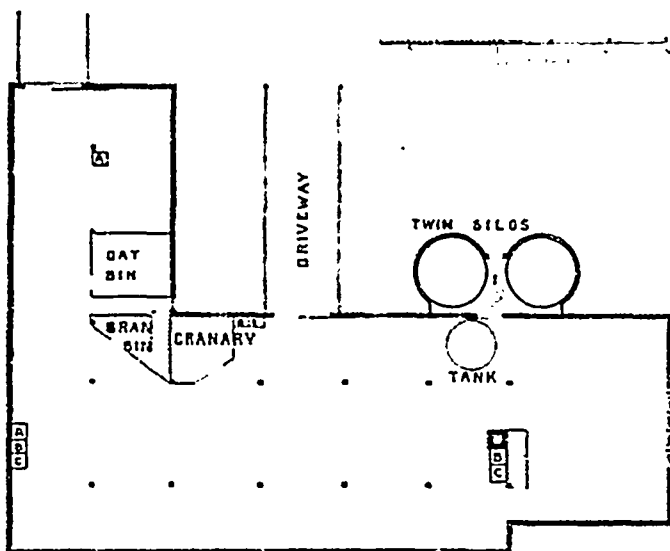


Plan No. 3 gives a very clear idea of the arrangement of the various departments on this floor. The loose boxes are shown at "L," the calf boxes at "K." At "M" is the mouth of the chute from which ground feed is received from floor above, while "I" is the chute through which ensilage and chop make their descent.

Plan No. 4 shows the horse stable and coach house floor. At "H" are the feed chutes supplying this floor from

by city men to horses in hard, continuous work they would be amazed at the quantities of hay they have wasted in the past. Ten to twelve pounds of hay is a good daily allowance for a 1,200 lb. horse. The cavalry allowance is 12 lbs per day, and that is found to be ample with 10 lbs. of oats on ordinary work, and 15 lbs. on hard service. Race horses get from 6 to 8 lbs. of hay per day, and nearly three times the weight in oats—16 to 20 lbs. Hunters, during the season, in England get 10 to 12 lbs. of hay and 14 to 18 lbs. of oats. Heavier horses need more, and horses' appetites are not all alike, but the point to be noted is the limited amount of hay needed to keep the horse in the best of health.



Plan No. 5.—Barn Floor.

above. Through "R" cleaned oats are supplied from a 1,200 bushel bin above; the water trough is situated at "G." "D" and "E" represent the air ducts from the revolving funnels already referred to, "D" supplying the dairy floor and "E" the basement. There is a similar one not shown for the horse stable. The feed bin marked "S" is supplied direct from the power grinder on the barn floor.

Plan No. 5 shows the barn proper, which is fitted with special hay carriers admitting of storage of hay and straw in every corner of the roof. "A" "A" are the large chutes for conveying hay and straw to the horse stable. They are connected with the cupola on the peak of the roof, where they emit the foul air from below. "B" "B" and "C" "C" are similar chutes doing similar service for the basement and dairy stable floors respectively.

Hay for Horses

By Stockman

The best hay for horses is early-cut, well-cured timothy. Good timothy has a large quantity of nourishment in small bulk. If cut early it has a greater nutritive value and more digestibility, but is not so heavy as the fully-ripened article. A mixture of clover, if it be well cured, does not injure the hay for feed. However, a great many farmers feed too much hay to their horses. The overplus does no good and is a decided drag to the horse's system. There is no reason why hay should always be in the manger before the horse. It is far better to give a regular meal and just enough to be eaten up clean. If any be left it should be removed. Hay over night in a horse's manger becomes foul and should not be left.

If farmers would give attention to the amount of hay fed

June in the Poultry Yard

By Miller Purvis, in American Poultry Journal

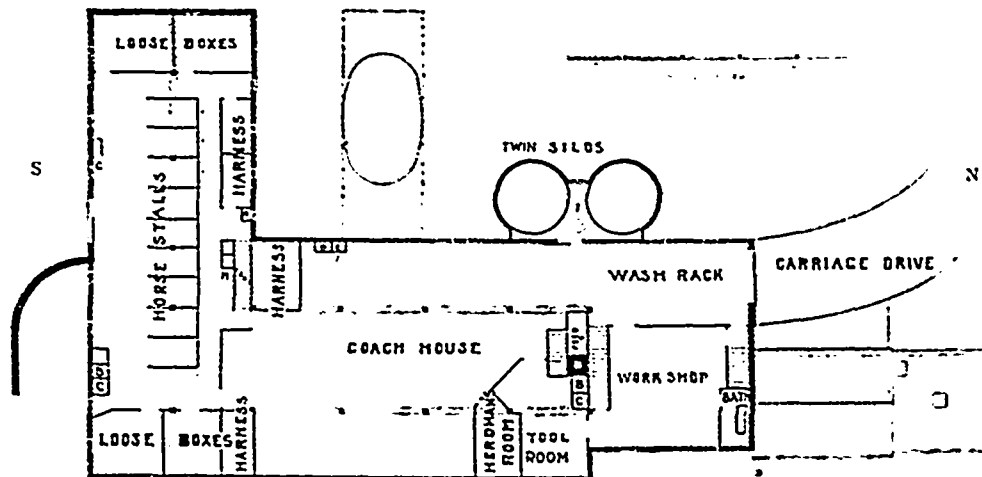
Look sharper than ever for lice. The cold weather this spring has kept lice and mites somewhat shady, but they are not dead by any means, and every effort should be made to prevent them from becoming too numerous to mention.

Take more pains in keeping everything about the place clean and in a perfect sanitary condition. Warm weather is approaching and the time for various summer complaints is at hand. Most of these come from dirt or lice, or both. Cleanliness is necessary to success, and it doesn't cost much after one gets started.

Don't let the young stuff stop growing for a minute. June is the most favorable month in the year for giving the birds a good start and making them so vigorous that they will endure the hot weather of late July and August without withering up and blowing away as they are sometimes inclined to do.

I have but little trouble with lice and mites. I discovered long ago that the best time to kill these little pests is just before they make their appearance. It is not necessary to take elaborate precautions to keep them in subjection. Kerosene applied to the perches once a week will usually hold them in check. If there are many English sparrows around it is a hopeless task to try to keep the premises entirely clear of mites, but the kerosene treatment will keep them from becoming very harmful. If dry road dust, air-slacked lime or coal ashes are kept under the perches lice and mites will not flourish as they will if no dust is about the place. Arrange your poultry house so the perches do not touch the walls at any place and it will save much trouble, as this confines the mites to the perches, where they can easily be got at. For the big lice I have found nothing superior to fresh Persian insect powder. Go into the house after the fowls are asleep and dust them well with the powder, or if they are very bad take the birds separately and, holding them up by the legs, dust down into the feathers with a common powder gun.

There is no better disinfectant than bright sunshine.



Plan No. 4.—Horse Stable and Coach House Floor.
(Length of Main Floor, 115 ft.; total length of south wing, 50 ft.)