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**FARM AND GARDEN**

**HEARING IN HORSES.**

Hearing is one of the worst kinds of vices to which a horse used for saddle purposes can be addicted, it being not only very troublesome, but also highly dangerous to the rider, since there is always the risk of the animal overbalancing himself and falling backwards. Fortunately, the vice is not of very frequent occurrence, but it may be rather easily developed in a young, unmade horse through bad breaking or poor horsemanship, which two things are generally the causes to which the vice is due. Once it is firmly established, it is most difficult and more often than not impossible to break the horse of it again; hence, when a young horse is found to be at all inclined to rear, the greatest care should be taken to avoid all occasion of encouraging it to judge in its rearing proclivities by improper methods of punishment or by the use of too sharp a bit. The young animal must be very carefully handled, and, above all, lightly bitten while it is being broken in and until it has acquired the good manners which a properly-broken saddle-horse should possess. The vice of rearing when it does occur, is met with practically only in geldings; mares are not given to rearing excepting in very rare instances. Stallions, of course, very commonly possess great rearing proclivities, but we are not speaking of them here, as they are not used for riding purposes. In dealing with a horse that is addicted to rearing, the use of a standing martingale is to be recommended. This must be fairly short, and may be buckled either to the nose-band—if one is used—or to the rings of the snaffle (or of the bridle when a double bridle is used). By the use of this kind of martingale, the horse's head is kept down, and that to a large extent prevents the animal from rearing, since, in order to rear, it is necessary for the horse to extend its neck and get up its head. When recourse is had to a standing martingale, this must not at first be made too short, but should be put on rather long, as when a horse is not used to wearing one, considerable trouble may easily ensue if the martingale is made very short to begin with. When the horse has not used to wearing this kind of gear, it can be shortened to the required extent. A running martingale—which is the kind generally used—is not nearly so efficacious in preventing rearing as a standing one, but if it is used very short, it is of some help in checking the habit.—Farm and Home.

One of the most important needs in New England farming, it is only a question of time when all the hill pastures will be worthless for grazing under the present system. The question to find out is what plan of operating will pay best, how to restore the grass lands at least cost. No doubt some hill pastures have kept in good condition under an annual application of fertilizer chemicals aided by clipping off the wild growth with mowing machines. The experiment stations should find out what fertilizers and what cost will be required, whether it is necessary to plow as well as to fertilize the neglected pasture, and should be able to give some idea to the owner of the average hill pasture about how much it will cost him to improve his grazing lands so that they will produce enough feed for more cows and an estimate of how much per cow the work of improvement would cost; if more seed is needed on the old pastures, what seed shall be used and how should it be applied. The whole pasture question has been neglected in New England, even in those States where the pastures are the backbone of the dairy industry.—American Cultivator.

**FARM NOTES.**

The amount of feed required to mature a steer will bring much more if fed to produce dairy products. It takes a good strong machine to give the best results, and for converting food into milk or butter the large, vigorous cow is no exception. One gallon of crude petroleum, one-half gallon of kerosene, one-half gallon of fish oil and one cupful of crude carbolic acid mixed together and applied in a spray over the cows at least once a day will protect them from the torture of the flies. Do not put off the little task of cleaning out the weeds between the rows and in the fence corners, whether it be a field, a garden, a little grass plot or a walk or driveway. Those left will go to seed and as a stitch in time saves nine, so one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding. To prevent the taste of turnips in butter from cows fed on them, a western creamery practices the following method: Put the cream in a vessel and place in hot water at 200 degrees. When the cream reaches the temperature of 150 degrees, set the cream dish in cold water to cool it. The dairyman who produces perfectly clean dairy products, should make capital of this fact. Consumers are always looking out for such food as they believe to be above suspicion as to lack of cleanliness, and the man who can assert that his wares are absolutely pure, and show his assertion to be true, is the man who can command the best price and secure an ever increasing number of customers.

**FINISHING STEERS IN SUMMER.**

If steers have been roughened through the winter it would be impossible to get them on feed and finish for early summer market. Such cattle should be placed on good pasture and will make good and cheap gains through the pasture season without grain. As the pastures begin to fall in the fall, supplementary feeding should begin, using the new corn crop, the whole plant being fed. They may be gradually worked up to full feed and finished in the dry lot for the early winter market. Cattle which have received from a half to three-quarters of a full grain ration through the winter season, cannot usually be turned to pasture as profitably as those carried through the winter on a lighter and cheaper ration. A start has been made toward fattening, and it will be lost if they are placed on pasture. The gains made on grass will be less and the steers will have the extra cost of the previous winter's feeding hanging over them. For the summer markets cattle will necessarily be finished in the dry lot. In some cases it is more profitable to feed on grass. Where alfalfa hay is available for roughage, no protein concentrates will be required. The use of corn or kafir corn stover or prairie hay will lessen the cost of the ration during this full feeding period. If the corn can be ground cheaply, good results may be obtained by feeding it in the form of corn and cob meal, adding clear corn meal as the feeding period progresses. This method of feeding the grain will shorten the time necessary to finish the cattle, and necessitates fewer hogs to save the waste than where ear corn is fed. Where alfalfa or clover hay is not available at least part of the roughage ration, it will be necessary to feed at least ten per cent of the grain ration in the form of oil meal or cotton seed meal. The cattle should have an abundant supply of fresh, clean water, have salt before them at all times; great regularity should be practiced in the hours of feeding, and the feeder should keep his eyes open constantly, observing every individual.—Wm. H. Underwood, in the Epitomist.

**THE EARLY MOULT.**

The Colorado Experiment Station has been trying the new system of making hens moult early. The hens are given three weeks pasturage on alfalfa in July, feeding them nothing else but dry bran. About the first of August they are given a liberal grain ration with meat. Under this treatment they begin to moult early and soon finish the process in time to begin laying the first of September and they keep it up through the season of high prices. This plan is essentially that adopted by some eastern poultrymen, a period of light feeding being followed by liberal rations.—American Cultivator.

**IN FAIR FLESH.**

While it is not natural for the typical dairy cow to have the thick layers of meat on her bones that are to be expected in the beef animal, she cannot do her best as a milk producer (if she is in fair flesh). When she is too thin, some of her feed will go to building up flesh, and the milk bucket will not be filled as full as it ought to be.—Progressive Farmer.

**CLEANING THE HENHOUSE.**

When cleaning out the hen house do not dump the droppings out on the ground to leech their strength away. Either barrel up and house for fertilizing some special crop, or else put them at once on the general manure heap so they will be incorporated in the manure when drawn to the field.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Dr. James F. Rymer, a native of Crofton, will soon gain the distinction of being the first fully qualified English physician to carry on professional work within the Arctic Circle.



**THE EARLY DOCTOR**

**Milk-Sickness.**

This is a disease affecting both dairy cattle and men. It formerly prevailed extensively in some parts of what was then called the West—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—but more particularly in the northern part of Ohio—the Western Reserve. The disease disappeared with the growth of the country, and in later years doubt arose whether there ever was such a malady. Recently, however, an affection, presenting the very symptoms described by the older medical writers as those of milk-sickness, has appeared in New Mexico.

In cattle the disease is called the "alows," or the "trembles," the latter name being given because of a peculiar muscular tremor which is a conspicuous symptom. The animal appears listless and refuses to graze, but drinks eagerly if water is offered, and keeps by itself away from the rest of the herd. Soon the trembling comes on, the animal is no longer able to stand, its breathing becomes slower and slower, its eyes are dull and glazed, its legs cold, and death follows in two or three days. Constipation is usually marked throughout the entire course of the disease.

The malady prevails especially in marshy districts and along the borders of rivers with low banks. Post-mortem examination of animals dead of the "trembles" shows a condition of the liver, kidneys, heart and muscles similar to that caused by certain poisons, namely, fatty degeneration and peculiar cellular changes. It is believed to be due to the action of a special bacillus—that is, to be a specific infectious disease.

In man the affection is believed to arise from drinking the milk or eating the insufficiently cooked flesh of diseased animals. The symptoms in the human being are loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, intolerable thirst, extreme muscular weakness, and sometimes trembling, obstinate constipation, a peculiar sweetish odor of the breath, and dull pain in the abdomen. There is little or no fever, and often the temperature is below normal, the body, and especially the extremities, feeling cold to the touch.

The disease is more fatal in cattle than in man, yet in man it is very serious, and death is not uncommon. The cause of the trouble in cattle is unknown, although, as before mentioned, it is believed to be an infectious disease, somewhat similar to tetanus.

There is no special treatment, and cases have to be managed by meeting the symptoms as they arise, and trying to maintain the strength of the patient and to increase the natural powers of resistance.—Youth's Companion.

**Felton Balm.**

Mix one-third balsam of fir, one-third mutton tallow, one-third fresh hen oil and slimmer slumber. Do not have the finger cut off, even if it is burst open and swelled as large as three fingers ought to be, until this salve is tried. This preparation is also excellent for all kinds of stubborn sores. Balsam of fir can be purchased at any drug store. It is a sticky substance and cannot be cleaned with water, but is easily removed with oil or grease of any kind. The stopper of a bottle used for balsam of fir should be well greased or it will become so cemented by the balsam as to be impossible to remove the cork.

**Hiccough and Its Relief.**

Hiccough is a spasmodic or convulsive affection of the stomach and midriff arising from any cause that irritates their nervous fibers. It may proceed from excess in eating or drinking, from a slight hurt of the stomach or from inflammation. A little sweetened spirits of camphor will remove this difficulty. Often a drink of cold water sipped slowly and holding the breath the while will cure hiccough. It may also be relieved by any sudden application of cold.

**Tape Worm.**

Scald one pint of pumpkin seed; peel off the outside shell and pound up the kernels with enough sugar to make them palatable. This should be taken in three doses; the first in the morning, the second at noon and the third just before going to bed. Nothing else should be eaten through the day. After each dose of the seed take a large tablespoonful of castor oil.

**Seeing Ourselves.**

"The man who can pick out the best picture of himself is a rare bird," said a photographer. "Even an author, who is reputedly a poor judge of his own work, exercises vast wisdom in selecting his best book compared with the person who tries to choose his best photograph. Every famous man or woman who has been photographed repeatedly has his favorite picture. Usually it is the worst in the collection. It shows him with an unnatural expression sitting or standing in an unnatural attitude. The inability to judge of his best picture must be due to the average man's ignorance as to how he really looks; or perhaps it can be partly attributed to a desire to look other than he does. A stout man will swear that the photograph most nearly like him is the one that makes him look thin; a thin man the one that makes him look stout; the solemn man selects the jolliest picture; the jovial man the most cadaverous. President Roosevelt is about the only man whose favorite picture is the one most photographers would pronounce the best, but then exceptional judgment on his part is expected all along the line."

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 VISIT AND MAKE PERSONAL SELECTION

**THE OLD PASTURES.**  
 Many of the old pastures of New England are about done for as grazing grounds unless some plan for improvement is adopted. Grass has been continually removed from the land for the past half century or more with scarcely anything added to replace the fertility removed. As the cows did not graze on bushes and brakes, these remain and bid fair to occupy the space. If let alone, the bush growth increases until the pasture becomes a bush lot and the bush lot in time makes scattered woodland. If the brush and wild growth are cut grass growth is not restored, because the soil no longer contains enough fertility to support cultivated plants: the grass.  
 In addition to removing the wild growth something must be added to the soil fertility. Here is the problem which the experiment stations will need to work out. It is