

tings around the poultry yards. The chickens will keep the leaves stripped off as far as they can reach, and you can hand down the rest. Then they have frequent tastes of my early cabbages, turnip-tops, cucumbers sliced length wise, chopped onions, etc. I have quite a patch of sun flowers. These I commence feeding sun before the seeds are fairly ripe, and keep it up for an occasional relish as long as they last. They must be gathered early or the seeds will rattle out and be wasted, unless the fowls have access to the patch. My chickens prefer to pick the seeds out of the heads for themselves. We raise millet, good for fowls to scratch in during winter, and the seed is excellent for young chicks. I might mention clover, buckwheat, Hungarian grass, sorghum seed, and brown corn, but will leave those for some one who has tried them.

When the late vegetables are put into the cellar, there is always an extra quantity of rutabagas, cabbages and small potatoes for the chickens. These are cooked during the winter. All this means work, of course, but that is the only honest way of getting money.

It does not seem much of a chore after all, when one does it every day at a certain time.

A chicken-pan is always kept in a certain place in the pantry. Into this go all table-scraps. egg-shells, vegetable and apple-parings a large kettle is for this purpose, so it does not require washing often. Every morning the contents of the chicken-pan is emptied into the kettle, together with some sliced vegetables, covered with water and set over the fire. When well cooked, it is thickened with ground feed, corn, barley and oats, such as we feed the cows. In an hour's time it is out of the way, and the fowls are cheered and strengthened by their warm meal.

The Dairy.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY HERD.

(Continued.)

It is very apparent that the accommodations for the dairy herd must be conducive to the perfect health of the cattle, the simplifying of the handling of the feed, and the production of perfect milk. It is necessary in this country to house all the forage, and some large storage

building is necessary. Economy of labour requires the feed to be easily placed before the cattle. The best modern practice calls for a separate or slightly attached building for the cows, with no manure cellar under them and no large quantity of forage above them and preferably none at all. The best provision for such manure as cannot be at once applied to the land, is an open shed or covered yard. The cows should be housed on the ground level, rather than in a basement, and the room should be light, dry and spacious. A room open to the roof, which is fairly high, is better than a low, level ceiling above the cows. The former may involve a little more work to keep free from dust and cobwebs, but it affords the air space need for health and comfort. The latter necessitates some special arrangement for ventilation, and these, constructed on the last plans, often fail to work in practice. Sanitary authorities advise six hundred cubic feet of space for every animal, but the best cow-house I have seen allows double this quantity, and it appears none too much. Various material is used for flooring cow stables; in some climates, it is possible to let the cow stand on the ground, the clay or earth being packed hard and raised somewhat above the level round the building; shallow gutters behind the cows, and a feeding floor in front of them. More durable floor, and quite expensive, are made of asphalt and cement, or of brick on edge; but such are damp and cold, causing rheumatism and other ailments, unless covered with a false floor of wood or provided with an unusual abundance of bedding. Box stalls are undoubtedly the ideal for cows as well as for horses; in a box 8 to 10 feet square, a cow may be left untied, and if supplied with enough bedding she will keep clean and well, although the stall is not cleaned out thoroughly more than once a month. (1) But box stalls for a large herd require too much room. Every cow should have her own stall to be kept at all times for her own, and this stall, should be wide enough for her own comfort as well as her milker's, and well protected from her neighbours on either side; three and a half feet width is little enough, and four feet is better. There are so many cattle-ties that it is hard to pick one as being the best, without having the opinion of some dairyman who has practically tested many of the different sorts. But one should be selected

(1) Even for 3 months. Ed.