

Libe Stock.

ONE poor animal spoils the appearance of the herd.

JUST as stables ought to be most comfortable in winter, they ought to be cool and airy in summer.

THE maggot of the sheep's nostril fly is sometimes found developed in the cavity of the sheep's horn.

CATTLE must be kept comfortable. What is lacking in warm and dry shelters must be made up for in feed and consumed fat of the animals.

THE farther we get away from cruelty to animals the nearer we get to the gates of paradise, says *Farm, Stock and Home*, and who does not see the glittering truth of the remark.

FOR store hogs soon to go to market, there is nothing better than a variety of food; it is what a hog loves, but it should not be too much of bulky food, but reinforced with a regular grain ration their growth and gain will be wonderful.

GLANDERS and farcy are alarmingly prevalent in London and the English Counties, London and the County of Middlesex being the centres chiefly infested. An amendment to the Contagious Diseases Act is contemplated in order that the diseases may be stamped out.

IF your sheep have foot rot trim the hoofs neatly, wash clean in pure water especially between the toes, and dip every hoof of every sheep in the following mixture! Two parts pine tar, one part crude petroleum, and one part sulphate of copper dissolved in boiling water. Heat these enough to make a thorough admixture. Use when cold. This sticks well to the feet and one application is generally sufficient; but it is well to look over your flock every other day.

THE *Live Stock Journal* gives the following statistics of horses exported from the United Kingdom during the six months ending June 30th. The number exported during that period was 5,395, against 4,970 in 1891, and the value £227,386, against £214,486 last year. As in previous months this year, however, the totals, when they are examined in detail, are not so satisfactory to breeders. Thus, there were 224 stallions exported this year, against 324 last year; 1,480 mares, against 1,604; and 3,691 geldings, against 3,042. Of the stallions exported, 116 went to the United States, against 154; but, although the numbers were fewer, the value was greater, viz., £20,078, against £26,204. These figures go to show that, but for the unwise interference of the American Government, the exports to the United States would have improved in character, and probably the numbers, too, would have been greater.

IN answer to an enquiry regarding the keeping of sheep, the following valuable answer has been given: There is a cheaper way (than ensilage) to provide succulent feed for sheep, and one which is known to be safe. Turnips are a more natural sheep feed, and as many tons per acre of them can be grown on the same land as of corn ensilage, and usually more. Soil that will grow 14 tons of corn ensilage to the acre will grow 500 bushels of turnips, which is 15 tons. Such soil will previously grow two tons of clover hay. When the hay is off, the sod is turned and turnip seed sown with a grain-drill, mixing one pound of seed with 100 pounds of commercial fertilizer, stopping up every alternate discharge aperture, and setting the drill to sow 100 pounds per acre. No cultivation is necessary, and the turnips are gathered late in fall,

when time can be best spared for it. Most of the labor in corn-growing, harvesting, cutting and filling the silo is at seasons when it is usually demanded elsewhere on the farm. Labor connected with growing and securing the clover and turnips can scarcely equal that of growing and securing the corn. In the former case we have 15 tons of turnips and 2 of clover hay, and in the latter 14 tons of ensilage, and nobody would be willing to exchange the former for the latter.

FOR conciseness and comprehensiveness, considering the extent and interest of the subject, the following clipping from *Live Stock Journal*, London, England, would be difficult to equal: "The grand breeds of England, the massive, stately handsome ones, are first—as all the world knows—the Shorthorns, followed by the Herefords, the Sussex, the Red-Polled cattle of Norfolk and Suffolk, the fugitive Longhorns, the South Devons, and the "South-hammers," which are an offshoot of the Devons. The North Devons are the "cobs" of our bovine breeds—plump, lively, enduring, active, and decidedly pretty. Then we have the larger Welsh breeds, the Polled breeds of Scotland, and the handsome, shaggy, rugged West Highlanders, so suggestive of mountains and forests and heather-clad moors. To our fancy, however, the Herefords, as ornaments to the landscape, are the most strikingly pleasing of all the British breeds, the snowy-white faces forming so bright a contrast with the deep red of the adjoining skin. Of these many excellent breeds the Shorthorns, Longhorns, Devons, and Red Polls are at all events good milkers as a general thing; and if the others are not so it is their misfortune rather than their fault, for they are certainly susceptible of becoming so under management designed to develop the lacteal potentialities of cattle. Even the Herefords, which are understood to be inferior as a breed for milk, are known to be good milkers where used as other breeds are to hand milking, and not expected merely to raise their own offspring. The milking function, indeed, may be developed by training or dwarfed by neglect; and although it is in the Jerseys, for example, a natural function artificially developed to a high degree, we are free to admit a superior natural tendency and aptitude in the breeds which to-day possess it more lavishly than others. It may be said that no breed of cattle has won, as the Shorthorn has, its right to the term "cosmopolitan"; and though some Americans term it a beef breed, denying its claim to be regarded as a dairy breed, we in England know better—we know, in fact, that many Shorthorns are capital milkers; and we feel that, if American Shorthorns are poor milkers, it is because the Shorthorn bulls imported from England have been selected from families in which milk-yielding has become a lost art.

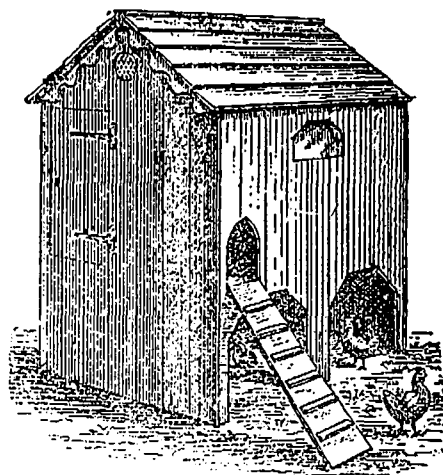
The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Houses.

STEPHEN BEALE writes on poultry houses as follows: Among the finest of the large poultry houses in Britain is that owned by the Countess of Aberdeen at Haddo House, Aberdeen, a very splendid structure, well designed, highly ornamental, and as its runs are strictly looked after

there is no danger from overcrowding. But even here it is found necessary to supplement the large house by smaller ones, and in the great majority of cases we know it is found better to have a number of small houses rather than a large one. The expense is perhaps a little more at first, but not when it is taken into account that with portable houses fencing is unnecessary, and dispensing with that more than compensates for the greater cost. The advantages of keeping flocks of, say, fifty hens in one house, and placing these houses in different parts of the farm, must be obvious. For some unexplainable reason fowls thrive and lay better in small numbers than when a great number are massed together. With a house such as I have mentioned, placed in the corner of a field, fifty fowls can be kept quite easily, and as it can be moved quickly there is no danger whatever from disease arising from foulness of the ground.

Some time ago I was at a farm in the north of England, where 2,400 laying hens are kept. These were placed out in flocks of fifty, as suggested, and as the land upon which they were running was occupied also by dairy cattle, there was no danger of the ground being contaminated. Around each



house was placed a low fence to keep the cattle from rubbing themselves thereon. In this way so large a number of fowls as named are kept in perfect health, and I may say that in places where poultry are bred extensively this is the better plan. Of course there is a little more trouble involved, in the direction of feeding, cleaning, collection of eggs, and general oversight, than if the hens were all placed in one house, but I am sure the additional trouble is compensated for by the fact that an attendant can better supervise a small number of fowls, seeing that all are healthy, than if there are several hundred together. At any rate the additional labor is not found to be any drawback to the method I am advocating. One of the great dangers when keeping poultry in large numbers is caused either by great waste of food or starvation of the fowls, and as either is certain to bring evil in its train, it is most important that careful attention be paid to these questions. —*Country Gentleman*.

If a hen lays one egg a week she will pay for the food she eats during a whole year.

THE one essential in keeping hen manure so as to realize the greatest good from it, is to keep it dry, under cover, where the rains or sun will not destroy and remove its valuable, though volatile, quality. The poultry house should be strewn with loam, pulverized clay, or sand, as is necessary to preserve cleanliness and to absorb the moisture.

IT is not necessary that Pekin ducks should have either a stream or pond, as many suppose; if a large part of their especial feeding could be thrown into shallow tubs of water sunk into the ground it would be a great help to them so far as health, rapid growth, and general vigor are concerned. Swimming is not a necessity for the ducks.

