

sing before them in the show room will not startle them and they will stand up in good shape. Showing poultry is profitable to traders and a splendid advertisement for their stock. Almost every farmer who constructs a poultry house makes it of a certain size and resolves that only a limited number of birds shall be put in it; but as his flock increases, the space appears to decrease, until the birds are so crowded as to render another house necessary; if the birds are culled out, however, this would not be necessary, and the farmer will get more eggs from a flock in a roomy house than he will from two flocks that are crowded in separate houses. At least, the profit will be larger as there will be a saving of food and labor. It is best that the poultry house should have plenty of windows so as to secure sunlight and heat. Nothing is so repugnant to fowls as darkness during the day, and they will often rather remain in a storm outside than keep within the walls of a dark or gloomy house. Begin the fall right and prepare for winter early, so as to have the hens and pullets laying before cold weather sets in. See that the houses are not damp, and the fresh earth as dry as possible when put into the floor of the house. Cover the floor, if it be a wooden one, with clean sifted coal ashes, if you cannot get dry sand, utilizing the ashes from your house burner or cooking stove. (Never use wood ashes on the floor of a henhouse). Let it be at least six or eight inches thick on the floor, then cover it again with straw, refuse hay chaff, leaves or any dry litter among which to throw the dry grain, and make them scratch for the grain for a living: no work, no eat; the waste chaff from the clover-hay mow is a most excellent thing to increase the egg yield. See they have plenty of vegetables laid in for the winter, cull the small potatoes, carrots, turnips, and give the fowls a chance at them, with the green cut bone and meat, at least twice a week all the winter. I propose to give in another article soon, some of the different methods adopted by several large breeders in the United States with whom I have had some pleasant and profitable correspondence. They are well adapted to our climate and temperature and will be, I hope, of benefit to the readers of the JOURNAL.

S. J. ANDRES.

## The Grazier and Breeder.

### THE COW AND HER CALF

By Mrs. Jones, Brockville, Ont.

Now, in telling you how I manage my cows, I don't set up to be infallible; lots of you know more than I do. But many know less, and it is to them I speak. I only want to tell them how I have made things pay, and where they can convict me of mistakes it may be of still greater use to them in telling them "How *not* to do it," as I say in my book. I have the calf taken from the dam before it attempts to drink; it is put in a box stall with a good bed and rubbed dry (1). Here let me say that we keep bulls and all young calves in a different barn from the cows, and in this building is the large box stall where the cows calve. The reason is, partly, because this building is quieter, but much more because it is nearly of an even temperature. If you turn out thirty or forty milking cows and leave a very few young calves or a newly-calved cow there, the temperature falls in a surprising way, and these animals get chilled, while in the other barn it is not so. Also, it is better for the herd to have no calving in their midst. We soon offer the calf a pint of her dam's warm milk, and this is put in a tin like a wash-basin, as it is lighter to hold and has no sharp, upright edge like a pail, to press on the calf's throat. Wet the fingers of one hand and put in the calf's mouth; with the other hand raise the basin while gently coaxing the calf's head towards it with your fingers in its mouth. Remember, it is *against nature* for a calf to put its head *down* to drink, so be patient. Hold the basin well up and don't let the calf get its nostrils under the milk to choke and splutter and splash you all over, and it will soon put its head in a pail and drink itself.

When fairly started, we feed our calves 4 quarts of new milk a day, one quart at each feed; the hours are 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m., and 9 p.m. This may seem troublesome, but it is less work than to nurse a sick animal, and it gives the calf a good start that it never forgets. Soon the calf will do on three feeds a day, given at morning, noon, and night, three pints of new milk at each

(1) Rubbing we do not like, as it makes the hairs stick together; cover the calf up with lots of straw and leave it to get dry. Years ago, the farmer used to sprinkle the calf with salt, and the cow, in licking it dry, was supposed to get an appetite for her mash! Eb.