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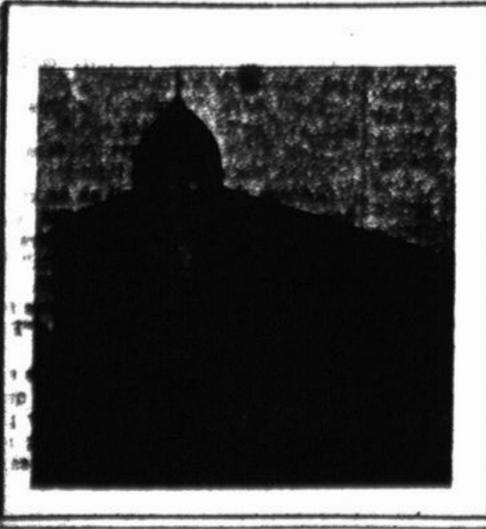
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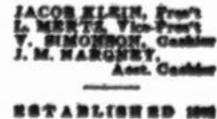
This wonderful country is developing fast. Churches and schools abound. The population is intelligent, God fearing and law abiding, and any man out there who is half a man has the opportunity to quickly make himself independent.

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Fooding Discarded Lambs

There are various ways suggested to make a ewe mother her own lamb or a twin from another ewe that has not enough milk for both.

Some advise whipping the ewe into subjection, but this is very cruel and soldom satisfactory. When a ewe loses ber own lamb and it is desired to make her own another it has been recommended to skin her own dead lamb and tie the pelt over the lamb that is to

This plan is sometimes satisfactory If the ewe's sense of smell is not very keen, although it more often falls. Other breeders have tried tying a dog near by, claiming that the maternal instinct of the ewe will exert itself and it will own the lamb while trying to shield it from the dog.

Perhaps the most satisfactory meth od when a ewe refuses to own ber lamb is to fasten her in between hur-

This gives her a chance to est and at the same time prevents her from turn ing around to butt the lamb. In such a position, however, the ewe will often lie down. This may be prevented by passing a light pole through the hurdles, resting it on the lower bars beneath her belly.

The ewe can be confined this way throughout the day, and if the lamb is at all lively he will manage to get enough to cat. The ewe should always be released at night.

A day or two of such confinement is often sufficient to bring an obstinate ewe to reason. Such hurdles can easfly be made by any farmer, and it is well to have them on hand for just such emergencies.

Protecting Orchards from Front.

Some of the South Texas orange growers have taken up the study of devices to protect orchards against winter cold. The California plan of burning oil in pipes laid throughout the orchard and perforated at intervals of 50 to 100 feet seems most likely to be favored in South Texas. This region has the oil at its door, and oil is more easily handled than wood area It is a certainty that South Texas orange orchards ought to be given this protection, especially after the planting of other and more delicate varieties than the Satsuma becomes general It may not be needed oftener than once in two or three years, but at such times it will save orchards that, lacking this protection, might be ruined. The orchard fires in California, where oil is burned, and in Florida, where wood is handler and cheaper and therefore most generally used, are regarded as a legitimate and necessary charge against the business. Not all the growers make fires-thereare some men in every business that delight in taking chances-but the majority the best growers to both States, and especially in California, are prepared thus to save their orchard investments. Houston Chronicle.

A Hog Londer. A loader for attachment to the wag on is made of two pine boards six inches wide by nine feet long, fastened to gother by the three cross-pieces of proper length so that they will fit between the sides of the wagon box. A floor is laid on these cross-pieces and short strips of lath to prevent



alipping. At the upper end the sides complete the fastening. The construction of the rack is shown in the lilustration.

American Figs Too Fat. Not so very long ago most of British varieties of pigs had a tendency to produce an undue proportion of inordinately fat specimens where keep was of the best. Reform is now wanted in the United States. The pigs of the West have been bred too much easy to cure the very hurried finishing of the animals. An animal which has plenty of exercise and only a moderate amount of food during the growing stage is supposed to be developing lean flesh or muscle, but when it is transferred to a form of confinement and placed on a fatty diet such as maise, what can it do but lay on an excess of outside fat? The pigs which act as scavengers to maine-fed cattle do take a fair amount of exercise, but their diet is not of a mixed enough nature .-Glasgow Herald.

Proce Poetry. A North Missouri farmer whose hor was miled by a train wrote to the company's claim agent for a settlement. He penned his communication thus: "Dear Sir-My rasorback strolled down your track a week ago to-day. Your twenty-nine came down the line and snuffed his life away. You can't blame me, the hog, you see, slipped feeding. This class of farm animals through a cattle gate, so kindly pen a check for ten, the debt to liquidate." than any other class and are much He receive dthe following reply: "Old more inconvenienced by the presence killed your hog we know, but razorbacks on railroad tracks quite ofter meet with woe. Therefore, my friend we can not send the check for which you pine. Just plant the dead, place e'er its head, 'Here lies a foolist

Alfalfa Meal for Chicken Food. A combination of alfalfa meal, beef sometimes used to make a ration more scraps, cut bons and a few other ingre- bulky for sheep and cattle, it is a pos-

swine," "-Walf.

that can be secured and would be more WHAT generally used not so much labor in-volved in the preparation. As most egg foods contain these ingredients it follows that they must be valuable for the purpose for which they are cominded. With alfalfa meal a poultryand need not hesitate about keeping laying hens confined the year round it necessary for the meal is fully as valnable in maintaining health and productiveness as the best natural grass. -Mail and Breeze.

Care of the Hetter. The treatment a helfer receives be fore freshening not only determines to great extent the character of the calf which she is expected to bring forth, but also influences largely her entire future life as a dairy cow. The time was when many people held fast to the opinion that if a dairy cow or helfer became fat her prospects for ever becoming a profitable producing cow were small, indeed. Experience has taught, however, that many of the best milk and butter records have been made by cows which had rested from four to eight weeks prior to freshening and had calved in strong, vigorous and rather fleshy condition. The feed given should be determined by the condition of the animal. If fat and in strong, vigorous condition, her feed need not be great in amount nor fattening in its nature. On the other hand, if she is poor she should be well fed wih corn meal, alfalfa hay, oats, etc., with a view to building up all the nerve force, energy and power possible before parturition time.

wind barbed wire which is much betmounted on a truck made of buggy wheels with short shafts. cart may be drawn along by a man while a boy steadles the reel to keep



from unwinding too rapidly. For winding up wire the machine is best pushed just fast enough to keep with the wire as it is being wound on the reel. A crank placed upon the reel proves serviceable in winding up. -Farm and Home.

Profit in Sheep.

Sheep eat and thrive on weeds and material that other stock do not relish. Every fence corner, fence row and weed patch will be more completely cleaned by them than by the scythe or hoe. A hundred sheep could be kept on any Western farm of eighty acres and one would scarcely miss the cost of their care and keeping. They return in fertilizers about 95 per cent of all they have eaten. There is an old Spanish proverb, "The sheep's foot is golden," originating doubtless from the fact that sheep enrich the soil. expensive buildings are needed. Secure some good range ewes and a pure-bred ram of some breed, and in a few years an excellent grade of sheep will result. We know a man over on the Western slope who runs a little band of sheep on his home ranch and gives them very little attention, yet they keep the pasture free from weeds, and the returns from the lambs and the wool net a satinfactory profit.—Deuver Field and

Bureau of Entomology. The work carried on by the bureau relates entirely to injurious insects, and the direct object of this work is to discover remedial measures and make them known to the public. object of the work, therefore, is of the most practical character, and every offort is devoted to the practical end. has been conservatively estimated that the United States suffers an annual economic loss from injurious insects of by the use of Hall Catarrh Cure. one kind or another of surely \$700,000, 000. This estimate includes the damage done to agricultural industries, to live stock and to stored products, to forests and forest products, and to other property, but it does not include the economic loss to communities and to the nation through the lessening of the productive capacity of the population through the prevalence of diseases that are carried by the insects, such as malaria, typhoid fever, yellow fever,

and possibly many others. " For Alfalfa Stont. If a case of alfalfa bloat is discovered in time an ounce of hyposulphite of sods, dissolved in water, and given as a drench will prove effective. This can be repeated every half hour for two or three doses. Two ounces of aqua ammonia, well diluted with water or common sods, in half ounce doses can be given. Many cases of bloat can be relieved by causing the animal stand with the hind feet in a ditch and the fore feet on the bank, as this position causes beiching. From two to ten minutes' time is required. Some people claim to have observed that experienced bloaters learn to get themselves into such a position for blowing off the burden. Blankets wrung out of cold water and wrapped around the abdomen or cold water dashed on with a bucket often gives relief.

Ground Corn for Hoge. Owing to the very limited digestive capacity of swine for the consumption of bulky feed, corn cobment is not very antisfactory for purposes of swine can use a much more concentrated feed enty-nine came down the line and of an excessive amount of crude fiber in rations, owing to their small stom ach capacity. We should much prefer cornmeal to corncob on that accoun Brood sows or other hogs with plenty of framework could use a little corn cob meal to better advantage, but we see no particular reason in supplying it because such material contains practically no nutriment, and, while it is ents of minor importance makes the ittre hindrance to swine.

FERTILIZERS?

Hopkins Discusses Content and Cost of Commercial Kinds as Compared to Simple Elements, and Shows Soil Needs.

The above topic was ably discussed by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, university soil expert, at the Rockford meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. Here are a few of his ideas:

None of the commercial fertilizers contain more than three valuable elements of plant food, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. No soil in Illinois is deficient in more than one, or at most two, of these. Buy water if you can in time of drought, but don't by nitrogen for general farm crops. The air has an inexhaustible supply of it, and it can be brought into the soil by clover and all legumg, crops. Potassium is very abundant in all normal soils of Illinois. Phosphorus is becoming deficient in most of the common prairie and upland timber soils, and it will be necessary to buy this ele-

COMPARISON IN COST. One ton of the most common commercial fertilizer contains about eighty pounds of phosphorus and costs \$23. Phosphorus costs 30 cents a pound in complete fertilizers, 12 cents in acid phosphate, 10 cents in steamed bone meal, and only 3 cents a pound in raw rock phosphate.

CAN'T AFFORD ENOUGH.

A sixty-bushel crop of corn remove from the soil about twice as much phosphorus, ten times as much potassi um and twenty-five times as much nitrogen as would be applied in 200 pounds per acre of commercial fertilizer costing \$2.30; and thus small quantities of the fertilizer-it is too expensive to apply as much plant food as the crop removes-act in part as a soil stimulant and indirectly lujure the soil. It also contains land plaster, a powerful soil stimulant. Commercial fertilizers enable the farmer to wear out his soil more quickly.

MUCH NITROGEN NEEDED. Two tons of clover hay or eight tons of manure must be plowed under to supply the nitrogen for a fifty-bushel crop of corn, and whoever fails to do as much as that will thally have soil that will not produce fifty bushels of

EXPENSE EQUALS COST FOR FIF TY-FIVE YEARS.

Heavy applications of commercial plant food have enabled the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, to average thirty-seven bushels per acre of wheat for fifty-five years, but it took the thirty-seven bushels of wheat to pay for the plant food. Pennsylvania experiments for twenty-four years show the same thing. From all information the world affords, commercial fertilizers do not solve the problem of permanent agriculture in Illinois. SOMETHING THE FARMER CAN AFFORD.

Less than a dollar an acre a year in rested in raw rock phosphate, and appilled once in five years, will make the soil grow richer in phosphorus the longer it is farmed. It must be plowed under with manure or clover. It is the original and natural prospherus of the soil and will never injure the land.

Where potassium is needed for peaty swamp land and some very sandy solls. it can be applied most economically in twiassinm chlorid.

-Illinois Farmers' Institute.

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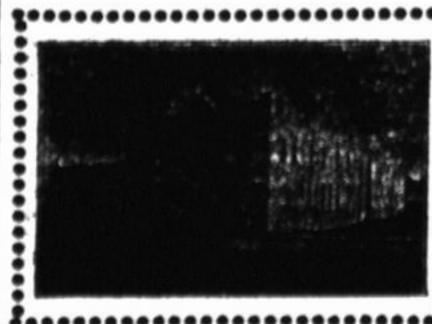
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on Earth Would Die Out.

schools, which, by legislative enactment, has been taken up by the tlement house, in East 76th street, last the fact that with man added to the natural enemies of birds their extinction would soon follow.

With a passing reference to the peril of this state from the gypsy moth, which is advancing from New England, Dr. Babcock drew a picture of and food gone.

"It should be realized," he said, "that without birds to hold in check the insects, vegetable life soon would cease and life for man would become impossible upon the earth. Birds are at the end of every act! nature's check to the amazing power of insects to increase. If insect life | you?

overpower plant life, and, therefore, Without Their Presence Human Life | animal life, including that of man would be impossible. This is an as-Dr. Charles A. Rabcock, originator tounding conclusion, but it is the conclusion of science.

"If the birds were gone, very soon the leaves would disappear from the schools of twenty-one States, drew a trees, and the limbs would be festooned with the webs of caterpillars or with masses of their would move from tree to tree, increasnight, according to the New York ing by the million as they advanced. Times. He based his predictions upon In the courses of a few seasons there would be no trees.

"In the fields other species of insects would destroy the grass and the grain and all vegetable life, and the ground would be as if a sea of devouring mouths had passed over it. "Man, by his utmost efforts, could

man living on small oases harassed by preserve only small oases in this desa crawling creation, with his harvests | ert for a time. Then these would be overwhelmed and man himself would

Misunderstood.

The Tragedian-Yes, sir, I was called The Comedian-What did they call

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