

ing inside and the siding outside, as represented at A, just above the sill of the barn. It then rises between the studding and enters the stable as indicated by the arrow at B, thus bringing the cold air in at the top of the stable. Openings of this sort would be provided on all sides of stable, if possible, at intervals of ten or twelve feet, and they may be about three inches by twelve inches at top and bottom, and, if desirable, can be provided with sliding or hinged valves near the ceiling to be shut if too much air is coming in, though this will not usually be necessary. To take the air out of the stable, the method represented in the right side of the drawing at C. and D. may be adopted. The method is simply to close up the space between two or more sets of studding from the floor of the stable to the plate in the storey above, thus forming a continuous flue or series of flues through which the air may rise and escape. The air may be allowed to pass out under the roof and escape through the cupola, or a ventilating flue could be carried directly up through the roof so as to form a nearly continuous straight flue for the escape of the air rising above the ridge of the roof. This would give a stronger draught, but in small stables of less than twenty cows it would not usually be necessary to carry it out through the roof.

In Fig. 2 is represented a method of taking air into a stone basement where at A B a flue is built in the stone wall when it is put up by using six inch drain tile or a wooden form set in the wall, allowing the air to enter at A on the outside and pass into the stable under the joists at B on the inside. In case the earth rises to the level of the ceiling on the outside, then the method represented on the right side of the drawing may be used. In this case the flue is built in the wall in the same way as on the other side, but the end underground opens into a vertical shaft at C which is made of sewer tile, or a wooden column if a cheaper arrangement is desired. This duct rises just above the surface of the ground outside, and should be covered with a piece of wire netting to keep out leaves and litter.

The air should be taken out of the stable within eight or

per hour to supply the needs of the twenty cows; forty cows would require two such ventilating flues, or a single one having double that capacity. In a well built stable, which gives ample working room, it is easy to maintain a temperature of 40° to 60° in the coldest weather with such ventilation as described.

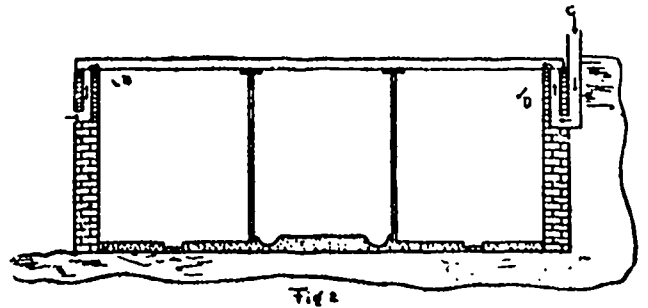


Fig. 1

In regard to the height of the cow stable, it should be said that this should be no greater than is really required for the comfort and ease in doing the work. You may make the room as large as you choose and as high as you choose, and if there is no provision for the air to come in or go out, it is not a suitable stable. It is not cubic feet of space which is needed, but cubic feet of fresh air, and so the stable may be made as low as practicable for the needs of workmen, and from eight to nine feet in the clear is a great plenty for the ordinary farm stable. If you carry it up higher, you increase the amount of surface exposed, and the amount of space which the cows are obliged to keep warm; you increase the tendency of the warm air to escape above the cows, and so in every way make it more difficult to keep the stable warm."

Marketing Poultry

To raise good poultry is one thing and to market it successfully is another. Very often the whole profit in the business may be lost because of improper and slovenly methods of preparing the birds for market. P. H. Jacobs, the veteran American poultry man, gives some sound advice along this line in a recent article from which we take the following:

"Farmers and poultry men lost a large share of their profits by lack of judgment in marketing. One of the causes of discontent is what the commission merchant reports as 'shrinkage,' which is that if one ships 100 pounds of live poultry to market the weight will shrink to 95 (or less) by the time the coop reaches its destination. If the coop contains chicks a loss of 4 or 5 per cent. as shrinkage, when prices are high, amounts to \$2 or \$3, and it has caused many bones of contention to exist between the consignor and consignee. It is best to ship all fowls and chicks dressed, if it can be done, as the picking seldom costs more than the average shrinkage of live birds, which fall off in weight, owing to lack of food and water, though it may be partially avoided by shipping the fowls so as to have them arrive in the best condition. Over-crowding in the shipping coops causes more loss than anything else and even when the shipper is very careful he is compelled to rely upon the honesty of the merchant.

"Never ship so as to have the birds arrive in market on Saturdays, in order to prevent them from being on hand during Sundays. As the birds sent to market should be dry picked, if killed, and not scalded, it entails quite an item of labor and expense to prepare the carcasses so as to have them free of pin-feathers and make an attractive display. Unless practice enables the operator to perform the work quickly, the disgust of such jobs will remain. But it pays to dress the fowls, for when the price of live fowls is 20 cents per pound the dressed fowls usually bring about 25 cents, or 5 cents per pound more. This is a small difference, but when a fowl weighs three or four pounds it adds 15 or 20 cents to the price. Expert pickers will dress a fowl for 5 cents, but, admitting that it may cost 10 cents

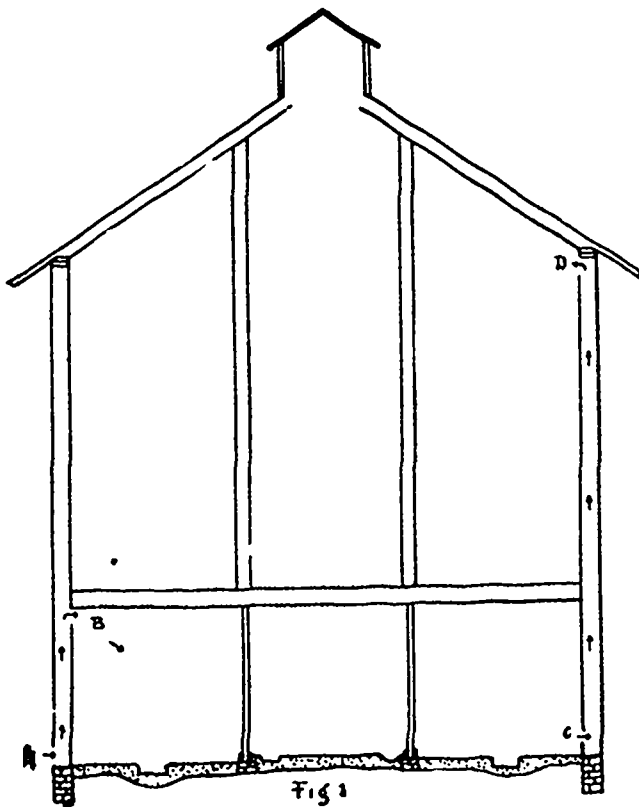


Fig. 2

ten inches of the level of the stable floor, as represented in Fig. 1.

In order to supply twenty cows with the amount of air they need and still keep the temperature right, there should be provided a ventilator two feet square on the inside and this should be able to carry air at the rate of three miles