

Livestock.

ROCK salt helps to avoid waste.

A DORSET lamb is not always a cosset.

LET the stock exercise at every opportunity.

MAINTAIN a steady growth with all young stock.

GOOD action is quite an item in selecting a large horse.

THE demand for Guernseys is growing in the New England State.

BETTER feed liberally twice a day than give three scanty feeds.

DRY food holds its own against roots for the fattening of cattle, sheep and hogs.

THE real value of a sow for breeding will not be known until she has been bred two or three times.

THE stock must be well used and well cared for if they are to make the best animals and give the best results.

DORSET sheep are said to be dog proof, i.e., that they can fight dogs or at least are not scared by them.

WITHOUT exercise the sheep are liable to become constipated and feverish and to fall off in their appetites.

MANY young mares are ruined by being put to work and worked too hard before their limbs are properly hardened.

THE total number of beef cattle received in the Chicago market in 1892 was 2,569,266, or 319,000 more than in 1891.

It is said that the smallest sheep in the world are the "Bretons," native of France, which are "but little larger than a rabbit."

EXPERIMENTS by G. W. Curtis, of Texas Station No. B. 21, have shown that cotton seed or cotton seed meal is dangerous feeding to swine.

To improve the dairy qualities of your cows, without decreasing size so much as the use of Jersey bulls would, you should try Guernseys. The bulls of this breed often exceed 2,000 lb. in weight.

It is a pleasure for a farmer to see his live stock when he has plenty of warm sheds and stables to keep them in and a good supply of feed; and the better blooded are his animals the more interest he will take in them.

BREED a young sow to a well-matured boar that has done good service. Liberal feeding is necessary more so than with older and more matured sows for a reason that part of the food given her is needed for the development of her own frame. If the feeding is not liberal the young pigs will suffer.

THE following remedy is suggested for ner-

vous dyspepsia in horses:—Take powdered gentian root 2 parts, powdered Colombo root 1 part, powdered cayenne pepper 1-30; mix; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful on bran mash three times daily. Feed light and easily digested food, ground oats, &c.,; no corn; give bran mash often.

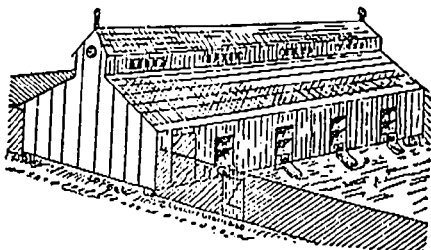
It is a very great mistake to think that because pigs like dirt they thrive better on dirty feed. A hog's stomach should be as well looked after as any other animal and you will have sweeter and more healthy meat. Feed your hogs on a combination of grass and wheat, milk, roots and corn. Pork made from such an ideal food will always command a higher price.

"S" writes to the *Rural New Yorker*:—In the reports in reply to the question "What to do for garget?" the best remedy I have ever used is not mentioned. I have had some year's experience in the dairy business, and for caked udder I have never found anything to equal mother tincture of aconite—10 drops night and morning. The animals should not be exposed to bad weather or allowed to lie on damp ground. The easiest way to administer the dose is to fit a cork closely in the bottom of the neck of a fair-sized bottle, so that the part above the cork will hold nearly a tablespoonful, put the medicine in the neck and fill up with water. The dose can then be very easily poured well back on the tongue and is so small that seldom is any left.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry House.

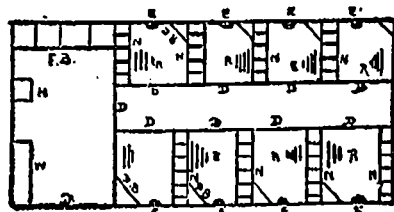
JOHN W. CAUGHNEY, writes to the *Country Gentleman*:—"A neatly-arranged and economical plan for a poultry building is shown in fig. 1, sketched from the first poultry house of any size owned by the writer. In its arrange-



ment it was roomy and convenient. It does not matter how roughly a building is constructed, provided it answers the purpose, because fine fowls and profitable flocks are very often sheltered in a mere shed, but it must be comfortable, and as convenient as possible to make it.

These and previous sketches are to help the farmer and breeder of poultry to gradually improve the appearance and arrangement of the hen-house without any very great expense, and to supplant the rough shed as often as he can with one more in keeping with his farm. He thus combines comfort, utility and neatness.

The ground plan (fig. 2) is plain and easily seen to be what is desired in a poultry building. This is 50 feet in length, 34 in width, 9 high, making it with an upper part for ventilation, this part being 3 feet or the entire height of



building 12 feet. The pens are on either side of a passageway, each pen being 8 by 15 feet, the passageway 4 feet, making everything as roomy

as practiceable and ample for the accommodation of 80 hens without crowding them. The room at the side is 16 by 34 feet, and contains as customary the bins for feed, *FB*; the work bench or table, *WB*, and the cook stove or heater which always comes in handy. The building is well lighted on either side by four windows of moderate size, and below each one an entrance door leads to the runs in the yard on either side of the building, and when found necessary these openings may be closed up by dropping a board by means of a pulley extending outside along the passageway avoiding the necessity of going into the coops at all. Roosts, *R*; nests, *N*; dust box, *DB*; entrance, *D*—explains all abbreviations found in the ground plan.

Just think of it, chicken costs less than pork and is much better.

CHOPPED clover hay scalded and mixed with bran, is a good morning food

THE man who economizes on the feed of the fowls, never gets eggs in winter.

KEEP the drinking vessels clean. Disease often lurks in the drinking fountains.

A LITTLE charcoal mixed with the soft feed will aid digestion, and prevent disease.

WHEN fattening geese, give a mixture of corn and wheat, with a cooked mess given warm daily.

WELL fed fowls never become too fat when they are compelled to scratch among a lot of litter for their grain.

REMEMBER a draught in the hen house will give fowls cold as quickly as you would catch one if you were similarly exposed.

LITTLE chicks do much better in the garden than any other place, if you can confine the hens to prevent them making trouble.

ONE of the most profitable birds to raise is the Gray Call duck, a species of wild duck but easily domesticated, and very prolific.

THERE'D be fewer folks with bitter mouths from swallowing life's dregs, if all the barley now in beer, were fed to hens for eggs.—*Rural New Yorker*.

It is not at all necessary to have a pond or stream for ducks or geese, a trough is all that is necessary. Ducks should be inclosed until about nine o'clock each day to prevent them laying away.

KEEP the wee chicks dry. Not a few are lost every year by carelessness in this particular during showery weather. A tight roof and a coop raised a little from the bottom so that they can run under is all that is necessary.

THE comb of the fowl is a fair index to the condition of its health. When the comb is of a bright red all is well with the fowl, but when it becomes of a whitish color or turns dark red at the ends something is seriously wrong.

No broody hens wanted this month. Therefore discourage them at once. Keep them alone but in sight of the flock, or tie by the leg to a stake, or keep in a hen house without a nest and only roosts. Adapt the feed to egg production. That will cure her.