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Self-Adjusting Stanchion.

The accompanying illustration shows a swing cattle stanchion, which comes to us well recommended by those who have used it. Ease and comfort in the stall have a great deal to do with the milk or beef production of cattle, and to some extent are a substitute for feed. In this stanchion the cattle can be more quickly and easily fastened than by any other method, this being done by simply pressing on the side piece, by which the stanchion adjusts and locks itself. Although the animals have more liberty in the stall than by any other method of fastening, yet their droppings fall more regularly into the gutter, and there is therefore less trouble in keeping them clean. The stanchion is manufactured to suit any stall or kind of cattle by Messrs. Flannell & Anthes, Berlin, Ont.

Food in its Relation to Farmyard Manure.

At a late meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, described his system of preserving the manure on the University farm, of which the following synopsis is found in the Country Gentleman:—

Prof. Roberts gave an excellent practical discourse, describing the system of manuring by which the exhausted University farm had been doubled in its crops. Wheat had reached forty bushels per acre, and they were now disappointed when it was not over thirty bushels. They had manufactured 466 tons of rich manure, and drawn it out on the land the past year. In addition to the clover, hay and rich food given to the cattle, the cotton seed, and other materials—plaster was strewed in the stable, which Prof. Roberts thought as good as any way to apply it to land. From each cow were thus made eighty pounds of manure daily. By careful examination, the liquid portions, which were carefully saved, were found on an average to be equal to the solid parts. More than one-half the cost of the feed given to the cattle went to the manure, or in other words, while the cost of the food of each animal was found to be 23 cents a day, the manure from it was worth 16 cents. Superphosphate is of little or no value on the land at that place, and the improvement made had been effected with home-made manure care fully saved. Prof. R. said that in common practice in farming, half of the materials of which manure is manufactured from the farm, never gets back to the land to benefit the crops, and often only a quarter. To prove the difference in the richness of manure, an experiment was made with three portions of land, the first of which was

left unmanured; the second was enriched with the common manure from the town; and the third with the best home-made manure from rich food kept under cover. The last mentioned gave a product as much greater than the town manure, as this was better than the unmanured land.

The manufactured manure is drawn out and spread on the land as fast as made, from September to February; after that time the spring accumulations remain in a covered yard, and are applied to the wheat in autumn. If the heap becomes too dry, water is thrown on it; and if it is found to ferment too freely, furrows are plowed around the heap and the earth thrown on it by the men in spare portions of time.

Lament of a "Scrub" Cow.

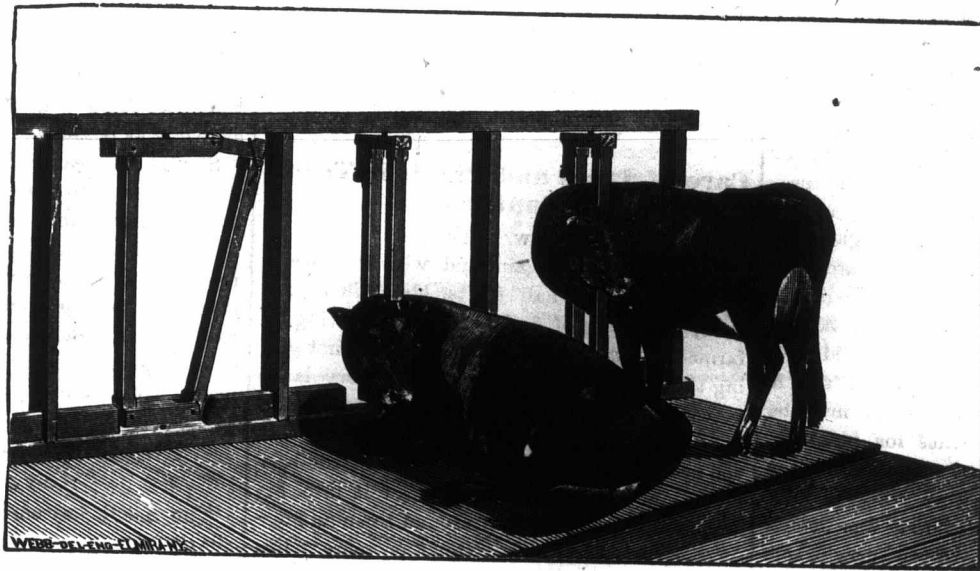
One blizzard morning when the thermometer stood 16° below zero, a poor, defenceless "scrub" cow, which had spent the previous night in the shade of a straw stack, from which she derived her food and shelter, was observed to be gazing wistfully into a neighboring box-stall in which there stood a pure bred cow.

inside is better than mine. Perhaps my inside contains as many straight lines as hers. Look at her sleek coat compared with my tousy hair. See, she has to lick and scratch herself shaggy as well as me. Behold, she can hardly waddle. She looks daggers at me. How she would go for me if she could waddle a little faster. I am not afraid of her although she is bigger than me. Did my master take her in because she was a stranger and could not stand the cold like me? How kind my master is to strangers. I wish I were in a strange land. One's stomach is nearer and dearer than one's country. I can't stand this any longer. Would it be more honorable to die peacefully than to die in revenge? My master must have been led astray by those crazy people who come here every day to look into this stall. I see nothing worth looking at—except those nice tickets on the wall. Perhaps some day in the far future some man of sense and honor will take a notion to give some one of my progeny good feed and treatment, and will keep a record of her milk, and when he finds out that she fills his pocket, though not his eye, he will repent of his cruelty to me and perhaps put a monument on my grave; he will learn to love crooked lines better than straight ones. Then I shall have my revenge."

When calves have the scours the best plan is to give half a pint of linseed oil or olive oil, if the calf is three or five months old, to cleanse the bowels of the irritating cause. If the first does not operate give a second dose. If younger the

dose must be smaller. After the operation give a little boiled flaxseed with the food, but don't feed the food that has created the difficulty. Give cooling food, such as wheat middlings, and continue for a few days the boiled flaxseed in small quantity. The calves should be kept in a comfortable stable or sheds. The calf feeder should depend upon prevention of disease, and should not expect much of cure. It requires the presence of the skilled veterinarian in chronic cases.

The inveterate experimenter, Prof. Sanborn, of Missouri experiment station, being convinced that fat meat has had its day, has been testing the value of foods rich in lean-making constituents (albuminoids) as producers of lean meat in hogs, against foods rich in fat. The former consisted in shipstuff and dried blood, giving a nutritive ratio of 1:1.64, the other food, corn, having a ratio of about 1:3. The corn produced less increase in weight, but more fat; the other ratio producing more lean and bone. If a reaction takes place in favor of lean meat instead of fat, it will be a glad day, both for the consumer and the consumed,



SELF-ADJUSTING STANCHION.

The upper part of the door had been accidentally left open by the cattleman while he was preparing a warm dessert for the precious occupant of the stall. The "scrub" cow placed her weary chin upon the door, looked piteously into the stall, seeing its fat occupant rooting amongst all the luxuries which the ingenuity of man can procure, and with shivering frame uttered the following doleful lament:—

"Well do I remember the pleasant days and nights which I passed in that stall. My master was kind to me then. Although I got nothing but straw and chaff to eat, with a few turnips sometimes for a change, yet I was happy and contented. O, how I did relish that morsel of hay which my kind master gave as a Christmas present. I get no Christmas presents now. Who is that intruder in there? Would I could read those red tickets that inflame the walls. Just look at those straight lines which make her appear so ugly in my eyes. I wonder if I shall get red tickets when curved or crooked lines come into fashion. If I could only get at the leavings of her trough for a few minutes every day, my body would soon become surrounded by straight lines too. I wonder if her