

THE hog house need not be costly but it ought to be clean and warm.

THERE will never be a poor market for the best quality of butter and cheese.

A HORSE's feet ought to be carefully examined at least once a month and kept in shape by a timely use of the rasp.

ON THE breed, feed and care of the calf depends the profit or loss of the cow. As the calf is reared the cow is inclined.

CARROTS have been found to be excellent food for horses with weak digestive organs. The effect is both nourishing and curative.

WARMTH is a prime necessity in winter dairying. Feed is not more necessary to milk production than is warmth and comfort.

THERE are many instances of sows improving as breeders with age. Reasonable age need not deteriorate swine for breeding purposes.

BAD sanitary surroundings will induce tuberculosis in cattle, hence it is, that the disease usually originates in cities and badly kept byres.

THE ram is half the flock, therefore it is necessary to have a good one. The difference in price between a good and an indifferent one is the difference between success and failure.

TRYING to keep cows fat that have no other protection from the winter's cold than the leeward side of a straw pile is like trying to warm up all out of doors with a No. 7 heating stove.

DO YOU want to get a herd of dairy cows at a small outlay of cash? Then buy heifer calves, raise them according to approved methods, and you will soon have a dairy that will astonish you.

DAIRY progress is often merely the fore-runner of progress all along the line, because the proper care and feeding of the herd gives a manure crop that incites to high farming. Discuss improved dairying at the institutes this winter. There is no greater room for improvement in any branch of agriculture.

DO NOT believe the man who tells you that calves born in the fall or winter will have to wear stockings and blankets to live till spring; all they need to make them in every way more profitable than a spring calf is a good warm barn, with plenty to eat and drink, good care, and exercise in the open air on sunny days.

DORSET sheep are said to be dog proofs, i. e. that they can fright dogs or at least are not scared by them. Many farmers assert that their Dorsets will turn around and face any dog and will not run away from them. This, if true, is a valuable fact, for a sheep that can fight a dog is not likely to be killed or worried by a dog.

THE value of feed is not the same to all cattle of the same breed. You may have two Jerseys of the same stock in the same barn and get more milk from the one than from the other although they may be fed exactly the same. Again, if they are fed differently according to their different tastes you may get about the same quantity of milk and butter from both.

SHEEP husbandry in connection with mixed farming is a profitable and pleasant business.

THE wool is a sure crop every year, and brings cash at a season when it is often needed. Early large lambs will bring a profitable sum per head before the grain is ready for market. Sheep husbandry improves the condition of the farm. A good flock will bring the cost at any season of the year.

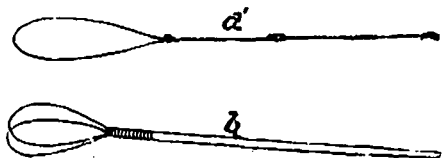
SHEEP when properly treated are the easiest managed of all domesticated animals. The approach or voice of the farmer should be the signal for them to gather about him, and not scamper away out of reach. During the past year there has been a gradual awakening as to the profitability of the sheep industry, and this winter will find many farmers with a flock of sheep for the first time in many years, and they and others should remember that sheep that go into winter quarters in good condition are reckoned as half wintered. If the first fall of snow finds them in feeble condition it means a demand for extra feed and more careful attention for several months, and a consequent light clip of wool in the spring. In the purchase of sheep for wintering select those that are young and in good condition, even at an extra expense of one dollar per head.

SINCE horse-feeding can receive more than usual attention at this time of the year the following remarks from "Old Experience" are *apropos*:—It is my candid opinion that more money is thrown away, and animals injured at the same time, in horse feeding than in any other department of farm work. Horses are fed as if they could each hold nearly as much as a mow or a bin, and as if one rule should be observed, feed all the horse can possibly stuff. Feeding a big mess of oats to be immediately followed by a manger full of hay is an excellent way to waste food and damage the animal, but is the very opposite of intelligent, economical feeding. A judicious feed of hay should precede the grain ration, if both cannot be fed together, which is my invariable practice. Ground grain and cut hay mixed, after slightly moistening the hay, is in my opinion the best way to feed a horse.

The Poultry Yard.

Removing the Gape Worm from Fowls.

WHEN the gape worm becomes established in the throat of a chicken, death will result, unless the worm is soon removed. One plan is to introduce some liquid substance in the throat that will kill the worm, or cause it to loosen its hold upon the membrane of the throat. For this purpose, kerosine or turpentine are the common remedies, being applied with a feather which is dipped in the liquid. The chicken's mouth is held open with one hand, and the feather introduced into the chicken's throat with the other, being given a twirl between the thumb and finger, thus putting the oil on all parts of the throat. Such applications usually add to the inflammation of the throat, and death is often hastened thereby. A better plan is to loop a



hair from the mane or tail of a horse. A simple loop is shown at *a* in the illustration. The three round dots are bits of wax to hold the hair in position. At *b*, several loops are placed in the end of a small split stick and held together by wax or thread. These loops are introduced into the bird's throat, when by twirling, the worms are loosened and as some of the mucous in the throat will attach to the loop the loosened worms are readily withdrawn. The operation takes about a minute and saves the life of a chicken.

THE White Call duck is a cheap, hardy and thoroughly tame bird, and make most engaging pets.

THOSE who planted rye patches for winter grazing will be rewarded with plenty of eggs this winter.

GREASE will spoil eggs for hatching. Therefore, never grease a setting hen. Kill the lice with insect powder.

A BOX six inches high and two feet square kept filled with clean dry earth makes a good dust bath for fowls.

If ducks can have a free range during the day and comfortable quarters at night they can readily be kept healthy.

INDIAN game crossed on any of the American breeds as well as the Asiatics will give an excellent cross for roasting fowls.

To RAISE geese successfully there must be some pasture land near by; for geese cannot thrive without plenty of green food.

NEXT to the Jersey Red, the Poland China breed is considered to rank highest in regard to hardiness, and ability to resist disease.

A GOOD cheap food consists of bran and wheat screenings which bought late in the fall may be procured without much expense for poultry.

THE swan is the longest lived bird, in extreme cases reaching the age of 300 years. The common barnyard hen attains the age of from fifteen to twenty years.

A SIMPLE remedy for scaly legs is as follows: Apply vaseline or lard with a few drops of carbolic acid added and there will be no excuse for their presence in a well kept flock of poultry.

DON'T forget to lay in a barrel of air slacked lime. Nothing is better for sprinkling over the platforms after you have cleaned off the manure. Also scatter liberally over the hen house floor.

Do not be afraid of feeding your fowls too heavily in cold weather. An exclusive carbonaceous diet will be too fattening. Give dry bran, vegetables, oats in the sheaf, chopped hay. Give liberally and you will be well repaid.

POULTRY may be made extra profitable if you will save all the waste vegetables, small potatoes, and turnips, loose heads of cabbage, inferior garden truck, and feed it during the cold weather. It will return you more this way than if fed to pigs.

THE chaff from wheat is one of the best materials for the floor of the poultry house. Keep the chaff dry and under cover. It not only permits of easy cleaning of the house, but acts as an absorbent and also serves as a litter in which the hens may scratch for food.

COCKERELS can be caponized at any age but it is not advisable to perform the operation after they are six or seven months old as their organs have become too firmly established in performing their functions. Neither is it wise to caponize chicks when too young as the frame is too tender to handle without injury. Active roosters cannot be caponized without fear or loss.