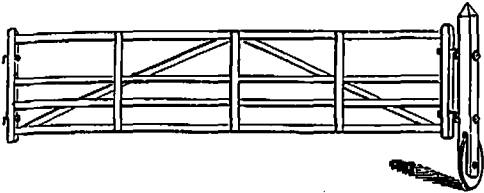


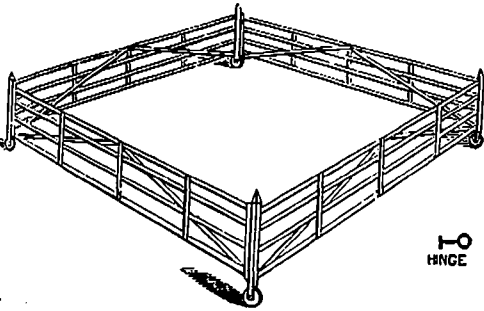
## Live Stock.

### Handy Movable Sheep Fold.

MR. DANIEL KOCH, Amulree, Ont., sends us the following:—I will give you an illustration of a very handy movable sheep-fold consisting of 20 feet long,



in. boards nailed to 4x4 in. scantling and connecting them together with a kind of hinge as shown. One man can move it by first shoving one side about 4 feet ahead, then the other; two men can move right along at a rapid rate. It is very handy for pasturing sheep in an orchard with small trees, which otherwise they might damage.



Dimensions—20 feet square, 3½ feet high. Corner Posts 4x4 in. Wheels 8 in. diameter.

A HOG-RAISER of wide experience writes: "I find nothing so well adapted either for pig or sow as a mixture of one part bran, one of middlings, two of oats and one of corn-meal, or the equivalent in ear-corn. The oats and corn must be ground together, if the latter is ground. As soon as the pigs begin to drink give them milk with a little bran and middlings added, and as soon as possible begin with a slop of one-third each of bran, oats and corn. This ration is adapted to the stock hog period. Even if they are on grass and the extra growth obtained, the avoidance of disease and the quick returns will more than pay for the additional outlay.

As the spring advances small lumps or tumors will be found on the backs of the cattle, and in such a large white grub will be found. These grubs have different local names, but they are really the larva of a large bot-or-gad-fly which lays eggs in the skin, which it punctures or stings with its ovipositor. These flies torment the cattle in July or August; besides, the hides are seriously damaged. A day may be well spent in destroying the grubs which are now nearly ready to emerge from the holes in the skin through which they breathe. By carefully squeezing the tumor they may be forced out or killed; or a few drops of oil squeezed in from a squirt can will kill them. If this could be generally done the pests would soon be got rid of.

NOTHING affects the appearance of a horse so much as the form and carriage of his head and tail. No matter how good a horse may be, if he carries his head and tail down, or sticks them out straight, he will make a poor appearance. If he has a good head and tail well carried he will look well, though he may be in reality an ordinary plug. Of course, in breeding or buying, no sensible person would sacrifice real utility to appearance. But in selecting a sire you may as well have both. See that the horse you choose has all the essential qualities for a useful and enduring servant, and see also that, in moving, his head is carried easily and naturally high, and his tail well out in a graceful curve—not down between his legs, nor stuck out straight like a stick.

The shape of a calf may be largely changed by feeding. If kept fat it will develop a rounded body, while if fed so as to keep healthy and growing, it

may be moulded into the desired form for a dairy animal. It should have its mother's milk the first three or four days, as it is designed by nature to set the calf's system in proper condition. After it is a week old it should have sweet, skimmed milk, and be fed dry, ground oats. Eating the ground oats dry produces saliva to aid digestion, insures a healthy system and stimulates growth and good habits. After it is from one to three months old, it may be fed to develop its digestive organs. It should then have plenty of very digestible food of a kind that will aid in forming bone and muscle and add to its general growth—not of a kind that will develop fat. Thus a large deep belly will be developed, a desirable feature for a dairy cow.

HORSES should get water frequently and then they will seldom drink more than one bucketful; in fact, a horse should rarely be given more than the one bucketful to drink at one time. There is little choice as to watering just before or just after feeding but the preference is to be given to the former as less liable to produce unpleasant results. When given a considerable quantity of water immediately after a feed, especially one of grain, it is liable to wash the grain from the stomach to the intestines before it has been digested, and cause indigestion and colic. If convenient to do so, it is well to water the horse an hour before or after feeding; or if watered immediately before, feed only hay or other coarse fodder at first, and the grain a half hour or more later. An excellent plan is to keep a bucket of water always before the horse in the stable, to be refilled three times daily or oftener if necessary. The animal will drink only a few swallows at frequent intervals and there is then no danger of any injurious effects from drinking too much.

A SUCCESSFUL hog-raiser gives the following advice: Never breed a sow until she is nine months old, and twelve is better. Those bred at six, eight, or even nine months, get more or less stunted, and the result is that the pigs as well as herself, will not mature so early. A sow only nine months old has attained only two-thirds of her natural growth. That being the case, how can you expect her to give a litter of strong and well-developed pigs? The general result of breeding so young I have found to be as follows: 1st, The sow never gets as large, almost invariably will be found harder to keep, and it takes her two months to regain what she lost by suckling five or six pigs. 2nd, The pigs will not have a strong constitution and take longer to mature. 3rd, When you sell your sow and pigs you will find that they fall short in weight, in spite of the fact that you have fed them two or three months longer than you would have been required had your sow been from two to four months older.

LAMBS should have special attention given them. If one tags along behind the ewe with his back up and head down he is certainly hungry, and the reason must be discovered at once. Possibly he has not been able to start the milk, or the ewe will not stand. In the first case the ewe must be caught, and the milk forced through the orifice so that the lamb can secure a supply. If the quantity is small, the ewe must receive careful attention in the way of better food with an allowance of bran and corn and a little oil-meal. A run by herself in the orchard for a few days usually makes her lamb happy. Some young ewes are so over-anxious about their lambs that they will not give them time to fill themselves, but keep moving about. Such should be placed in a small pen in the shed, where everything is quiet, well fed and watered, until the lamb is strong enough to obtain readily its needed support. If a small opening is made into a pen on the end of the shed the lambs will run in away from the older sheep. In this little room they can be fed meal and bran and also salted, and will grow rapidly under this extra attention. If a ewe loses her lamb, remove the pelt and place it on some other lamb (one of a pair of twins), and if shut up together the ewe will soon own it and raise it finely. After shearing the sheep, the ticks accumulate on the lambs. To remove these pests, dip the lambs in any good approved preparation. Tobacco stems may be steeped in hot water for the purpose. Two weeks after shearing is the proper time. If no other dip is at hand use lard oil, two parts; coal oil, two parts; linseed oil one part. Apply with a sponge or rag to every lamb.

## The Poultry Yard.

PULLETS as a rule do not make the best breeders. The hens ought to be well-matured and for this reason it is not a good plan to sell off the breeding hens too close, and depend upon young pullets for breeding.

FRESH earth in a hen house for scratching and dusting is indispensable, as this is the only way fowls have for cleansing themselves from filth and vermin and therefore it should not be overlooked. It should be changed frequently so as not to become too filthy.

AN artificial nest for layers or sitters is a necessity, and should be made in a dark corner of a hen house, with a board or screen placed before it so that the hen will have to go behind it in order to reach the nest, or some such arrangement fixed so as to imitate her natural nest as much as possible.

MANY young chicks die because they get wet when drinking, which chills them and causes them to droop and lose appetite. Always have fountains for chicks that permit them to insert their beaks only into the water. Placing the water before them in saucers, into which they tread and get wet underneath, is dangerous.

WHEN it is desired to introduce a new breed it is generally better economy in the long run to buy a trio or pair of fowls than to depend upon hatching transported eggs. There is, moreover, a satisfaction, if not a material advantage, in seeing what the parent stock is. "An egg is an egg," and he who begins with eggs must to a certain extent "go it blind" at the start.

Now comes the time when the roosts of most hen houses are alive with the terrible little mite, the hen spider. Kerosene is a cheap and never-failing remedy. Soak the roosts with it from time to time, or still better, spray it all over the inside of the building, reaching every crack and crevice. It kills wherever it touches, and the treatment will save much suffering to the poor fowls, and money for the owner.

NOTHING is more attractive around a farm-house than a flock of evenly-marked and handsomely-plumaged fowls. They are an ornament to the door-yard, and of interest and profit to the owner, while a flock of mongrels have no beauty. If the boys and girls are allowed a small flock of fine birds, as their own, to care for and manage, you will find they will make them pay. Just try it and be convinced.

It is very easy to overfeed a brood of young chicks. This produces various diseases—dysentery, which destroys so many; paralysis, which prevents the use of the limbs and causes the chicks to flutter about helplessly and perish; apoplexy, which causes them to fall over and die suddenly, and others which kill off fully one-half of them. A chick, or a young turkey, or duck, requires food a little and often; a tablespoonful is enough for a dozen of them, and the food should be given six times a day.

AN authority on poultry is loud in his praises of what he calls "grit egg food" for the prevention and cure of diseases of poultry. He says "Just break up some old china-ware, earthen-ware, glass, or any hard substance, the sharper the materials the better. To make the best "grit egg food" use no round or smooth materials. Something hard, sharp, and about the size of a pea, is better, though the hens can eat larger pieces. Variety of substances is also excellent, as the hens can better select what they prefer.