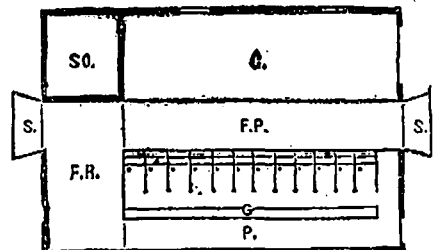


## Libe Stock.

### Model Cow Stable.

MR. HENRY STEWART gives the accompanying diagram of a cow stable that has been found entirely satisfactory to many persons. It is roomy. Each cow has four feet of stall and feeding box. The depth of floor from manger

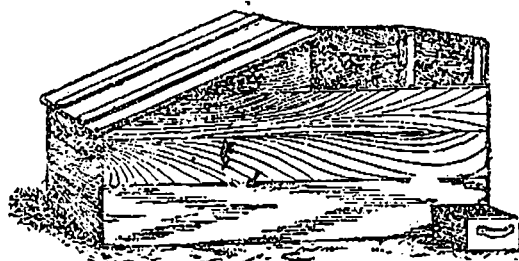


STABLE FOR TWELVE COWS. S—Stall; S<sub>o</sub>—Stio;  
G—Gutter; F.P.—Feed Room; F.P.—Feed Passage;  
P—Platform.

to gutter is five feet. The feeding-boxes are two feet wide, and are so arranged that the food is thrown on the floor but the cow cannot get her feet over the partition, this being made V shaped for the cow to get her head to the feed, while a low wall in front of the feeding passage holds the food from scattering. A water supply arrangement may be fitted in the feed-boxes if desired. The gutter is 18 inches wide and 6 deep, and should drain into some receptacle, manure cellar or cistern, conveniently placed.

### Movable Pig Pen.

A PIG pen that can be moved from place to place to secure new ground will be found to be a most serviceable article on the average farm. Here is an illustration of a cheap and conveni-



ent one. The construction is well shown, the only point not being brought out being the partition that divides the pen into two equal parts, the part under the roof being thus shut in to provide a shelter against cold and storms. The trough pulls out like a drawer to be filled, or may be made long enough to be left half within and half without the pen. There is, of course, no floor.

### Portable Fence for Sheep.

A FENCE which was much in use during Prof. Brown's régime at the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, and is now extensively in use on farms which have felt the influence of the Government farm is illustrated herewith. It is most handy for folding sheep on rape and for making ram and hog paddocks. For the latter purpose,



A HANDY SHEEP HURDLE.

the end supports should be nailed to pegs that have been driven into the ground. The material used is pine or hemlock one inch thick. Heavier material than that makes heavy handling. The lower piece in the panel is six inches wide; all others are four. The panels are 12 feet long, and three feet two inches in height. The standing pieces into which the panels fit are four feet

high and three feet four inches wide at the base, and the ends come together so as to form an equilateral triangle. The ends of the panels fit into notches in the end pieces. It is very easy to put the fencing up or take it down.

NEVER overfeed young heifers.

FOR ticks and lice, sprinkle sulphur in the wool.

SALT is essential to hogs especially when they are on grass.

CHOPPED barley is good food for lambs to make bone and body.

GIVE a cow with hollow horn a parched pepper pod in meal every day.

FROM six to nine months is the most profitable age to fatten hogs.

To prevent rot, put tar in a trough and set under where sheep can have access to it.

To secure a more even proportion of fat and lean in pork the disposition to take exercise must be encouraged.

ONE advantage in keeping old sows for breeding is that two good litters of pigs can readily be secured every year.

DON'T feed your colt on grain too soon, as the teeth should be well advanced to grind the food before milk is stopped.

THE man whose horses come to meet him in the field, and whose chickens will eat out of his hand has some of the symptoms of christianity.

THE health of a horse depends on the soundness and proper adjustment of his teeth. They are the millstones that grind his food, and frequently need attention.

THE best flavored bacon is the result of mixed feeding and not from corn alone. Feed a mixture of barley, rye, wheat, peas, boiled potatoes, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey.

## The Poultry Yard.

NEITHER poorly fed nor over fat hens will lay.

ONE breed of chickens is sufficient for any farm.

Do not wait too long before mating your fowls for spring breeding.

IN order to succeed in poultry keeping you must have actual experience.

To get good, pure and healthful eggs the hens must be given clean food and drink.

WASTE food from the table is highly relished by fowls and assists in egg-production.

A WOMAN may spend half her time in looking after 20 fowl, but when she gives all her time to 100 fowl it is doubtful if they are as well cared for as the 20 were. If they are, a part of her time was wasted with the first flock.

A BOARD floor is best for young ducklings, as dampness is apt to give them cramps.

Do not yard chicks and ducklings in the same flock. It means destruction to the chick.

WHILE poultry manure is a good fertilizer for grapes it should not come in contact with the roots.

TURKEYS as a rule do best to have their own way in nesting, sitting, and caring for their young.

YOUR hens should commence to improve in their egg laying now. Feed them on wheat, barley and buckwheat.

A GOOD thing to prevent lice on a sitting hen is to lay a few slices of onions between the eggs and the lice will leave.

A FIRST-CLASS remedy for croup is common sewing machine oil. Press the chickens' bill open and administer with the machine oil can. It is quite easily done and very effective.

BURN corn or wheat until in charcoal state, and give to the poultry. It will show in bright red combs and healthy appearance and is an excellent correction when birds are ailing.

It is a great mistake to imagine that you can raise young turkeys on stale bread soaked in water or sour milk or raw cornmeal. It is as bad as arsenic for them. Break raw eggs into boiled sweet milk and keep stirring till cooked in cheesy lumps. Feed this for the first three weeks and then gradually turn to clean wheat.

HAVE you ever thought how closely fowls resemble people? No? Well, I always think of a Swede when I see one of my Shanghai roosters stalk past. The Cochins, low-set and broad in the beam, suggest Swabians. The Plymouth Rock reminds me of a Plattdeutcher, and the bantam, with his bright eye and glossy plumage is like the Jap in more ways than one.

A NEIGHBOR, whose earliest chickens were hatched April 16, found four eggs in a nest in the room where only his pullets were kept on Sept. 22. They were evidently the product of one chicken, and as pullets seldom lay oftener than every other day, that pullet must have begun at five months old, or a day or so less. It was a pure-bred barred Plymouth Rock. That is a very good record for that breed, surely. And his pullets at that age are well grown, weighing as much as a full-grown leghorn hen usually does.

'SUCCESS comes, says the *Dairyman*, "one-half in the breed and one-half in the feed," but the owner who chooses his breed and dictates the proper feed has need of a knowledge that would give him success with any breed that he chose to make his special study, and to which he would devote his care, whether it is in the poultry business or in any other branch of agriculture. Let him ascertain his especial fancy and what he is best adapted to, and he can achieve success, for he will easily master the questions of breed and feed for his purposes. Very few poultry men have been successful who have tried to handle more than one breed, unless they were almost as radically different as chickens and ducks, or at least as the Brahma and the game fowl.