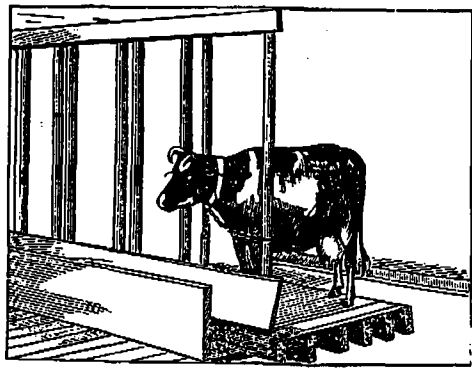


oil further adds its opinion, "that under certain circumstances the undermentioned diseases shall be deemed to justify the rejection of an animal for breeding purposes:—Splint, stringhalt, contracted feet, weak feet, brusal enlargements (such as thorough-pin and wind galls)."

Chain Fastening for Cattle.

OUR illustration shows an improved method of fastening cattle, which has been adopted by some of the leading breeders and dairymen of the country. Instead of a chain around the neck of the animal, there is an easily fitting leather strap, with a light iron ring permanently attached, which is worn continuously. A light chain three feet long



has a ring at each end, which slides loosely on a round stanchion of smooth hard wood, about two inches in diameter. Midway between the rings a snap is fastened to the chain, which is hooked into the ring in the animal's leather necktie. This is far more comfortable for the animal than the vice-like stanchions, does not wear off the hair like a neck-chain, and is fastened or liberated in a moment.—*Dairy World*.

It is time now to provide shelter for all the stock, as the first cold spell will be most severely felt, and the cold rains and frosty nights of autumn are damaging to unsheltered stock.

THE first point in making cheap pork is to get the hog to market in the shortest possible time. The same food makes more pork in early fall than in midwinter, for less of the food is used to produce animal heat.

As the grass disappears let the change from green to dry food be as gradual as possible, in order to prevent the cows from falling off in milk. To do this begin the use of hay and other dry food now so as to supply the deficiency of the pasture.

SHEEP need a little extra looking after this month. Make the final selections of those which are not worth keeping over winter and begin to feed them for market. If the flock is large keep the ram in the stable, feeding him well and allowing him an hour's run in the flock in the morning. In this way he will get more lambs and very much better ones than he would if allowed to run with the ewes all day.

THERE is no profit in wintering poor animals. It is not economy to keep a poor animal through any season, but it is most extravagant to keep it through the winter. It is the height of folly in stock raising to sell the best and keep the worst. Sell enough of the poorer animals that you may buy a few better than the best you now have. This is making your animals constantly better and yourself richer. Hold fast to the full-blooded produce and to the highest grades; almost before you are aware of it you will only have pure-bred animals.

A PROMINENT dairyman says that a cow will consume easily one hundred pounds of the best lawn mowings in twenty-four hours and maintain her flow of milk. Dry these one hundred pounds of

chippings into hay and it weighs from twelve to fourteen pounds. Put the same cow upon this dry food, the same in original amount that she found to her satisfaction. How long will the same cow thrive and give full pails of milk on twelve pounds of dry hay? Give her twenty-four pounds of this hay and she will do better, and yet more satisfactorily upon thirty-six pounds, the product of three days' rations in its succulent stage. Now, can we afford to feed in the winter on hay that at least represents twice the food needed when this hay was grass.

It is to be remembered says an exchange that the sheep does not make itself a debtor to the land. It will return more than it takes off, and as a matter of fact, it would take very little off if it returned nothing. If the cost of a five pound fleece of wool is estimated, it will be found to be very little, for it would require the making of only one-fifth of an ounce a day, and certainly that would require but little feed.

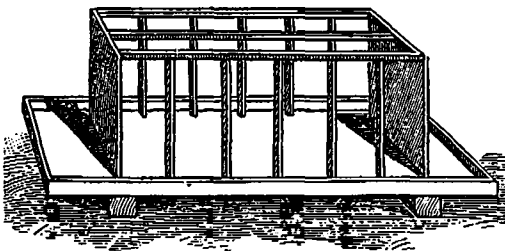
THE manner of feeding, handling and training colts depends on their breeding, as trotting stock are handled in a manner entirely different from that which colts for draft purposes should undergo. Draft horses are fed on feed to make bone and muscle more than flesh and they should get plenty of exercise in winter as well as in summer, when three or four weeks' training is all that is required to make them good serviceable horses.

"COLIC in our horses," says an English veterinarian, "is generally the result of careless or improper feeding. The stomach of the horse is small and the digestion is limited, and if the horse is hungry and is overfed, or is allowed to gulp down a big feed, colic is the result; or if musty hay or musty or sour feed is used, or if fresh cut grass wet with dew or rain is hastily eaten in large quantities, colic is often the result. The careful, thoughtful man who feeds his horse regularly, rarely has the colic to contend with. More frequent feeding of small feeds is better than too much feed at once. See the skilful horseman on the ship with his horses tied up without exercise. He cuts down his feed to keep the horses with keen appetite. A very little overfeeding produces colic."

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding Rack for Fowls.

THE following design for protecting the food and water of fowls from dirt and waste is taken from the *American Agriculturist*:—The base is a board or plank four feet long and one foot wide. An upright piece of inch board one foot square is firmly nailed crosswise, six inches from each end. Thin boards two inches wide are nailed all around the edge. Three strips one inch square and three feet long are nailed to the top of the vertical boards, one at each upper corner, and the third midway



between. On each side a series of vertical slats three inches apart extend from the bottom board to the outer strip. These make a rack through which the fowls can extend their heads to reach the food which is placed inside. The ledge along the outer edge retains any scattered food. The drinking dishes are set at either end outside of the upright boards. The hens are kept from getting into the food with their feet, yet can reach it easily and withdraw their heads without danger of getting hung by the neck. It may be very cheaply constructed by anyone accustomed to the use of tools.

ALLOW eight or nine square feet of space inside of a poultry house for each fowl when in winter quarters.

GIVE the roosts and nests a thorough cleaning before winter comes on, using kerosene oil and whitewash freely.

A FEW fowls in separate pens are much more profitable and more easily kept healthy than in large numbers.

If you intend buying poultry, don't leave it too long. Buy before December as breeders will sell better stock at lower prices before than after the holidays.

WHEN frost comes and the leaves are falling from the trees then is the time, as soon as they have become sufficiently dried, to rake them up and store them away for littering the floors of the poultry houses in winter.

ECONOMY and good management are as necessary to success in poultry culture as they are to any other business. The breeder who neglects them will surely come out in the "small end of the horn" when he adds up his profits and losses annually.

DON'T forget to gather in plenty of road dust as it is a necessary article in the poultry house. It should be spread under the perches whenever the house is cleaned. It not only keeps the air pure in the house but it increases the value of the manure by holding the ammonia from escaping.

A MOST excellent plan for farmers to breed fancy poultry is for half a dozen or more of them to form an association and each one keep one pure breed of poultry, letting them have full range of the farm, and select one of the members who is most conveniently located and best qualified for the purpose to advertise to sell the surplus stock and eggs.

A GOOD way for killing poultry, as it causes instant death without pain or disfigurement, is to suspend the birds by tying their legs firmly to a pole or heavy wire across the killing room, a convenient distance from the floor, open the fowl's beak and with a sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed knife make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebrae and cause immediate death.

Pithily Put Pickings.

A FARMER is a capitalist and laborer, and therefore wants labor and capital both justly treated in the administration of laws.—*Husbandman*.

ROTATION of crops solves the labor problem on the farm and economizes labor, by distributing work through the year.—*American Agriculturist*.

THE man who doesn't buy the best household conveniences for his wife should be compelled to sell his reaper and cut grain with a cradle.—*Western Plowman*.

ANY work, however humble, is better than to be a deadhead and a deadbeat, which is the usual fate of those who feel too good for their business.—*Farmers' Review*.

It is undeniably a fact, as Peter Cooper once said, that "if a man will put away every day half of what he makes, even if it be but fifty cents, he must of necessity in time become a rich man."—*Boston Globe*.

THE farmer who does not devote some time to his agricultural journal, reading of the improvements in his own country and in foreign lands, loses the greatest opportunities of his life to grow in those particulars which constitute his real manhood.—*Maryland Farmer*.

EVERY farmer who provides himself with a beautiful home, surrounded by green lawns and winding paths, a well cultivated farm, and all that makes life pleasant, is a blessing to any neighborhood. . . . One's whole duty to oneself, is one's first duty to his neighbor.—*Western Rural*.

"TAKE care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves." Take care of agriculture and all other industries will take care of themselves. . . . Small, steady gains give contentment, tranquility, and ultimately a competency. . . . He is wise who profits by his own experience; but he is wiser who also profits by the experience of others.—*Farm, Stock and Home*.