

or Rough-coated is universally grown here. *Beans*.—Yellow-eyed are most commonly grown, producing a good yield and quality. Some new varieties are being introduced, which I will be better able to report another year. *Millet*.—None grown in this section. *Potatoes*.—The Scotch took first place; quality fair, but a pink shade in the flesh, which is objectionable, but the skin is a fine dark rose or nearly purple; eyes level with the surface; no rust or rot. Rural New Yorker No. 2 a good yielder; smooth surface; few eyes; white; strong grower, but the upright tops make it hard to cover with Paris green; a small per cent. rotten. Early Puritan; color white, fair yield, very early, fine quality, sound. Crown Jewel resembles the Hebron; not a heavy cropper; good quality, but uneven in size. Stray Beauty is red in color, big cropper, good quality; all sound, good keeper; early, and has proved to be rot-proof for three years. Wilson's 1st Choice is white, smooth; heavy cropper; sound; keeps well, and is a good field variety; is really choice. Empire State looks like the Wilson, but grows larger, and is not quite so fine in texture, but did well last year. Burpee's Extra Early, rose color, very early, fine quality, not a heavy cropper. Dakota Red, coarse texture; big cropper; will keep till next summer; is of good quality; a good sort for stock feeding. Summit, fine and smooth; did very well; quality No. 1. Clark's No. 2 yielded big, but rotted in some localities. White Beauty; grew a few for trial; did not yield more than the average of the other sorts, but was of good quality. North Pole is a strong grower, large size, late, very hardy sort; tried only a small lot. Delaware resembles the Rural New Yorker; had only a few for trial; did fairly well where grown. *Turnips*.—Clyde proved a good cropper of good quality; Steele's Improved was just as good; Gregory's Mammoth Swede did extra well. *Mangels*.—Not many grown, but mostly Long Red. *Carrots*.—Ox Heart are the most common, yielding from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels to the acre. The Short White is coming into use more than formerly.

(2) Tried White Cap Yellow Dent corn for the first time; it did well, and gave good boling ears early in September.
(3) For ear corn a variety of eight-rowed that came from the State of Maine did best. For fodder, King of the Earlies and White Cap Yellow Dent, but Perry's Hybrid Sweet corn will be tried this coming season.
(4) Corn well cared, sowing early varieties to use first.
(5) Rape has not been tried.
(6) Clover, alsike and red mixed with timothy grass.
(7) Have not been tried to any extent.

CUMBERLAND CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

C. HOWARD BLACK.

Oats were rather a light crop in this section, though very much better than in 1894. White oats were very much better than black. Hazlett's Seizure were a heavy yielding oat, but perhaps not equal to Canadian Triumph. *Barley*.—Six-rowed. *Peas* not raised much except for fodder. *Spring Wheat*.—White Russian. *Potatoes*.—Silver Dollar and Early Ohio. Early Rose best early variety. *Turnips*.—Elephant Swede. *Mangels*.—Mammoth Long Red. *Carrots*.—White Belgian.
(2) Dakota Red potatoes, good quality, but small yield.
(3) Longfellow and Pearce's Prolific corn did best for fodder and silage.
(4) To supplement the pasture we use oats and peas, oats and vetches, followed after Sept. 1st by fodder corn.
(5) White and Vermont Red clover and timothy grass seem to do best.
(6) Permanent pastures are not very much used; but a mixture of timothy and blue grass, and red, white, and alsike clover will give a good pasture nearly all summer for a considerable time on good, fair soil.

WISCONSIN, U. S.

GEO. M'KERRROW, SUPT. FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

(1) *Oats*.—The White Schonen still keeps well to the front. *Barley*.—The new Mandscheuri is very well reported. *Peas* and *Spring Wheat* are not grown much in this section. The Silver-hull Buckwheat and German Millet are the most popular. *Potatoes*.—Rural New Yorker No. 2 seems to be the best all around potato for 1895. *Turnips*.—The Yellow Aberdeen again comes out ahead, as dry weather and green lice seemed to injure early swedes. *Mangels*.—The Golden Tankard for quality, and the Mammoth Red for quantity. *Carrots*.—The Large Yellow have given the best satisfaction.
(2) No new varieties that have surpassed the old.
(3) On clay lands, the flint known as Michigan Smut Nose; on loam and light lands, the early-ripening dent varieties have been best. The varieties giving the best crops are best for the silo; where ensilage is put in whole the flint varieties handle best and give very sweet ensilage.
(4) Corn, clover, oats and peas in order named.
(5) Rape has given good satisfaction for several years. The Wisconsin Experiment Station reports \$20 worth of mutton per acre, and good reports come from farmers in general.
(6) Medium, red, and alsike clovers, with a little timothy and orchard grass, mixed, give best crops on the average.
(7) Permanent pastures are best on rough, hilly lands, and creek bottoms. Mixed grasses—June or Wisconsin blue grass; white and alsike clovers are best, and should be top-dressed and harrowed every fourth year, and reseeded with the clovers.

Plans and Description of a Pig Pen and Poultry House.

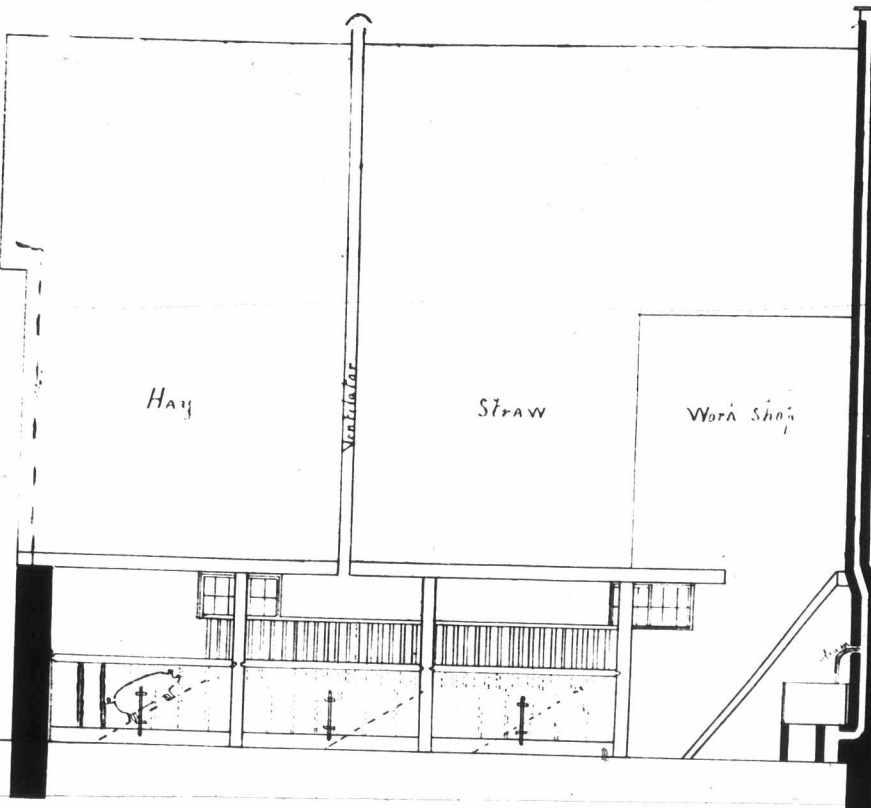
BY D. LAWRENCE, OXFORD CO., ONT.

In these hard times, when there is so little money coming in, the farmer does not want to put up new buildings, if he can at all avoid it. But under certain circumstances it even pays to go in debt for a new building. Our old pig-pen was really past redemption, so much so that I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that any time and money spent in further repairing would, in a sense, be wasted. When I had to build, I felt that the old adage, "Whatsoever was worth doing at all was worth doing well," would hold good. So I went to the Agricultural College and several other places, with a view of getting as much practical information from others as was possible.

Our pig-pen is 30 x 40, the ceiling is eight feet high, stonework on the north side and two ends and brickwork in front, and above this there is a frame building with fourteen-foot posts, sided with perpendicular V siding (painted). The roof is covered with Pedlar's 2nd quality of galvanized shingles. Some do not like the idea of having hay or straw stored over a pig-pen, but we had not enough room in the barns for hay, and I thought I might as well make one roof cover the pigs and the hay. There are two tight box ventilators from the ceiling of the pig-pen and finishing on the roof with galvanized iron tops as high as the ridge, which effectually take off all the foul air and steam from the pigs. When the carpenters got the ventilators finished they held up pieces of paper to see how strong the draught would be, and the paper went up with such force that one of the men jocularly suggested the propriety of putting a screen on the lower ends of the boxes, in case little pigs might get drawn up. In order to complete the

system of ventilation, four-inch tiles were laid under the floor of passage from the west end to the center of building, to lead in fresh air from the outside to replace the foul air escaping through the ventilators.

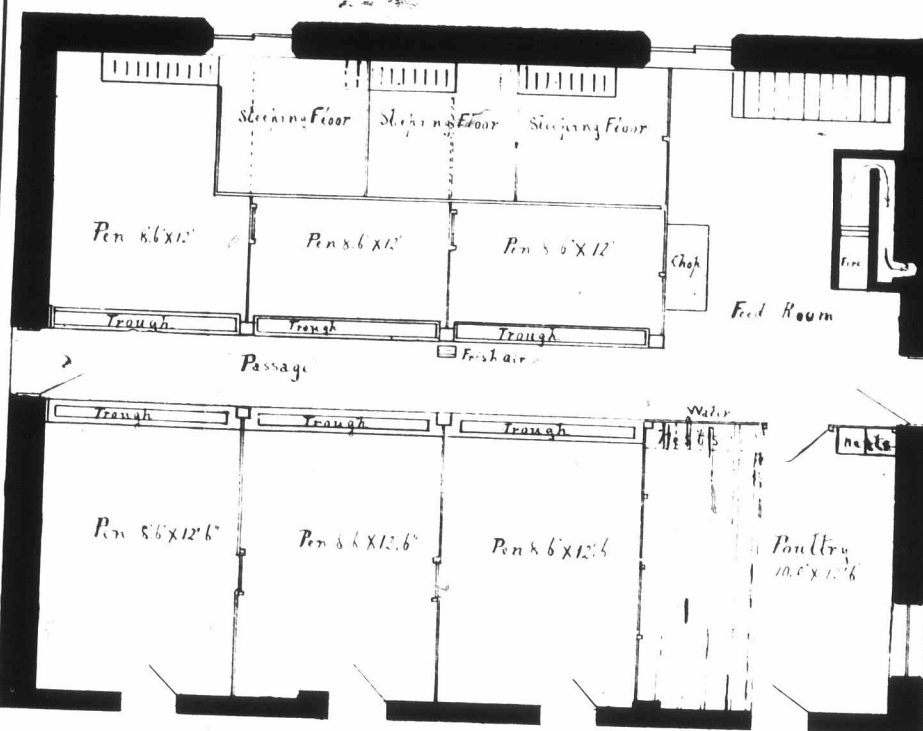
Over the hen-house and feed-room is a workshop, 12 x 30; the balance, 28 x 30, is used for storing hay and cornstalks. In the workshop is placed a water-tank, 5½ inches in diameter and 8 feet high, which is supplied from the roof, and the water is conducted by iron pipes to the pig-pen below, and we use a hose to put the water in each feed-trough or into the cooking-vat, or to clean off the floor. The rain-water is very pure and healthful when



SECTION

collected on a galvanized or slate roof, but I would not consider it so good from a wooden shingle or painted iron shingle roof. Over the shop is a loft, where husked corn is stored.

The floor of the pig-pen and hen-house is made of cement, having about three or four inches of gravel and Queenston cement rammed down in the bottom and finished with about an inch thickness of Portland and Queenston cements and sand on top. After the floor had dried for a few days, it was sprinkled every day for several weeks with water from the hose; this was to prevent too quick drying.



PLAN of PIC PEN

The feeding-troughs on the south side are made of Portland cement and sand, and so far are a success, and I think will be troughs long after the wooden ones are rotted down. The cement floor—which I believe is the best for a pig-pen—costs from 3½ to 4 cents per square foot, besides the gravel and sand, and the troughs from 15 to 20 cents per lineal foot; but the success depends on getting a man who practically understands the business and does not require to experiment. The floors are laid with a slope, and tiles are built in the walls at suitable places to carry off the urine in years like the present, when we cannot afford straw to absorb it.

The three pens on the north side are provided with a sort of upper berth or sleeping-rooms, resting on the partition and hung from the ceiling joists; this deck is about three feet above the floor, as shown on the plan and section. To each sleeping-room there is a sloping plank, having cleats firmly nailed on; on this the pigs walk up when they retire to rest. We have not found the slightest difficulty in getting the pigs to go up; in fact, they like it, and never remain down long at a time. It is necessary to have a movable partition, so that the sleeping-apartment can be made of just a sufficient size to allow the pigs to lie down comfortably; because if they get more than sufficient

room they are apt to dirty it. The principal advantages of this upper deck are the cleanliness and comfort of the pigs, the great saving of straw, and the exercise and enjoyment the pigs get in going up and down. The deck has a slatted fence about 2 ft. 9 in. or 3 ft. high; this leaves about 2 feet between top of fence and ceiling, so that the straw can be thrown over for bedding. For the three pens on the south side we have platforms of inch lumber, nailed to 2 x 4 scantling, for the pigs to sleep on, but I believe the upper decks are the best. The partitions between each pen are provided with sliding doors, so that the pigs can be changed without taking them out into the passage. Swing fronts about 4 feet high are hung over the center of each trough. The fronts are divided off, over the troughs, leaving a space for each pig's head while feeding. This is done by cutting 2 x 10 for studs, thus: [diagram]; this keeps the pigs from crowding one another. There are spaces for seven pigs in each pen. The fronts can be swung around and fastened up perpendicular, so that the cleaning out can be done from the passage if desired.

The feed-room is provided with a wooden vat having an iron plate bottom, in which the food is cooked. The vat is of 2-in. cherry lumber, 3 ft. x 6 ft. and 2 ft. deep, set on brickwork, as shown on plan, having two-thirds of the space for the fire, the heat and smoke going along to the end and coming back by the return flue to the end at

furnace door, where the smoke enters the flue in the wall and thus goes up the chimney. The vat is provided with a tight cover, in which, after the feed has commenced to boil, one end of a 3-in. conductor-pipe is inserted and the upper end in a thimble-hole in the flue in the wall. This is necessary to draw off the steam which would otherwise fill the building and destroy the woodwork. The chimney is of brick, carefully built and carried up higher than the ridge, with a stone cap on top; and there is practically no danger from fire.

When butchering, we put sufficient water in the vat and heat up to the necessary temperature, and a rope is run through a pulley hung over the vat, and by this means piggy is pulled up and immersed in the water until sufficiently scalded, when he is pulled out and placed on a door or table to be scraped.

The Hen-house, 10 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 6 in., is provided with roosts, 2 x 4, and nests for laying, and feed and water troughs. There are two windows in the hen-house and five windows and two fan-lights in pig-pen.

Maple trees with many branches exposed to the full effect of the sun give the richest sap. Soft maples yield as high a sugar percentage as rock maples. Less sugar is shown towards close of season. The outer wood does not yield richer sap than the inner. Deep tapping yields more sap than shallow, but the deep holes are more injurious to the tree.—[New Hampshire Ex. Station Bulletin.]

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