

Live Stock

NEAT BARN FOR SMALL FARM

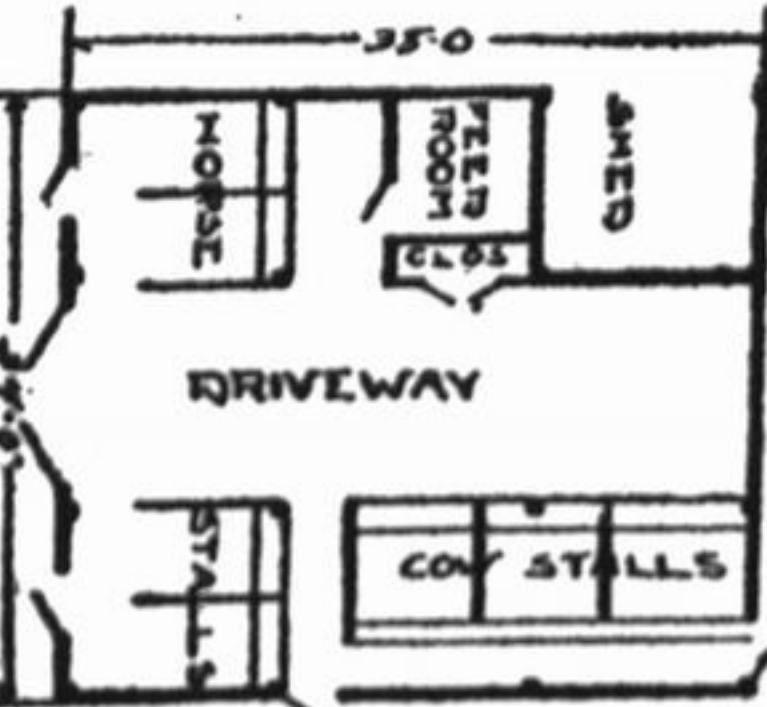
Driveway Makes Convenient Storage for Wagons and Other Implements—Warm in Winter.

This barn should be built for \$450, especially where a man is so situated he can do most of the teaming at odd times. In size, it is 34 by 38 feet, and



End Elevation.

the driveway during the greater part of the year makes a convenient storage for wagons and farm implements. As the distance is not too great to back out with an empty wagon, there are doors at only one end of the driveway. This should make the barn warmer in winter, writes W. A. Radford in the Farmer's Mail and



Floor Plan.

Breeds. A space is left over the driveway for putting hay up into the mow overhead. This mow is capable of holding 15 or 20 tons of hay.

PROPER FEED FOR THE COLT

Something More Than Mere Filling is Required by Young Animal—Don't Use the Whip.

(By MAY PEINTNER.)
A young and growing animal requires something more than mere filling. It must have nutritious and tissue-building, blood-making food. It is much easier and cheaper to get two years' growth on a colt the first year of its age than it is to "make up" for a year's loss of growth in two or three years. A good growth the first year of a colt's life costs less than at any other age and is twice as valuable to the breeder—a fact that is too often ignored. Spare the food and spoil the colt is surely true. In training the colt do not use the whip simply because you have it. It is a very poor driver who makes a blow the starting signal. See that there is food and water in abundance and a clean, dry bed.

Don't neglect the shoeing; it is vital on slippery roads or pavements; nor the blanket in cold weather, when the colt is standing out. Don't overload nor let the colt stand in the sun, nor where water drops on him. We believe that down in the heart of every man is some kindness and sense of justice.

To Avoid the Runty Pig.

Runty pigs stand a poor show at the feeding trough with a bunch of their husky brothers and sisters. As they are crowded out of place naturally they do not get enough to eat to keep them growing and they stay runty.

A trough arranged with V-shaped partitions set strongly in the trough, would give the little fellows an equal show with the big ones, and the weaker ones could get their share of food. A handy man can make such a trough arrangement in an hour or so, and the even growth of his pigs would more than pay for his trouble.

Breaking the Colt.

The earlier the colt is made used to the harness, the better broken the animal will be when it comes time for him to do some light work. It is easier to keep colts from learning bad tricks than to break them of such habits. For that reason have every strap and rope used by the colt so strong that there is no danger of a break. Once a colt finds out that he can get away from a halter or other parts of the harness there will be trouble, perhaps for all time.

Eliminate Hard Work.

This hardest work any farm horse ever performed was to furnish power for the old-fashioned horse-drawn threshing machine. The gasoline engine has stopped that species of work.

Value of Good Haying.

It is one of the great haying seasons of the year.

"HOGGING OFF" IS PRACTICAL.

No Better Way to Fatten Swine with Profit to Owner Than to Turn Them Loose in Field.

There is no better way to fatten hogs with profit to the owner, than to turn them loose in the cornfield and let them pick the corn themselves. This is what is called "hogging off corn."

It has been found in experiments by the Minnesota Experiment station and by practical farmers in all parts of the state, writes A. R. Wilson, superintendent of the Minnesota Farmers' Institute, that this method of fattening hogs is a profitable one. Every farmer who has tried it agrees that it is an economical method of fattening pork. The time required to husk and crib corn is saved. Not only that, but the hogs get the corn when it is fresh and more relished. No wonder, then, the station found that more pounds of pork could be made from a bushel of corn by "hogging off," than by eating husked corn.

All that is necessary to make the plan a feasible one is to obtain enough fencing to inclose a small area of corn. It is not advisable to give the hogs a large field to run in at the outset. There will be too large a waste. Twenty pigs weighing 100 pounds each, or their equivalent, should not be allowed to run on more than an acre at a time. On the average, an acre of corn should last three pigs from two to three weeks.

Hogs may be confined in the field as long as weather is suitable. They should not be turned in until the corn has ripened. Farmers should not hesitate to try this method of pork production, for it has been found entirely practical.

SUITABLE SHELTER FOR HOGS

Some Kind of Protection From Inclement Weather in Fall and Spring is Important.

When the hogs are turned out to pasture in the spring or fall they need some kind of protection from the weather, and a shed, such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, is very convenient, therefore, to have, says the American Cultivator. It can be made any size desired, but if only about six feet wide, five feet long and four feet high, it can be more easily handled than if larger.

It is composed of one-inch roofing boards spiked to 2x4 studding at the eaves and ends, with the back gable boarded up and the front one left with an opening as is indicated.

A shed like this is very nice to have for sows. They can be given the full



Shelter for Hogs.

run of the pasture or lot, allowed to select their own nesting place, and then, if desired, the shed taken to the nest and set over.

It should always stand in such a way as to afford the most protection possible from wind and storm, and court the sunshine, and often a bundle of straw put inside will make it more comfortable, and repay the care required to keep the inmates warm and dry.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

The cry is for hogs—and then some. Keep the sleeping places dry and clean.

Kindness beats gruffness in getting work out of horses.

Scours in pigs is an indication of indigestion in the mother.

Your horse may intend to please you, but does not understand your wishes.

Try to arrange to give each horse on the farm a three weeks' vacation on grass.

Farming on a business basis eliminates small mules just as it displaces small horses.

Sheep, if given half a chance, and if of good, healthy stock are sure to pay their way.

The levelness with which a horse walks is one of the best evidences that his legs work in harmony.

Sweet clover and alfalfa feed heavily on the lime which accounts for the larger growth of young stock.

After a day's work clean the work horse thoroughly, wash their legs from the knees down and rub dry.

Don't leave the sheep in a dry, short pasture. Give them a chance in a fresh pasture, or give a good grain ration.

The past season has seen more slugs on the market than ever before, as the feeder has recently taken up the slug.

Beginning in the fall, the hogs may be run on winter wheat and oats, followed by alfalfa, and vetches in the early spring.

A small flock of vigorous sheep on the farm if given good care cannot help but yield good returns for the money invested.

The most successful hog-growers of today are the men who realize the great value of pasture crops as a substitute for grain in growing and fattening hogs.

POULTRY

MANY FAVOR TOULOUSE GEES

More Compact in Shape Than Other Breeds and Gander Will Weigh About Twenty Pounds.

(By GEORGE E. HOWARD.)

Toulouse geese are more compact in shape than other geese, and are preferred by many for this reason. The head is rather large and short, and they have a comparatively short bill that is stout at the base; the neck is carried well up and is of medium length. They have a broad back of moderate length, which curves slightly from the neck to the tail; their breasts are broad and deep. The body of the Toulouse goose is moderate in length, broad, and very deep and compact, the more compact the better; and in birds in good condition the belly almost touches the ground. Their wings are large, strong and fold nicely against the sides, and they have comparatively short tails and stout thighs and shanks. In color of plumage they are a dull gray. The head is gray and the neck dark blue-gray, which shades to a lighter gray as it approaches the back; the back is of dark gray, while the breast is light gray. The body plumage is light gray, which grows lighter and becomes white on the belly; the white extends back to and around the tail, covering the fluffy parts. The primaries of the wings are dark gray or brown; the secondaries are a shade darker than the primaries, with very narrow edging of lighter gray, and the coverts are dark gray. The tail feathers are gray and white, the ends

tipped with white. Their eyes are dark brown or hazel in color; their bills are of a pale orange color, while the shanks, toes and webs are of deep reddish-orange color.

The standard weight of the adult gander is 20 pounds; adult goose, 18 pounds; young gander, 18 pounds, and young goose, 15 pounds.

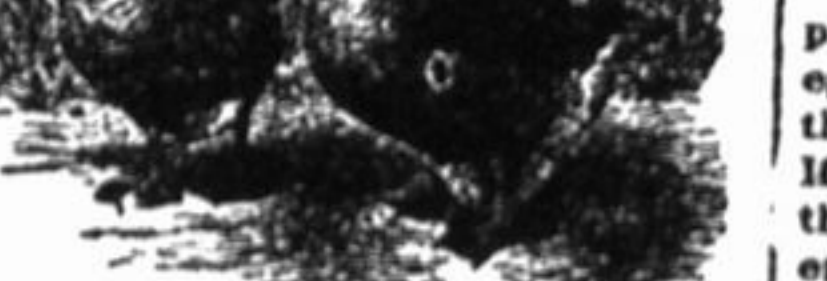
SEPARATING YOUNG AND OLD

Growing Pullet Requires More Food Than Old Birds and Feeds Better When by Herself.

Young chickens, like young people, have more or less timidity, and therefore it is not well to run young and old together, at least it is much better to have them separate if you can well do so. Then again the pullets are still growing, and they need plenty of flesh-forming feed, such as barley, bone, meat, with less of fattening foods.

The hen should not be deprived of these either, but she can get along on less, as what you give her will not be taken away from the purpose for which you intended it, as in the case with the pullet, which not only needs these things for making the egg, but to go toward the development of her body.

It naturally follows, too, that the developed bird will require less feed than the pullet, and because the pullet is somewhat timid she is likely not to get enough, or even her share. The young will feed more free among themselves, and, if you can possibly do so, keep them to themselves.



Pair of Gray Toulouse Geese.

is let down, the trap is automatically set again. The hen will find it difficult to leave through the back door at this time, as the hanging wire permits her to go one way only. These are so simple that in making them in almost any quantity, the material should not cost over 15 cents, at most, per trap nest.

SOME FACTS ABOUT TURKEYS

One Sensible Thing is to Keep Best Birds for Breeding and Send Others to Market.

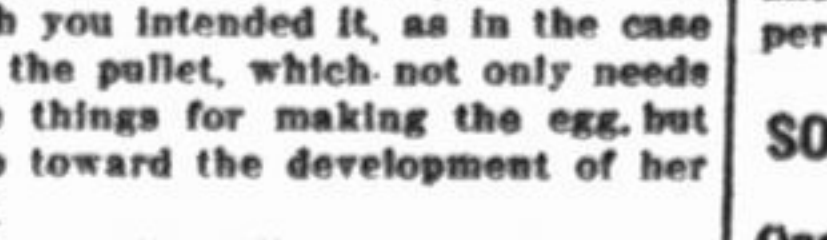
Turkeys kept for breeding stock should be the best that there is in the flock. It is difficult for some people to keep their best turkeys and send the others to market, but it's the only sensible way to do. The habit of selling the best is not characteristic of only the least intelligent people; it is common with the people who have raised turkeys all their lives, and people who would not think of breeding other stock of the farm in such a careless way. These people have attained the success and profits in turkey raising that are enjoyed by the man who handles them as fairly as he does his cows and hogs.

The best care in the world can do little with poorly bred poults and turkey chicks. You cannot expect large turkeys from small breeders. Size is not the only thing to be considered in selecting the stock; thrift and firmness have as much to do with the choice as the size; big, well-built bodies and legs to be desired also.

And on top of all, do not ruin the vigor of your strain by too early breeding.

Fresh Air is Needed. Fowls are obliged to throw off much of the waste of the body through the lungs. They do not sweat in the sense that do other animals, but instead breathe several times faster than sweating animals when heated. To keep in good health a hen requires nearly seven times the amount of fresh air in proportion to its size as does a horse.

Difference in Strains. There is almost as much difference between different families or strains of each breed, as between the different breeds. Therefore, receive with some allowance the grades or condemnation of any breed.



Sectional View of Nest.

Without Use of Device Results From Individuals of Any Flock Must Be Uncertain.

(By J. L. JONES, Mechanical Engineer, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

It is not necessary to dwell on the advantages of using trap nests. The primary object is to develop a heavy laying strain. It has been found by the use of trap nests that the number of eggs laid per hen in an average flock varied from 40 to 245. Without using trap nests, the results from such a flock would be uncertain and probably unsatisfactory. It is the ob-

ject of the poultryman to breed and build up the strain which lays the heaviest, by breeding to the heavy producers.

For fanciers, the trap nest is indispensable on account of the fact that in the ordinary pen there are from six to twelve females to one male. If trap nests are used, and there are as many as there are females in the pen, it is possible to distinguish each hen's eggs, while if the trap nests are not used, this is impossible.

The use of trap nests goes far to prevent the hens forming the habit of egg-eating. They are likely to form this habit if kept in limited quarters. If so kept, they are probably not given the very best food, and probably not enough of it, especially animal food.

The accompanying drawings of a bank of trap nests are almost self explanatory. The nests are built without any top or bottom. The hen enters through the back of the nest, brushing under the hanging wire, which releases the door. She then passes on to the next compartment toward the front end. To inspect the nest and to remove the egg, the front door is simply unbuttoned and let down. It will be noticed that the two doors are fastened together with a cord, so that when the front door

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POULTRY

CONSTRUCTION OF TRAP NEST

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