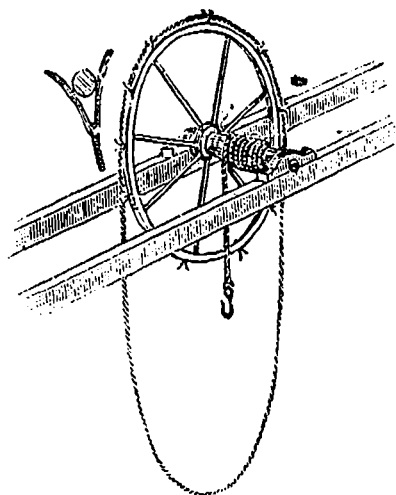


Dressing Pork and Beef.

THE following question was put in the *Country Gentleman*:—In connection with some of my farm buildings I desire to have a place for butchering hogs, beeves and lambs for my own use, but I wish it arranged conveniently and with a view to labor saving contrivances. I have steam heat. Can you put me in the way of getting some plans or suggestions for the inside arrangements, particularly for scalding hogs, etc.?

The following valuable reply was given:—It requires a building 15 feet wide, and of such length as may suit the owner's convenience. Two timbers six inches square and 12 feet high or overhead. They are parallel, 5 feet apart, and support the axle on which the rope winds for lifting the carcass. A hard-wood stick is turned in a lathe 6 inches in diameter, with a hub at the end 8 inches in diameter, and with a gudgeon in each end. Boxes for the gudgeons are placed on the top of both beams. When this stick is in the lathe and before it is taken out, bore six mortices in the hub one by two inches to receive the spokes of the wheel, three at one end of the hub and four at the other.



Go to a wagon shop and get steamed felloes, to form the circumference of the wheel thus made. The spokes are 3 feet 10 inches long, and are made out of one and a quarter inch stuff, three inches wide at one end and four at the other, the wider end outside, and each has a notch one and a quarter inches wide at the end for the felloe to fit it. The outer part of the wheel is furnished with a number of sockets to receive the endless rope. These sockets, ten in number, are made of nail rod, in the form represented by fig. 2, the rope dropping into the narrow part, where, by the pressure it is held from slipping. The sockets have a screw cut on the lower end, which holds them when inserted, without any put. An inch rope, with the ends spliced together to make it endless, is handled by the operator in lifting the carcass, the difference in the size of the wheel and of the roller, giving him a large purchase. A wooden bar stops the wheel at any place, and holds the carcass at any height desired.

A vat for scalding hogs is made of 1½-inch plank, 20 inches deep, 30 inches wide, and 6 feet long—a hose from the steamer heats the water.

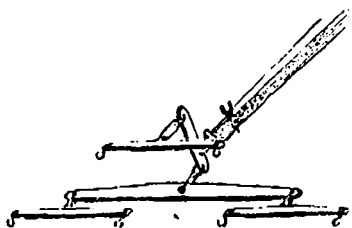
When killing hogs, put chain around one leg below the gambrel, make it a slip over the other leg.

The whole of this arrangement has the merit of both efficiency and cheapness, suited to moderate and private establishments. By making the wheel as directed, by procuring the steamed felloes, the wheel was made for \$3; by purchasing, or ordering it made, it would have cost \$25.

Three Horse Whiffletree.

BELOW is an illustration of a first class three-horse whiffletree, that works without a parallel to a plow or harrow. The woodwork any farmer can make, and consists of a straight beam

1½ by 2 inches, and any single tree can be used. The upright iron is the only piece that requires a mechanic's skill, and in this respect it is very easy for any farmer to understand it. It is nine inches long, with three holes, the middle one being twice as far from the upper as from the lower. A rod six inches long with a hook at each end runs from the upper hole to receive



the middle single tree and a closed ring passes through the lower hole to which the long tree is fastened. A hole at the rear receives the clevis pin to which the plow is joined by a ring or otherwise. This tree is light and easily handled, and gives the horses perfect freedom. If you have a horse a little too fast, put him in the middle and he can go all he wants to, and not interfere with the good working of the plow.

Libe Stock.

LINSEED meal fed to horses will make their coats sleek.

GOOD training will develop many good qualities in the horse.

OLD brood sows give stronger pigs that will grow up rapidly.

THE tendency to poverty in flesh is to make meat hard and dry.

DRY, clean and warm stables will preserve sheep and cattle from disease.

KEEPING the brood sow lean improves her breeding and milk-giving qualities.

SYSTEMATIC feeding and shelter of hogs is the only way to make hog raising profitable.

GOOD and bad qualities are hereditary in animals. This should be remembered in breeding.

STOCK of all kinds prefer the salting of hay than hay which is not salted. Salting prevents waste.

By continually changing no one can build up a fine flock, as that requires years of careful breeding.

MEN who raise stock and good farm products in general are as a rule not discontented with their lot.

FOR poor lands and thin pastures, sheep are better adapted than cattle and can often be made profitable.

THE tendency of hog feeders and breeders is toward a better proportion of lean meats rather than an excess of fat.

AT this time it is often easier to keep from overstocking than to get rid of the extra animals a little later on.

A POOR steer will spoil the appearance of an otherwise good herd, but a good steer will not improve the appearance of a poor herd.

The Poultry Yard.

Do not inbreed.

Too many early chickens cannot be raised.

If there be an unhealthy fowl in the flock remove it at once and care for it.

Do not crowd too many birds in one pen if you want your fowls to be healthy.

KEEP no hen over two years as the old fowls eat the profit made by the younger.

HAY seed is a very good article to mix with the morning mash, especially for ducks.

MAKE hens lay when eggs are highest in price and not when lowest as is the practise.

THERE is very much more money to be made from the production of spring chicks than from the sale of eggs.

LADY GWYDYR, of England, whose name is familiar to all breeders of Cochins and Brahmas died recently in her eightieth year.

OF all the varieties of pure bred fowls the Plymouth Rocks possess more good qualities and fewer defects than any other breeds.

SEE that your fowls have lots of gravel and oyster shells and a variety of food and plenty of it if you want your flock to thrive.

A FEW cabbage leaves or mangold leaves or turnipshung up to be slightly above their reach will induce the hens to take exercise during the winter.

HENS that are kept busy during the day will be happier, healthier, and will lay better than those that sit on the perches or stand around idle. Keep them scratching and so prevent feather pulling and egg-eating.

MOULTING hens require good care. Their food should be generous in quantity and nitrogenous in quality. A little stimulation at this time will often be found beneficial. Condition powders, warming mixtures, and good warm quarters are also necessary.

IN shipping young pigeons to market they should be transported in coops deep enough to allow them standing room and never put adult birds and younger birds in the same box as they are sometimes very vicious to each other in such close quarters.

WHEN young pigeons are about eighteen or nineteen days old they ought to be fed on maize (soaked for 24 hours beforehand.) Feed a young bird from fifty to a hundred grains of this food morning and evening for a fortnight and you will have pigeons as fat as the best poultry.

THE heavier breed of fowls should roost on the floor and so prevent crooked breast-bones. Put a foot or more of straw on the floor of the hen-house and pour some dust and ashes among it. Then every night throw some small grain among the straw for which the fowls will scratch and thus cause a dust which will destroy any stray vermin.