

and two feet wide at the top, sloping to one foot at the bottom. My cattle eat it up clean—hard butts, stalks and all; one ordinary bundle of fodder, such as would be generally given to a steer at one meal—lasts an animal a whole day.

Another advantage is that my manure is all short, easily handled in the spring, when I heap it under the sheds, and I am not bothered by the long cornstalks all through it. Cattle prefer their fodder cut, and will eat it more quietly.

The same saving may be accomplished in the stable by cutting the hay fed to the horses, cows, &c.

They soon learn to like it better than long hay, and then they can waste none.

Let every farmer who has not tried it, and who has been worried to know how to get his cattle rightly through the winter, without buying hay, try this plan, and, if he does it right, he will never regret the outlay for the cutter. My saving of fodder in one winter, will, I think, pay for the cutter.
—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

FATTENING POULTRY.

It is no use to put up a skeleton and expect to make a fine, fat, tender meat fowl of it by feeding in confinement. Fattening is adding fat to lean. You must have the lean laid on while the bird is running at liberty. No amount of feeding will make a hard, old fowl tender. If a hen is over ten months old she may as well be ten years. She has passed the age for the table. She is old at ten months and ought not to be palmed off as a chicken.

Four months or at most five months is old enough to take chickens for the table, and if you take them at that age, in good fleshy condition, three or four weeks of confinement ought to bring them into first rate condition, for the table. If they are going to market they may be crowded to advantage, but for home consumption it is not needed. If you make a coop big enough for fifteen or twenty fowls and put but four or five into it, they will not readily fatten. They have too much room. To fatten rapidly they must not have room to move about freely, but simply enough to stand and shift their position. They ought to be fed three times a day. Indian meal or dough are one of the best articles of food to lay on fat. Oatmeal mixed with milk is also first rate. Either substance should be fresh mixed each time, and no more ought to be given than

will be eaten up at the time. If you give too much the bird will overfeed, or become cloyed, that is, the appetite is destroyed, and the food gets sour and if the fowl does not take a decided distaste to it, it will not thrive upon it.

Feed fattening fowls at daybreak in the morning. Cover them up warm at night and protect them from cold during the day. Feed regularly, never on stalk food. Never subject them to draughts of air. Never place them where they can see other fowls running about. In these circumstances they will fatten beautifully in three weeks and there is no known process by which they can be kept healthy after they are well fattened. Begin then three weeks before you want to kill. Calculate the number the coop will hold and fill it so full that the fowls can do but little more than stand comfortably. You can't expect to do more than put on flesh while fowls are running at large. You can't fatten. Putting on flesh is only preparatory to fattening. If you want to get the highest price in the market you must coop and feed three weeks in the manner indicated.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF STOCK IN WINTER.

DO not pretend to say that what I may offer will be the best method of managing stock during the winter, but I give it as what has been found to be well adapted to a small farmer's situation.

The first thing in the morning after rising should be to visit the barns and see if the stock is all right and to give them a good foddering of hay. After breakfast feed again, and in half an hour turn them out, water them and cleanse the stables. If warm and sunny weather, and the yard is sheltered, let the stock remain in it, keeping cows, sheep and horses separate. If stormy or very cold, tie them up again. At noon feed with a good foddering of hay or some coarse fodder, if you have it, and water again just before sunset, feeding them with hay again to last for the night. Four times a day is sufficient to feed any stock except working oxen, which may well have an evening foddering. If possible, the barn work should be all closed up before dark to prevent the use of a lantern. Stock which is fed with provender of any kind should be fed at the second feeding in the morning.

The points to which we would call especial attention, is regularity in feeding, what-