

## Live Stock.

LOAD your team light and go often.

FEED the cows as regularly as you milk them.

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of success in raising colts.

BAD habits formed in youth are hard to remedy in old age.

WHEN training colts, take your time and train them thoroughly.

WHEN frost glitters in the stable the cows will be poor before the springtime.

BEWARE of big horns and a fleshy udder on a milch cow, they are bad points.

THE value of a horse depends upon the aggregate of all his qualities at maturity.

FIRST impressions with the young colt, as with the young child, are most lasting.

If you want to make the straw benefit the cow, put some of it under her for bedding.

WITH every animal raised on the farm, whether for milk, meat, or for breeding again in turn, early maturity is one of the conditions that have a direct bearing on the profit. Work toward this all the time.

THE profit in an animal fed for market does not always lie in its heavy weight, but rather in what it has cost to secure that weight. Other things being equal, the animal that is fed up to a good full standard is the most profitable.

UNLESS you feed so well that your stock makes a constant gain, you are losing your feed at least, and probably something more. Keep your eye open all the time to note any possible loss of appetite, as that will quickly be followed by a loss of flesh.

A NERVOUS cow is preferable to a stolid one. The chances are that she would give more and better milk than her dull, mopish sister. There are degrees of mental development even among cows. Intelligence often accompanies profitableness as a milk yielder.

EARLY maturity is just as valuable in growing colts as in growing steers. If you can turn the colt off, thoroughly developed, at four years old, it is better than handling and feeding him until he is six. Good shelter and good feed in the winter help toward this end.

In choosing a male for breeding purposes, you want to select a typical animal of some established breed. You can calculate then with reasonable certainty upon the result. If you do not have such a sire, the breeding partakes largely of the character of a lottery.

GROWING pigs need a richer ration in winter than in summer, and one that will supply more animal heat. This seems a clear pointer toward the use of corn, and so it is. But do not feed exclusively on that, but add to it such other items as will develop bone and muscle in due proportion.

UNIFORMITY of feeding is required in order to keep the cows up to a uniform production. Every time that they fall back a little, it will require twice the ordinary feeding and care to bring them back to the former standard. Keep them from shrinking by the closest possible attention to their every need.

KEEPING feed before horses all the time is to keep them eating a little all the time, and this gives the stomach no opportunity to rest, and in consequence this organ will fail to do its work properly. The condition of the animal should determine the amount of the ration, but with good hay—all they will eat up clean—and comfortable quarters, very little grain will be needed.

If you want to increase your milk product materially, and to do it without undue expense, try a liberal and steady feeding of good, clean corn fodder. A thorough trial of this should convince you of the folly of leaving any of the fodder uncut in the field, or of cutting it and then letting it spoil for want of housing. Care for it as you do for other good crops, and it will have no difficulty in proving its value.

SOME buyers wonder that there should be a difference between the price for dairy butter and creamery butter, with the margin in favor of the latter. If they should inspect a thoroughly well equipped and well managed creamery, and then examine the ordinary home dairy, they would see the reason for the difference. Of course there are home dairies that will compare favorably with the creamery. Those are the ones where our gilt-edge butter is manufactured.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Movable Feed Trough for Fowls.

IN nothing are poultry keepers more culpable than in the manner they feed their fowls. The cleanest grains and mashes are thrown in the dirt and mud oftentimes, so that the birds are compelled to eat a greater or less proportion of filth. How to feed without having the food befouled by the upsetting of the dish, by the wading through it of the flock, or by having it scratched full of dirt and manure, after the feeding is done, is a problem all of us would like to solve. The roosting of fowls on or over feed troughs is still another practice every one desires to reform. These difficulties no longer exist, however, if one uses a protected feed trough on wheels, that can be rolled from the poultry house or yard as soon as it is empty. Such an invention greeted my delighted vision while calling on a neighbor recently, and is shown in Fig. 1. It may be made at home easily. To the edges of a board eight feet long and twelve inches wide are first nailed three-inch strips, forming a trough two inches deep. Short pieces of lath extend from these pieces on either side to a little ridge pole. The angle

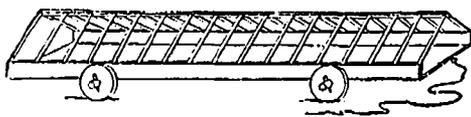


FIG. 1. MOVABLE FEED TROUGH FOR FOWLS.

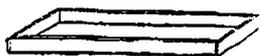


FIG. 2. FEED BOX.

formed must not be a sharp one, but very obtuse, that the birds may reach between the slats and get every particle of the food. The slats need not be very near together. The trough is mounted on little wooden wheels—disks sawed from a board, and fitted on axles

of the same material. Both axles are screwed firmly to the under side of the trough. In turning, it is easy to raise one end and swing it on the other wheels. A cord to draw it by is attached to either end. To put the food through between the slats would be a slow and difficult operation. To obviate the necessity for doing this my friend has two flat boxes, one of which is seen in Fig. 2, each half as long as the feed car. These slide into it from either end and fit loosely. They are drawn out, filled and pushed back into place before the car is rolled among the birds.

FEWER eggs will be gathered if the hens are crowded.

FOWLS two years old are, as a rule, best for breeding purposes.

MEDIUM-SIZED turkeys that are in good condition bring the best price.

ALUM dissolved in water is recommended for diarrhoea in the early stages.

THE first hatched and shortest legged chickens in the brood are the easiest to fatten.

YOU can never rid your poultry houses of vermin if you allow them to remain filthy.

DON'T use grease on fowls. A little insect powder on the head and under the throat will rid chicks of vermin.

WHEN cleaning the roosts, don't neglect to apply the kerosene to the bottom of the perches as well as the top. Lice are sure to gather there if you do.

YOUNG pullets notably lay small eggs. Moral: Breed only from egg of hens of full growth and vigor. The same rule will apply to all domestic animals.

MEAT, milk, the cereal grains, with plenty of fresh bone, cut fine, will make good poultry, if they are kept free from lice and have other wise comfortable quarters.

THE size of an egg should have something to do with its value; but as a rule it is not of so much importance to the buyer as a clean, pure white shell. The appearance sells.

If you are thinking about starting into the poultry business, let us suggest that the fall is a good time for it. It is easier then to guard against vermin and disease than it is in the spring, and these are the two drawbacks always encountered by beginners.

HENS are subject to several diseases, but mostly to those of the throat and the intestines. The first class is due to exposure to cold and damp, or to contagion. The latter is the result of bad feeding and indigestion. The most prevalent of the first class of diseases is one known as croup, which is very similar to the human diphtheria, and like that, exceedingly contagious. It appears as a thick adherent mucus or cheesy matter in the throat or mouth, stopping the breathing and making the swallowing difficult. The head swells and of course the birds stop eating. The remedy for this disease is to wash the mouth clean with warm vinegar and drop a pinch of powdered chlorate of potash in the throat. The food should be soft, and a little hypo-sulphite of soda should be dissolved in the drinking water.