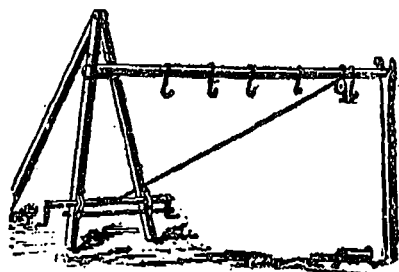


Libe Stock.

Handy Derrick for Butchering.

USEFUL in butchering one beef or one hog as well as a number of them. The derrick is constructed of threesticks of strong timber, 13 feet long. The roller for windlass is 4 feet between bearings, and is 3½ in. in diameter. The best way is to have it turned from maple or other tough wood. A blacksmith can make the hooks



and other fixtures. For a number of hogs, use a strong pole or scantling, suitable to hold the weight, by resting one end on the derrick and the other end on a crotched post or a tree with a crotch in it. For one hog or beef, use the tackle in top of the derrick, as usual. Use ropes and tackle to suit. Then you will have a handy tool for a number of uses.

LINCED meal fed to horses will make their coats sleek.

OLD brood sows give stronger pigs that will grow up rapidly.

FAT cattle marketed direct from pasture shrink in shipping.

THE flock of breeding ewes ought to have the best pasturage on the farm.

SHEEP husbandry in connection with mixed farming is a profitable and pleasant business.

THERE are more of the "all purpose" qualities in a sheep than in any other single animal.

Low feeding, or feed of inferior quality, will depreciate the best bred stock.

GOOD breeding and early maturity are recognized as the highways toward profit with stock.

SOILING is the best possible means for increasing the capacity of the farm for carrying stock.

A WELL bred animal of any sort is a machine for utilizing raw products to the best possible advantage.

If not allowed to get too sour, slop can be almost always fed to pigs to advantage, whether growing or fattening.

If the cattle have their hair rubbed off, show-bare patches of skin in some places, rub on a little sulphur and lard.

If you are feeding any stock with the idea of making a profitable gain of flesh see to it that they are well protected from storms and cold.

NEVER let any animal get in poor flesh. If you do the profit is gone. The expense of restoring it to good condition is greater than the profit.

It is a good plan to turn cattle out for a while every pleasant day. Exercise, fresh air and sunlight help wonderfully toward keeping them well and hearty.

THE sheep farmer who puts his dependence in the best breed rather than in tariff, and goes ahead to produce a valuable mutton carcass and a good fleece of wool is pretty sure to come out all right.

THE better the pasture for growing pigs, the less feed required to keep them thrifty; and success in profitable pig-raising depends upon liberal feeding until they are three or four months old.

COMMON stock can be vastly improved by good feed and care, but the same end can be accomplished more quickly, more surely and with a better final outcome by the introduction of new and better blood.

CARROTS and cabbage are two items that should have a larger place in our list of feeding stuffs. The first are excellent for colts, horses, milch cows and all young stock. The second are valuable for pretty nearly all kinds of stock.

EVERY one who has tried it knows that fall calves are a little more difficult to raise than such as are dropped in the spring, consequently more attention should be given them, and an extra effort made to feed them well.

It is always best to have some old corn in the crib when the new corn is harvested. There are many kinds of stock injured by eating new, soft corn. It is not so nutritious for any. Think of this while you are feeding fattening animals in the winter. Kill or dispose of them two or three weeks before your corn is gone, and so keep some until next summer and early fall, when it will bring you twice as much if fed then as it is likely to produce now.

The Poultry Yard.

THE best roosts for a poultry house are strips four inches wide and one thick. The fowls can roost on these with comfort to the feet.

No farmer or poultry raiser can count on results or expect anything but failure, if he leaves a lot of fowls to take care of themselves.

CHARCOAL should be fed to all poultry, young or old. It assists wonderfully in the growth of chicks, and contributes largely to their healthfulness.

DURING frosty weather the careful man will see that his water vessels are emptied every night. Refill in the morning with fresh water and the fowls will appreciate it.

THE Langshan is the latest arrival among the Asiatics, but it has already gained the reputation of being the most productive. It is the smallest and most active of them all.

FAILURE often comes from attempting too much. A single variety of pure bred fowls, turkeys, ducks or geese can all be raised on the same farm without danger of intermixing. Better to handle six varieties and be successful than two dozen and partially succeed.

ECONOMY and good management are necessary to success in poultry culture as they are to any other business.

No other fowls have done more to stimulate the interest in high-bred poultry than have the Asiatic races. They are the largest and most imposing breeds extant, and always attract much attention at poultry exhibitions for their magnificent carriage and form.

AN Indiana poultryman says an equal amount of corn meal and pulverized alum mixed and placed in the yard, will be eaten by chickens afflicted with cholera, to their great benefit; also, dissolved alum in water to drink. They will not eat or drink readily, but will, as last resort before famishing.

PUT a tablespoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as the hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes of sulphur to penetrate every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly free from nits and lice.

THE business hen is the one that pays her way as she goes and is never found eating her head off two or three times a year. She may wear the white feathers of the Brahma or the dark feathers of the Langshan. She may dress like a Wyandotte, or in any color to suit her taste, if she will only lay eggs enough to be profitable she will still be the business hen.

THE plantain weed was called by the Indians "the white man's footstep," as it was most abundant in or near hard-trodden paths, and not much elsewhere. It is especially abundant in places where poultry is kept. Some entomologists claim that an insect parasite destroys it in the field, but the parasite is itself destroyed around man's dwelling by poultry. A further reason why plantain does not grow in fields is that it is a plant hardy enough when grown alone, but easily smothered when growing surrounded by clover or other plants. It usually does not infest clover fields unless its seed is mixed with that of the clover.

CHOOSE the first clear sunshiny day and give the coops a good cleaning, both inside and out, using a good stiff brush for the purpose, and then put them away in some convenient shed, or in one of the unused compartments of your poultry house, till they are dry. When they are dry and in good condition to do it, give them a good coat of whitewash, especially if they have been made either wholly or in part with unplanned lumber. If planed lumber has been used in their construction, and they have been made neat and tasty in appearance and substantial in build, paint them, instead of giving them a coat of whitewash, as it will adhere far better.

SULPHUR is quite useful to promote general health and thrift among fowls. Give it to the poultry only on bright, pleasant days. Once or twice a week a teaspoonful may be mixed in the feed of a dozen hens. Salt is very needful to all animal life, and a dozen hens may receive a teaspoonful mixed in their soft feed every day. Charcoal corrects acidity and promotes digestion. Wood charcoal may be fed in minute quantity now and then, or ears of corn may be charred and then thrown to the fowls, and they will pick off the kernels and be given some work to do. All these substances are not foods in the proper sense of the term, but condiments and general health promoters, when used in very limited quantities.