# LIVE STOCK

## A SLAT GATE.

### It Will Prove Serviceable for the Barn Doorway.

Where the horse stable opens into the boggy room and it is necessary to keep the door open for ventilation I find that a small gate constructed of light material is an excellent protection against horses getting loose and injuring the buggies.

The cut herewith shows a light gate we have in use in our horse barn. It is very simple in construction but serviceable.

Slat Stable Door

A very important purpose. We [illegible] but for this light gate we would find it necessary to keep the door closed between the horse stable and buggy room thus shutting off ventilation.

The gate is hinged onto the rocking post with light strap hinges [illegible]. Writer in Prairie Farmer so that when the gate is not in use it swings around and fastens to the long post out of the way.

For material in making the gate we use inch strips of good pine for the horizontal pieces. The upright pieces are light strips gotten out for fence pickets.

I find a light gate of this character a good thing to keep poultry out of the barn during the summer months.

## KEEP STOCK IN CONDITION.

### No Time of Year When They Should Be Let Run Down.

When? Right now, today and tomorrow and all the time till it comes time to let the cattle out to pasture.

Sometimes we fear we get a little careless about this. So many men say: What hurt does it do to let the cows go with scant rations for a few weeks in winter? They and their calves will go out to pasture and then they can eat up again. It will not cost so much to get them in good flesh then as it would now, and feed costs so in winter?

Of course feed costs. That is a strange conclusion. If we keep stock, however, must we not be prepared to do the fair thing by it? There are some of the best reasons why from any man's standpoint we should do this. One of them is that if we turn the cattle out in spring poor and weak it will take so long to get them up in good shape to do their best that we shall lose more than we shall gain by neglecting now.

We are learning that cattle are wise to take the feed we give them if they are lean and in poor condition to put on their backs first of all. Then when they are in good condition they can apply the surplus to the milk pail. It is always the surplus that we get. And there will be no surplus if we keep our cows just on the verge of hunger.

The Farmers' Voice will say that is the cow which has been kept well that puts the money in our pocket. Cows poorly treated are our most costly charges, to be maintained at the cost of what the best cows do. There should be no such chattels, every cow should be a producer.

### Feed Piglet.

Should you place a pig in such cramped quarters that it could get nothing to eat but that which is given it and confine its diet to corn it would never make sufficient growth to entitle it to the name of hog. The thing for us to know, then, is how to combine other feed stuffs with corn to produce the desired results.

### Don't Feed Corn Alone.

Tests have shown that the largest gain from feeding cornmeal alone is less than one half pound per head per day on well bred swine. Something is needed beside corn, although this is very cheap.

### Study Your Cows.

Study your cows. They will teach you more than lots of books. Read dairy and stock papers and learn. Talk to scientific men and your mind will broaden.

## HEAVES CAUSED BY HAY.

### Veterinarian Cautions Against Too Heavy Feeding.

A noted veterinarian of Canada says that one full feed per day of hay is enough for a horse, that because the work horses are busy in crop time they only get one full feed of hay every 24 hours, but in the winter are frequently allowed to stand and eat all day. He says that a horse to be in perfect health should have the stomach emptied of the previous meal for twenty-three hours before he is given another. If such is not the case digestion will not take place in a perfect fashion and disease is likely to result. There is a remarkable sympathy between the stomach and the lungs because of the fact that the same nerve trunk supplies nerve fibre to both organs. When the stomach is distended from improper feeding the lungs are liable to become spasmodically affected and heaves often result. Care should also be taken that a horse should not be put to days of heavy work. This day is as bad as any, and the horse is nothing drawn it right into the lungs in a way to cause trouble and the substance being an irritant, it is very prone to moving the heaves. If the horse has to do a heavy day's work the day should be laid by, or feeding with water where the horse will not drink it, but will be compelled to take it in small quantities. Heaves are a very difficult disease to cure, and prevention is all in favor of the horse. Horses in all probability have contracted the disease from dust, heated air, or bad hay. Many an horse [illegible] to be a sufferer from heaves, which [illegible] with the lungs. The horse [illegible] the lungs [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the