

I do not feed it stale. My hogs have the run of clover after grain is off, with continuous supply of salt and wood ashes, also a bag of ground sulphur in a barrel. I have heard complaints of sickness from feeding new corn, but have always had healthy pigs by this method of feeding.

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LITTLE pigs will give returns for the extra attention necessary in preparing their food. See that each little fellow gets one teat, that he may have his share of the mother's milk. A little warm milk made into a mash with middlings will help the sow to make more and better milk and the little pigs to grow. Have plenty of fresh water on hand where the sow and the pigs can get it at all times. A little charcoal will prevent sour stomach. Health and thrift in breeding animals mean money in the farmer's pocket.

### In the Poultry Yard.

We doubt if any creature, domesticated, on the farm is subject to so many diseases as the fowl, and it transmits its defects to its offspring with great certainty. We have seen a male with a lopped comb endow all his sons with the same peculiarity, although such chicks were hatched from eggs laid by different hens. The roup is passed from parent to offspring when it becomes a constitutional disease, and lack of vigor causes degeneracy. The remedy is to use only healthy and vigorous stock for breeding purposes.

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#### GOOD POINTS OF WHITE WYANDOTTES.

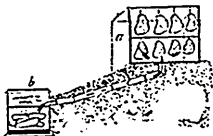
Probably, for eggs alone, no other breeds of fowls are so popular, the country over, as the Leghorns and Minorcas. Yet they do not fill the bill for those who wish a general purpose breed. The latter class want a heavier, attractive carcass, hens that will hatch and raise their chicks, and having the ability to withstand severe weather. Probably no other breed has had so wide a distribution in this country as the Plymouth Rock. Of later introduction is the Silver Wyandotte, which has become very popular. But still later came the White Wyandotte. In some points this breed excels the Plymouth Rock, while it probably falls behind it in none. In color, of course, it is much like the White Plymouth Rock. We show an excellent illustration of the purebred White Wyandotte cock. They have a low flat comb, that will not freeze in winter, clean, yellow skin and legs, free from dark pin feathers, and for the table,

cannot be beaten. The breast is plump and full, where the Plymouth Rock is liable to be a little sharp and wedge-shaped. The White Wyandottes have quiet dispositions, are easily handled, make excellent sitters and mothers, lay large, dark-colored eggs, and are very small eaters. If one takes any pride in the appearance of the flock, I am sure that the Wyandotte, with its snowy white plumage, clean, orange-yellow legs and beak, and bright red comb, forms a pleasing contrast to the variety of shades found in a flock of Plymouth Rocks. The perfect hen has not been produced, but in the large brown-egg strain in White Wyandottes, more good qualities are combined than in any other breed.

### Well Spent Labor.

#### Easily Made Smokehouse.

A cheap smokehouse can be made from an organ box (a) or anything in which the meat can be hung. Set an old heating stove (b) in the ground eight or ten

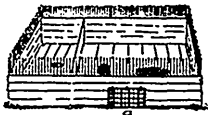


feet from the box, preferably below it on a hillside. To conduct the smoke from the stove to the house, lay an old stove pipe (c) under ground or use 6-inch tile. The stove must open on top.

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#### A Feeding Pen for Hogs.

Where hogs are fed near the house or barn, the fowls are apt to go among them and eat a large portion of the feed. I.



says a correspondent, finally solved the problem by constructing a feeding pen so that the hogs and pigs could go in and