ENGLISH METHODS WITH POULTRY

The methods which prevail in England for growing poultry and their care vary so widely from those in vogue here that our readers may find something to interest them in the following, gleaned from the writings of C.E. Brooke. Food should be mixed fresh for every meal and fowls should have only what they eat—leaving none. Through the winter they are fed in the morning with a hot mess of middlings and barley meal. From November to March their midday meal is boiled barley, and the later meal is wheat or maize. Now and then fowls in confinement should have a fresh piece of sod at which to pick. A little salt should be added to their food now and then, and occasionally a small quantity of Epsom salts. For a full day after chickens are hatched they need no food, and for the following week they should be fed chopped boiled eggs and soaked bread and milk, feeding them every two hours for the first fortnight. For the next two weeks they should have grits, boiled rice, barley or potatoes, followed later by bruised barley, wheat, or corn meal. During chickenhood four meals daily are best. The mother should have grain and meal. When moulting, a slight addition of cayenne pepper to the meal, with some hemp seed now and then, and an occasional meal of minced raw onions will be found advantageous. The midday meal at all seasons should include some green food, and when winter approaches should include meat and fat, minced liver, or horseflesh. When fattening for market, the fowls must be kept sheltered. Mutton fat, chopped fine and boiled with milk, is desirable to add to the ground oats or buckwheat, and this is administered in

A Simple Saw-Mill. Fig 1 shows in horizontal section a method of cutting down a standing tree by the aid of spring poles. An inch hole

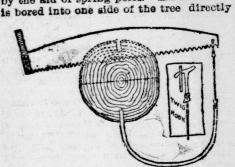


FIG. 1-HORIZONTAL SECTION OF TREE.

opposite the point where the saw-cut is to begin. Into this hole is inserted the butt-end of an elastic pole, cut to the proper length. To the tip of the spring pole is attached a hook cut from a forked | wheat and less corn, it will be a blessing branch. This end is then bent around in disguise to the swine grower. We beand the hook inserted into the hole in lieve that it is an easy problem to solve the saw near one end. This spring pole holds the saw close to the work, and ventive hygienic methods are used. Give assists in hauling it, as the sawyer, grasping the handle, pushes it from him. When the tree is cut half off, the hook is

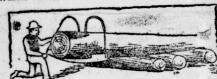


FIG. 2-MODE OF CUTTING FALLEN TREE. liberated from the saw and the springpole shifted to the opposite side of the tree, where it assists in completing the

Fig. 2 shows a similar method of cutting the fallen trees to logs of any desired lengths. In this case two springpoles are inserted into holes in the upper side of the tree, as the distance from the ground would not admit them on the lower side.

Farm Notes.

Alva Agee, in Farmers' Home, says it is exasperating to the farmer to be told that he is doing well, when he knows better his own state of affairs and that he is not doing well.

The advocates of turnips have much to may about their being the sheet-anchor of British agriculture, yet from 1874 to 1894 the area decreased from 2,133,836 acres to 1,956,573 acres. This is a land of chesp labor and without Indian corn.

Analyses of root crops made by the Ontario experiment station, as shown in their last report recently to hand, enforces areaw the old belief that roots carry too much water for economy in handling, the turnips showing from 90 to 93 per cent, water and mangels from 85 to 90 per cent. water. And while the yield of turnips per acre ran as high as 20 tone, only 11/2 tons of dry matter resulted, or about the amount found in 3,400 pounds of hay. The mangels showed slightly over three tons of dry matter, or about what a first and second crop of clover should give. Who says that they are as cheaply raised as the clover

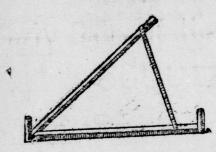
erop? Turnips are often sown on land that has borne a crop of corn or potatoes, with the idea that they will grow after frost has killed the main crop, and that thus some profit may be got without any west. But this overlooks the fact that turnips are a very exhaustive crop, especially of phosphate, In England phosphate is mainly used in growing turnips which are fed off by sheep, and their plant food is thus returned to the soil almost immediately. In this way, the land is put in good condition for a wheat crop. Here, where the turnip crop is always removed, its effect is to make the soil poorer for the crop that

follows it. There are some farmers who still think that there is nothing lost in allowing weeds to grow on land that has no crop, provided the weeds are cut down before going to seed. It is true that the weed contains all the mineral and nitrogenous plant food that it has taken from the soil. When it decays, as it lies, most of this is returned to the soil. But there is always some waste, and if it were otherwise the plant food in the weed is not as available fertility as that which it took from the soil during its growth. The time when a weed can be destroyed with greatest benefit to the soil is immediately after it has germinated. This is also the easiest time to kill it. The worst weeds, like the perennial Canada thistle, for example, are, when first germinated, as easily killed as any of the annual weeds. The slightest brush with a hoe will destroy them. Leave them a few weeks, and these perennial weeds begin to form their under-ground system of roots, and it takes a long time to accomplish what could so easily have

been done at first. ODOROMA removes discoloration from

USES FOR A TEN-FOOT ROD.

Among the things which are found convenient in every farmer's work shop is a ten-foot pole, made thus: A piece of wood, one and a quarter inches square and ten feet long, is nicely smoothed with the plane and then marked as follows: One side has a mark every three feet, to indicate yards; another side is marked every two feet; the third side is marked every foot; while the fourth side has feet, inches, and half-inches, the pocketrule furnishing the smaller sub-divisions of an inch. This measure will be found useful in many places. For instance, when a small building is being started, stakes are set in the ground at each corner. The proper angle of the sills may be found by measuring eight feet on one, and six on the other. Bring them together until the ten-foot pole just reaches both marks, as in the engraving, and a right angle is the result. Again, the



proper length for a post, to support a low reof, is quickly measured with such a pole. If a corn-crib is being built, six feet wide at the bottom, seven at the top, and nine feet high, the proper length of the various scantling is readily measured off. Many other uses will be suggested when this simple implement is at hand.

Preventing The Ravages of Hog Cholera.

Very much has been written on the subject of hog cholera. The matter has been studied by Government commissions, by veterinarians, by swine-growers and by others generally interested, yet the results of their studies are of little practical value in the way of a remedy or remedies. The writer is one who is very firmly of the opinion that preventive methods are the only ones entitled to serious consideration. The foolishness and unscientific methods of growers are, and have been, largely, if not exclusive-ly, responsible for the ravages of this disease in the swine herds of the West and South. Exclusive corn feeding and unsanitary surroundings have made our swine peculiarly susceptible to disease. We believe it is impossible to rear and fatten a hog on an exclusive corn diet and have him healthy. Then again, the breeders have thus given us an animal which is not robust or in a condition to resist disease. He is simply a mass of obesity lacking in muscular development and constitutional vigor-a ready prey for any contagion to which he may be exposed. If the lew price of wheat and the comparatively high price of corn will continue another year, thus stimulating the practice of feeding more

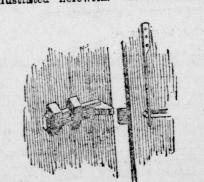
-that of avoiding the disease-if prehogs range in summer, grass and water, more wheat and other cereals, with less corn, and we shall in one or two generations of hog life have practically wiped out this scourge. The normal condition of our domestic animals is health, and if we feed and care for them in a proper manner they will not get sick; but it is useless to violate nature's laws and hope to escape the penalty.

The Value of Wheat Feeding for Hogs.

From many parts of the West we hear of successful results of feeding wheat to domestic animals. Its use as a food fer cattle and horses, whether the whole grain is fed or its by-products, has long been well known, and the present experience has confirmed that knowledge. But the greatest good likely to result from the corn crop failure of 1894, and the consequent use of wheat in its place, will be the feeding of wheat to swine. Its value here, when the price makes it practicable, is incalculable. We have fed too much corn. We have for many years made this cereal the almost exclusive food of swine, and we have thus brought on severe punishment. Exclusive corn feeding to hogs has given us a race of domestic animals winch are debilitated at birth. No animal can be fed on such a highly carbonaceous food as corn without becoming physically demoralized. We do not think first-class pork was ever made on such a diet. Swine thus fed when slaughtered, always have more or less inflamed viscera, the result of impaired health. Perhaps the greatest harm resulting from this one-sided diet is that it impairs the animals' vitality and makes it an easy prey for many contagious diseases which a well-fed and healthy animal would readily resist. This has been a prominent factor in making hog cholera the destructive agent that it has so long been. With the range of clover pasture for the swine, and some wheat in the grain ration, this pest would soon cease to be formidable.

Barn Door Fastening.

A device for fastening a barn-door is illustrated herewith. It consists of a



wooden bolt, playing loosely in two wooden guides. A pin of tough hardwood, two and a half to three inches long, is firmly driven into the bolt, and extends through a transverse slot in the door. On the inside of the door is fastened a spring of ash or hickory, with its free end resting against the pin. As the door is closed, the bolt catches on the wooden fastening driven into the opposite door-post, and is held there by the spring inside of the door. This is a very simple contrivance, but is none the less valuable. A bolt on the barn doors is always in place. Even where honesty the rule, it is better to lock the door before the horse is stolen.

Work-horses do better on a peck of carrots and a peck of oats than they do on two pecks of oats.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Head's and only Hood's.

TEMPERATURE FOR CREAM.

Miss A.E. Maldment, an English dairymaid, gives the following sensible and practical directions on this important subject. In preparing the churn, scald with boiling water, and immediately cool with cold water. When the temperature of the churn is reduced to that of the prepared cream it is ready for use. Decide the temperature of cream for churning according to that of the surrounding air. The following table may be safely adopt-

	ed:		And Alexander		
۱	Temp. of air.		Temp.	Temp. of crea	
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To heat the cream, place vessel containing it in hot water and stir continually so as to warm equally. Be very careful not to warm it too much, or the butter will be injured and the water into which the vessel of cream is plunged should not be more than 100 degrees F. At any time when the temperature of the air is above 55 degrees take that of the cream over night, and if over 60 degrees cool it by the best means at command. In a covered can it may be hung in the well, or it may be placed in a tub of cold water, or in a dry but cool cellar.

It is better to reduce temperature to a point too low for the purpose (for it can be easily warmed again) than to have it even a few degrees too warm when required for churning. If the cream is too thick for free churning it may be corrected by adding water, which, carefully mingled with it, will help in reducing the temperature if that is necessary. Cream churns best when yielding three pounds of butter to every gallon. The thermometer (without which dairy work cannot be pro-perly carried on) should be of glass as most easy to clean.

Continuous Stabling of Cows. In a lengthy article in the London Live

Stock Journal on dairying and feeding herds at Birmingham sewage farm we find the following: "The cattle upon the various farms come up to something like 600 head, the

majority of them being housed the greater part of the year, the milking herds, numbering 200, never leaving their stalls. The largest of the homesteads is the one at Tyburn, where the buildings are all new, most efficient, and fitted with every convenience for attending to the cattle to the best advantage. The first shed we entered contained seventy-two milking cows, thirty-six on a side; these stand with their heads to the outer walls, with an 18-foot wide road up the center for the purpose of bringing down the carts to take away the manure at once. There are racks and mangers in front, and a water trough between each two cows, to which they have access at all times. Their feed consists of pulped roots and chopped hay in winter, and Italian ryegrass during the summer, to which is added a mixture of ground of ten months still yielding about five gallons daily. These cows are almost entirely of the Shorthorn type, several of them having registered pedigrees, and are purchased when about four years old and near calving, and are usually bought in

very good condition." We have quoted this article mainly because of the system of stabling cows pursued, out of fairness to those who claim that continuous stabling of cows is not inimical to their health and productivity. The other remarks are included for the incidental information that they give.

The Udder Not a Vessel. Major Alvord, in a paper given to the

Maine Board of Agriculture, said: "The udder should not be likened to a vessel, a 'bag,' or even a sponge. It does not hold any appreciable quantity of completed milk at any one time. The milk cisterns, where alone completed milk can be found in the udder, and this of very poor quality, -are quite small, the four together seldom holding more than a pint. The glands, between the milkings, bring together the materials, store up a considerable quantity of the serum or fluid portion and prepare to make the milk. In the cells of the udder, the fat globules are formed. They are parts of the anatomy of the cow, like the fat in other parts of the animal body; they form by the building process, ripen, loosen or slough off and are then moved along, coated by the serum, through the ducts and channels, to the cisterns. This final process, the mixing of fats and serum in due proportion, to make milk, occurs almost wholly during the active operation of milking. The distended udder may indicate that the cow is ready for milking, but it is not true that 'the udder is full of milk.' There is practically no fully formed milk in the udder when the tests are seized by hand or calf. The milk making by nature is coincident with the act of milking."

Live Stock Notes.

Don't keep your hogs or any other fat stock too long. There is not much profit in trying to fatten stock in cold weather. It does not pay to give stock stimulating food. Good, wholesome grain and hav or grass, for cattle, horses and sheep and grass and good grain for hogs, are all that is necessary to make them grow to perfec-

tion. In view of the favorite prospect of Western corn, and its probable reasonable price, an exchange of a portion of high-priced hay for a supply of it would be profitable to many dairymen. Don't, however, sell off your scanty supply of hay without supplying something just as good or better in

It may cost an extra effort and many an extra dollar to tide over these times, but dairymen should think twice before selling their cows for a mess of pottage. They will need them next year to help keep things running. I have already heard of those fellows who are going to sell their hay when it reaches \$20 a ton, and feed straw to their cows. I say, don't do it, unless you take at least half of the hay money with which to buy grain for the animals.

Many that know better than to fatten the nondescript steer of the East have little but Hobson's choice, for the dairy breeds have converted the steers of this section into fit companions of the railsplitting hogs of the South. All frame and stomach, they belong to the class that it is said one can see through with the sperm-oil lantern-that is, sidewise, not perpendicularly, for it is a good ways through them in this direction. His day is numbered, for those devoted to him have their days numbered, too.

Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonis and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure, A Fact Worth Knowing.

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When Miss Blake's heart was faint, beauty, and joyfully declares, "I am now a new woman, can enjoy life, and am as well as I wish to be."

The cold touch of the destroyer, death, has made her shiver, and caused her to Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay and Nirise to think of the dark gloom of the silent tomb.

When Miss Blake's heart was faint, and 2nd. Good to return until Dec. 15th, 1895.

Offices, "Clock" Corner, E. De La Hooke agent, and G.T. R. depot.

per day. The whole of the feed being of such a succulent character has the effect of producing enormous yields of milk; records are periodically taken, and as much as 1,400 gallons have been obtained from a single cow during the year, and some of the cows, commencing at seven gallons of milk per day after calving, were at the end of ten months still yielding about five wise Providence, and turning the world upside down. Ah! no; this is far from what Miss Blake wishes to imply when Blake and her friends will gladly vouch she makes the statement that she is a for the truth of the statement "new woman."

values is not the modern creature that that saved life at a critical juncture. dons the open vest, exposed shirt front, The following letter from Miss Blake four-in-hand tie, straight and high col- is surely of sufficient weight to conlar, stiff Derby hat, who walks out in vince the most hardened unbeliever: our streets with cane in hand, giving "For years I suffered greatly, and evidence of empty brain and unsatis- was under the care of doctors, who finfied vanity. The true "new woman" is ally told me I was going into conperfectly represented by Miss Blake, sumption. I was becoming worse made healthy, vigorous, strong and act- through the use of medicines, and I tive by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. This is the "woman" that sensible and rational beings honor and appropriate the two of "woman" that the transfer of the two of "woman" that the transfer of the tr

can relate a tale of sad experiences. I felt much relieved. I have used in I felt much relieved. I have dised in the past, lions have stood in her way threatening destruction; she knows what sore afflictions are, owing to the rough grasp of disease; and at times for your great medicine."

am as well as I wish to be."

When Miss Blake makes the declaraless foe, consumption, an angel of mer-

Paine's Celery Compound, and it alone, The "new woman" that the world under God's blessing, was the agent "For years I suffered greatly, and appreciate—the type of "woman" that blesses home, friends and the world at arge.

Miss Blake, though a young woman,

On relate a tale of real experiences.

## ISN'T IT STRANGE THAT YOU

in most things, when it comes to deciding upon a school, imagine they are all the same. But they are not. The who will bring judgment to bear



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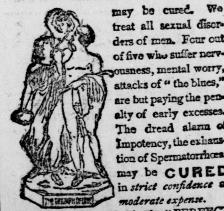
An Effective Rebuke.

A few months ago the son of an American millionaire railway director was, through his father's influence, given a position of some importance on one of the largest railways in the west. He had just graduated from college, and the orders which he from time to time issued to the men under him always made use of the longest most unusual words. This habit led to some rather expensive blunders, and the matter coming before the general manager, he suggested a change in style to the young official in the fol-lowing letter: "In promulgating your lowing letter: esoteric cogitations and in articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponuerosity. Let your conversational communication possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensibleness, a coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomeration of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectation. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiation have intelligibility and veracious vivacity without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent vapidity. Shun double netendre, prurient jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, purely and truthfully. Keep from slang; don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say; and don't use words." The young official took this gentle hint and changed his style.

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