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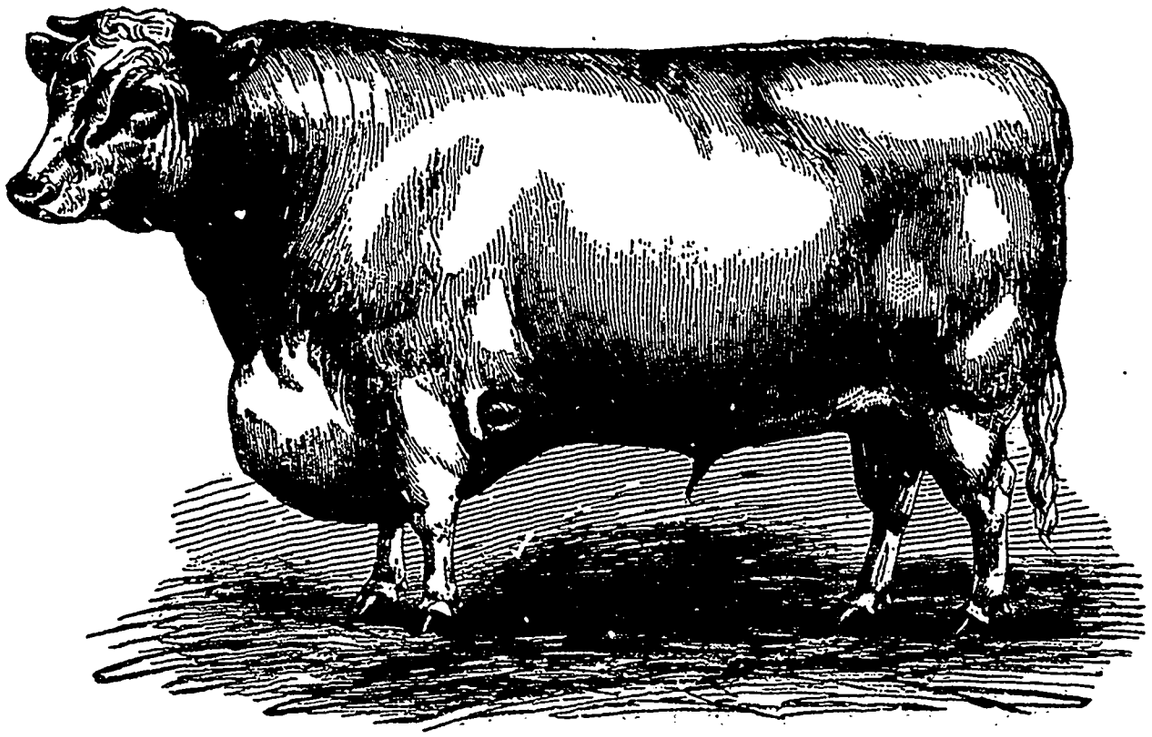

The Shorthorn Bull "EARL OF OXFORD." Bred by and the Property of Mr. W. Chapman, Trewithian House, Gerrans, Grampound Road, Cornwall.

Winner of the First Prize in the Aged Bull Class at the Bath and West of England Society's Show at Brighton, June, 1885, and of several other Showyard Honours.

FEEDING MILK TO POULTRY.

A neighbor of ours whose hens, to our exasperation, kept on laying when eggs were forty-five cents a dozen, while ours persistently layed off during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his hens had a pailful of skimmed (perhaps clabbered) milk each day, and no other drink. On comparing notes, we each found that the management of our fowls was almost exactly alike with this simple difference—a difference that had put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our one was left blank during the same period, and this thing had been going on for years, with the result always in favor of a milk diet.

Young chickens ought to be encouraged to grow as rapidly as possible, both for their own good and the pecuniary advantages of their owner. Sooner grown less feed is a sure rule always. To breeders located in a butter-making district there is no food more full of profit for this forcing process than curd made of skimmed milk separated from the whey.—*Ex.*

FEED THE PIGS THROUGH THE SOW.

Generous treatment of the brood sows always pays in the increased thriftiness of the pigs.

While it is not especially desirable to have the sows overly fat, yet they should be kept in the very best condition. And when furnishing a litter of pigs their food, especial care should be taken to supply them with good nourishing food. You cannot reasonably expect the sow to furnish a liberal supply of milk to her pigs unless you supply her liberally with feed. Young pigs should commence to grow as soon as they commence to nurse, and, as they are too young to eat themselves, the most economical plan of feeding them is to feed the sow.

To stint the sow is to stint the pigs, and to do this is to inflict an injury upon them which no other after treatment will fully recover. Provide a good shelter and a good trough, so that a liberal supply of slops can be given. What we want is to feed material that makes the most as well as nourishing food for the pigs. The quality is fully as important as the quantity. The surest way of securing profitable hogs is by quick growth, and to do this you must keep the pigs growing from the start. And if the sow furnishes the milk she must have the feed. What she will pick up will not answer. You may not succeed in fattening her while she is suckling her pigs, but you can make her furnish the very best of nourishing food to her pigs, and keep them growing right along, too; then when you change to other feed they will be in a healthy, growing condition, and will not suffer by the change. A good start secured while they are young will make it a much easier matter to keep them growing, so that this importance of giving them a good start should not be overlooked.