also another word for ley.
LEY FARMING	A system in which fields in turn grow such crops as corn and roots, then are laid down to temporary grass for a few seasons.
LOAM	Type of soil: somewhere between clats and sands and containing each.
LUCERNE	A perennial plant grown for fodder (Alfalfa).
MAIDEN HEIFER	A Heifer not yet served.
MAIZE	Cereal plant grown in Britain chiefly as a fodder crop. Sweetcorn.

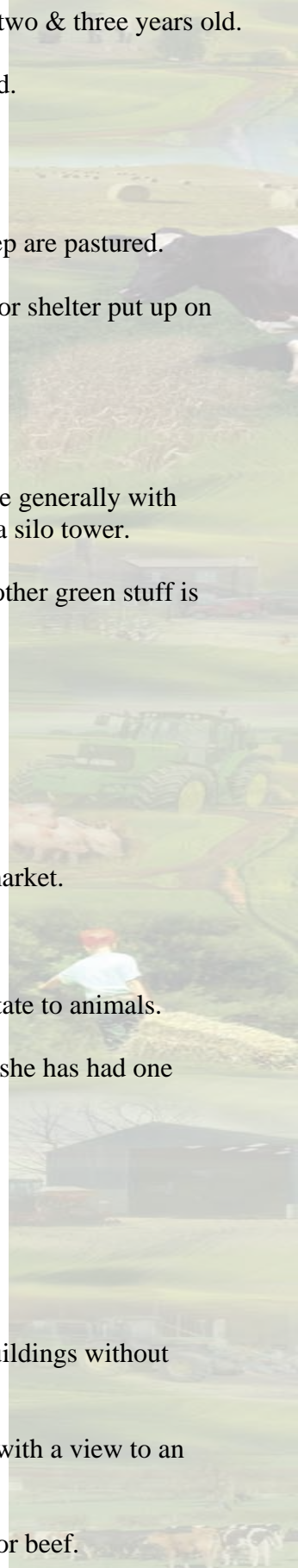


MEADOW	Originally permanent grassland used for production of hay as distinct from pasture used for grazing. In practice the terms used are often based on historical rather than current use.
MEADOW HAY	Hay taken from permanent pasture. (Hay from a ley is called 'seeds hay').
NEAT	An ox, bullock, or heifer.
NEATSFOOT	Calvesfoot or Cowheel
NISGULL	See Runt a.
NITRATE	A compound of nitrogen, oxygen and a third element.
NIGGLEDRICH	See Runt a
NORFOLK ROTATION	The four course rotation of crops - turnips, barley, clover, wheat.
NURSE-COW	A foster cow - one who suckles and looks after the calf of another.
OIL CAKE	A cattle food made from various oily seeds such as linseed or cottonseed.
OPEN GILT	A gilt not yet served.
OUTGOING	Tenant right.
OUTLIER	A cow or other beast staying outdoors in the winter
OUT RUN	In Hill farms the wide open spaces away and usually separate from the homestead.
OX	a) A bovine animal. b) A bull especially when used as a beast of burden or draught.
PAN	A hard layer of tightly packed soil below the depth reached by the plough.
PIGHTLE	A small enclosure or field.
PLOUGH STICK	A term used for land which has grown arable crops for so long it shows signs of exhaustion and needs laying down to grass.
POLL (TO)	to dishorn.
POLLED	having no horns.
PORKER	A pig kept for turning into pork as distinct from a baconer.
PRODUCTION	that part of the ration over and above what is needed to maintain an animal

RATION	given to make it produce milk or reach fat condition.
PULLET	Young fowl in their first year of laying.
PUR LAMB	Male ram lamb.
QUEY	Scottish for heifer.
RACK UP	To fill up a hay rack with hay or straw.
RAM	an entire male sheep. Age sometimes given by number of times shorn e.g. three shear ram.
RAPE	A plant, which produces seeds rich in oil. May be grown as a cash crop or for feeding to animals.
RATTLING PIG	See Runt a.
RISING	In giving the age of a beast means 'nearly'.
RIT/RITLING	See Runt a.
ROWEN	the aftermath or second growth of grass which is then left ungrazed till winter.
RUNNER	Weaned Pig.
RUNT	a) A poor below-standard creature especially the smallest pig in a litter. b) A store beast.
SCREW	A very inferior animal.
SCRUB	a) A wilderness of brushwood, stunted trees and shaggy vegetation. b) Of animals - poor, stunted.
SCUR	A horny knob that sometimes appears on polled cattle in place of a horn.
SECOND CUT	the second crop of conserved grass off a field in the same season.
SEEDS	A mixture of grasses and clovers. Another name for temporary grassland.
SEEDS HAY	Hay from temporary grassland.
SEEDS LEY	Another term for temporary grassland.
SEG	See Stag.
SHEAR	a) to cut or clip with shears. b) The word is also used in giving the age of a sheep. A two-shear ewe is

one who has twice been shorn and may be between two & three years old.

SHEARLING	A young sheep from its first shearing until its second.
SHEEP AT HALVES	See Half-Crease.
SHEEP WALK	A stretch of grassland, usually rough, on which sheep are pastured.
SHIELING	in Scotland a bit of rough pasture land or rough hut or shelter put up on such land.
SHIPPEN SHIPPON	A cow house.
SILAGE	Grass and other green stuff preserved in a moist state generally with molasses or other additives, either in a clamp, or in a silo tower.
SILO	an airtight container into which fresh cut grass and other green stuff is packed to make silage.
SINGLETON	A single lamb born to a ewe.
SITTER	A broody hen.
SLINK CALF	A calf born before its time.
SLIPS	West Country term for newly weaned pigs sold at market.
SNIVELDRAFT	See Runt a.
SOILAGE	Green crops such as kale cut and fed in their fresh state to animals.
SOW	A female pig kept for breeding is called a sow after she has had one litter, before that she is called a gilt
SPRINGER	An in calf heifer.
SQUEAKER	A piglet.
STAG	A bull or boar neutered later in life than usual.
STEADING	the farm homestead: sometimes used to mean the buildings without the farmhouse.
STEAM UP	To give a pregnant animal an increasingly rich diet with a view to an extra good lactation.
STEER/STOT	A young male ox usually a neutered one, intended for beef.



STEG	See Stag.
STELL	A roofless stone shelter for cattle and sheep in open moorland places.
STIRK	A heifer under two years of age. Sometimes used to describe a bullock.
STORE	a) an animal sold or bought for fattening. b) Being kept for fattening later. Generally any cattle intended for the beef market.
SUCKLER HERD	Calves reared by suckling cows milk.
SUCKLER PIG	an unweaned pig.
SUCKING	
SUCKLING	
TACK	a) Pasture rented for grazing. b) Sheep sent away to be wintered elsewhere are said to be on tack.
TENANT RIGHT	The right of a tenant farmer to receive compensation for hay, straw, cultivation's etc which he must leave behind him when he quits the farm he is renting.
TERRIER	A book in which records are kept of the farm's fields etc on an estate.
THEAVE	A shearling ewe kept for breeding purposes, generally so called from the time it is first shorn until it is two years old. Also called Gimmer.
TILLAGE	Cultivation, manuring and seeding of the land. Arable land classed as tillage means land under crops or lying in fallow to distinguish it from arable land under permanent grass.
TOP FRUIT	Apples, pears, plums, cherries and nuts: the complementary classification to "soft fruit".
TUP	A ram - an entire male sheep.
TWO SHEAR	Of sheep between second and third shearing.
UNEXHAUSTED MANURIAL VALUE	The amount and worth of fertilizer or manure which remains in the land after one or more crops have been grown.
UNTHRIFTY	Animals which do not respond to normal feeding and care.
VETCH	A plant grown for fodder.

**WATER
MEADOW**

A meadow adjoining a river, by which it is flooded from time to time.

WEANER

- a) A piglet from the time of weaning to the time it becomes a fattener (or feeding pig).
- b) A weaned calf.

WEDDER

See Wether.

WETHER

A neutered male sheep.

WETHER LAMB

A neutered male lamb so called until the time of the store sales.

**WETHER TEG
WETHER HOGG**

A neutered lamb from the time of the store sales in the late summer of the year of birth until it is shorn in the following Spring/Summer.

**WETHER
SHEARLING**

A neutered male sheep after being shorn for the first time.

WICK

A dairy farm.

WOOL CLIP

All the wool off a sheep; or all the season's wool from the whole flock.

YELD

Dry - not producing milk.

YELT

See Gilt.

