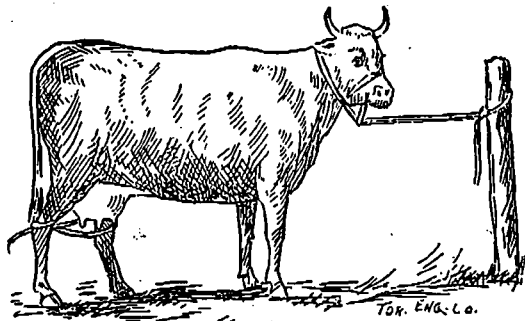


Livestock.

Restraint for a Kicking Cow.

THE device depicted herewith for breaking the kicking habit of a cow consists of (a piece of half-inch rope tied around the near leg above the hock,



DEVICE TO PREVENT KICKING.

carried behind the off leg, thence around and between both legs, leaving an end long enough to hold or tie to the milking stool while milking proceeds. The cow is first stanchioned or tied by the head.

Big heart and lungs in the dairy cow are more important than a big udder. A great mistake is made in supposing that a cow with a fair-sized udder cannot give a big mess of milk.

In feeding milk to lambs when they cannot be induced to drink it by the aid of the finger, the best plan in such cases is to first teach the lamb to drink like a person from the dipper by inserting the rim of the dipper in its mouth and gently tipping it, so that the lamb is forced to slowly swallow small quantities of the milk.

If pork is made for about three cents per pound, there is a good deal of money in it. That it can be produced at this price is unquestionable, if the right methods are followed. There are a few indispensable requisites for it, but these are simple: clover for summer pasture; sweet corn for fall feeding; silage of sweet corn or clover for winter feeding; waste milk; a good breed of swine, and six to nine months' old pigs.

In sheep farming there is no more fatal error to be guarded against than undertaking to carry more sheep than the range and supply of grass will justify. Frequent change of pasture is essential to the greatest measure of success, and fields upon which flocks have been wintered should not be relied upon for early spring grazing. It is well never to run more than 100 ewes in one flock, and as the ewes lamb they should be separated from the flock, and by the use of movable partitions assigned a part of the shelter which, if located on the dividing line between fields, enables the ewes with lambs to have the run of a fresh pasture.

FIXED or permanent mangers as a general rule save time and labor in feeding stock. All animals should have low mangers, otherwise the muscles of the neck become stiff or contracted by the non-use of natural exercise. This is most readily observable in race horses and stallions which are confined in stalls. For such, a tub or box should be used and removed from the stall immediately after feeding. But the special advantage of a movable feed trough is found in the case of animals which have a discharge from the nostrils, as the soiled feed vessels can be more readily and completely cleansed. Horses long confined in the cities, whose working lives are spent in severe confinement in cramped stalls with high hay-racks and feed-boxes, when from lameness or injury are sent in the country to pasture for recovery or recuperation, suffer severe pain in grazing. If this is not soon discovered, the horse is returned to the owner in a half starved condition, and the poor beast is a fit subject for the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

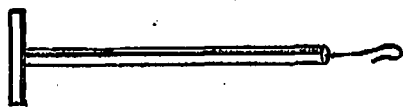
THE dairy cow requires less exercise, perhaps, than any other farm animal. Exercise is opposed to the secretion of milk, and the dairy cow, if in a light, well-ventilated stable, can be kept healthy with only an occasional airing in the open yard. Dairy cows will do better, and give more milk on the same food when never turned, out except for an hour or so on a pleasant day. They should be watered when they stand in the stable. When fed constantly in the stable, great care should be taken to give food in the most digestible form, and special attention should be given to its being palatable. A well-balanced milk and butter ration is the following: mixed hay 14 lbs; best quality malt sprouts, 3 lbs; fresh brewers' grains, 20 lbs; wheat bran, 3 lbs; corn meal 2 lbs. Some may suppose the brewers' grains to be fatal to the best quality of butter, but when fed fresh, mixed with cut hay, it is perfectly healthy food for the cow, producing a well-flavored milk and butter. The hay in this ration should be cut, the malt sprouts mixed with it, then the brewers' grains spread over it and wet with additional water, when, the bran and corn meal being spread over it, all is well worked together. This is a day's ration to be given in two feeds, morning and evening, or in three feeds, smallest at noon.

A LEADING dairyman in relating his experience says:—In changing from summer to winter dairying, we should choose our cows from a butterstock or breed. We want the herd which will change the most food into butter fat instead of beef or beef fat. To make winter dairying profitable, we must have warm stables; have them so warm that the windows may be filled with plants. Do not have the old-fashioned stanchions. There is less butter in them than in a more comfortable fastening. The stables must be kept clean. Behind the cows we should have slats two inches wide and two inches thick, and one and a half inches apart. These slats will let the greater part of the excrement through into the drop below, and so keep the cows clean. I do not leave the milk standing in the stable to become filled with odors, but have it set for creaming as soon as possible. I prefer having cows come in in October and November. When they do this, and are well cared for, at least fifty per cent. more milk and butter can be made from them than when they come in in the spring. The flow of milk should be kept up all winter, and when they go to grass they will go right on without shrinking. The first part of the summer is the best, and then the flies and the heat do not deplete the cows. The "spring poor" period is done away with, and more money is had for the butter. I prefer to rear my calves in the winter; I have more time then, and the milk is worth more. The best calves I ever reared were those born in the autumn. There are some disadvantages, such as the extra work of keeping the cream at the right temperature. A warm room is essential. The higher price will help and does make up for this. We can make more manure and this is a large item. My experience with ensilage as a milk and butter food has been very satisfactory. Our cows the past year averaged 243 lbs butter per cow, which was sold at 30 cents per lb. There is a profit in the dairy, but we must make the butter good and make it the year round.

The Poultry Yard.

A Fowl Handler.

A VERY handy implement for use about a large flock of poultry, or on a farm, is made as follows: Take a straight, light pole about ten feet long, and nail a cross-piece on one end, about eight inches long and as heavy as the main pole. To the



other end staple or otherwise fasten an 18 inch piece of middling heavy wire, and bend the outer

end into an elongated hook of about three inches, as shown in the illustration.

The hook end may be insinuated into a flock of chickens and the desired one quickly caught without causing any disturbance or fright. Where chickens persist in roosting in trees or on high out-building, place the cross-piece end of the pole under their breasts, raising them gently, they will step into the cross-piece, and may then be quietly lowered and housed.—*Farm Stock and Home.*

RATHER than send stale eggs to market, cook them hard and mix with the feed.

THE Langshans are good foragers and will go a long way among the trees in search of food, which is an important qualification in fowls for the orchard, as the benefit they are to the trees and soil depends much on the distance they range and their activity in scratching for worms or other food.

FOWLS, like almost all other domestic animals, are very fond of ripe tomatoes, especially when kept in confinement. Don't waste the refuse. All the imperfect specimens, the parings, and the like, should go to the poultry yard. This will pay better than any other use you can make of the stuff. If you have great quantities of it, give to the fowls all they will eat, and only what is above this to the hogs, cows, etc.

EGGS for hatching in incubators, when properly produced and cared for, command top prices. Their increased value well repays the extra care required. Hens from one to two years, with cocks of same age, are best for this purpose, and ten hens to a cock is the proper number. Pullets and cockerels throw weak chicks. Some farmers make a specialty of supplying eggs for incubators, receiving as high as fifty cents per dozen for strictly choice eggs of white varieties, these being preferable to colored chickens for broilers.

A CHEAP drinking fountain for young chicks can be made as follows: Take an old tomato can which measures four and a quarter inches across the bottom and cut it down till it is one and a half inches high; then take an old oyster can, which is three inches wide and five inches high, take out one end and cut a notch in the edge on one side one and a quarter inches deep by one-half inch wide. To fill it immerse them both in a pail of water and turn the oyster can upside down in the tomato can; this makes a fountain that little chicks cannot get in and get wet and the water will not get dirty.

SEPTEMBER is the month in which to assort the chicks. Pick out the best to carry over the winter, and breed from next season. Many do not realize the importance of this; but the inferior chicks never pay for the food they consume. The balance of the flock will have more advantages after the culling has been made. More revenue will be gained for the remaining lot than from the entire flock if retained. Select the best pure-bred poultry, and exhibit them at the nearest fair; incite an interest in well-bred poultry, if not already awakened, and show neighboring farmers what you have. If they have not as good, it will interest them, and you may sell some stock, or take orders for eggs for the coming season; besides the chance for carrying premiums. Next fair season some of the neighbors will enter into competition, and then you will want to maintain your ground with your second exhibit, and have an extra lot of fine birds to show. Farmers should learn the advantage of rearing thorough-bred poultry. By studying the exhibits at fairs, he familiarizes himself with good, pure-bred poultry, and can compare it with his common stock, which results in giving the preference to pure stock every time. Thus is laid the foundation and incentive within him to improve his stock. In time he will be found glorying in the possession of as fine a flock of pure-bred fowls as the surrounding country can boast. It is impossible to have too many interested in this matter, and the farmer especially should become familiar with the advantages of breeding and raising pure-bred poultry.