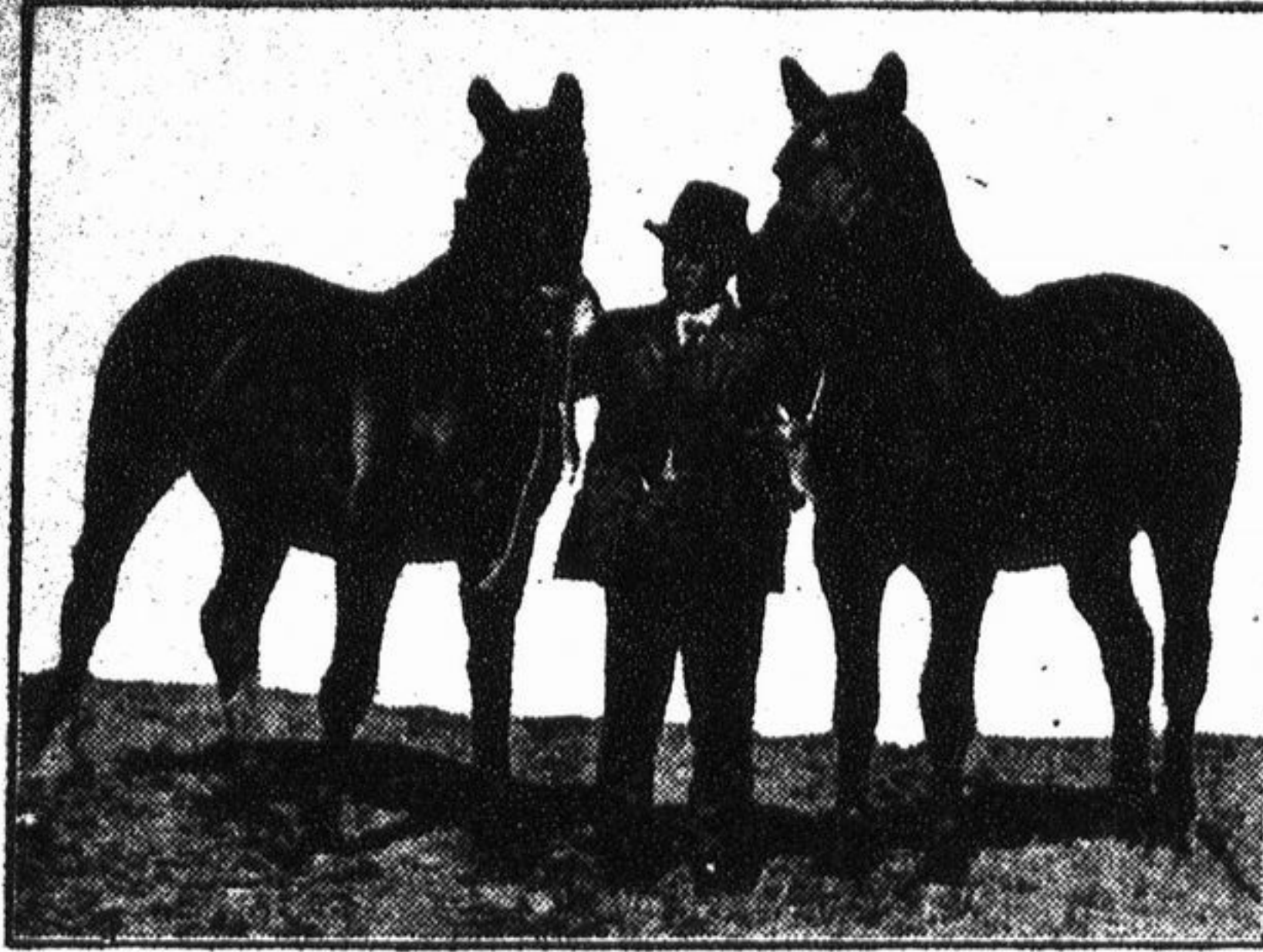


FEW SUGGESTIONS ON HORSES AND MULES



The Right Kind for a Farmer to Raise.

Take half a day to examine and trim up your colt's feet. Many young horses are injured by letting their feet grow wild.

Rasp the rough edges, and in case of sand or quarter cracks rasp at the top of the crack deep enough to stop it, and then trim down the edges.

Sometimes it is best to have the blacksmith put a light shoe on.

Don't neglect a sand or quarter crack that may lead to serious injury later on.

While it may pay a farmer to buy heavy work horses it will pay him still better to breed them on his own farm. Use big draft mares for farm work and sell the geldings to swell the bank account or make substantial payment on the mortgage.

The larger the geldings grow the more money they will bring. The more feed they get, as a general proposition, the larger they grow.

The tillage, the crops and the income from the farm are all more or less dependent upon the economical management of the work team.

Attention to feeding, with respect to the feed itself and to the method, will reduce the cost of horsepower required to do the farm work.

An attractive opportunity awaits farmers who undertake the production of high-class commercial mules, and it is certain that many farmers will grasp the opportunity within the next few years.

Whether brood mares or geldings, it is the well-fed horse that exhibits the greatest endurance and efficiency in the harness.

All kinds of breeding stock require good shelter—that is, dry, clean, comfortable and so constructed that there will always be an abundance of pure air without exposing the animals to cold drafts.

Brood sows and breeding ewes require plenty of room and will thrive best if separated in bunches, so as to prevent crowding and fighting at the trough and feed racks.

Pregnant animals should not be kept with other animals, where they will be compelled to fight their own way for a place to eat and drink, as they are more subject to injury, and violent exercise is quite apt to cause serious trouble.

Exercise is an important essential in the winter management of all kinds of breeding animals, and the yards should be large enough so that the animals may go out and in as they please during every pleasant day.

Many swine breeders make a practice of feeding their brood sows at quite a distance from their sleeping quarters, in order to induce them to exercise freely, and I have found this an excellent plan, for many sows become sluggish during pregnancy and will not exercise unless compelled to.

HORNS NOT NEEDED BY DAIRY ANIMALS

Best and Least Cruel Method of Removal Is by Use of Caustic Potash.

(By A. B. NYSTROM, Washington Experiment Station.)
Except in the case of cattle that are to be used for exhibition purposes all dairy animals should be dehorned. In the wild state cattle needed horns for protection, but in the present state of domestication horns serve no useful purpose and are a source of considerable annoyance.

On the adult animal the horns may be removed by the use of the saw or clipper. In either case the cut should be close enough to the head to leave a ring of hair on the part that is removed, otherwise there is likely to be a stubby growth of horn appear in the course of a year or two.

The best and least cruel method of removing horns is by means of an application of caustic potash to the horn buttons while the calf is from one to four days old. The hair is carefully clipped from the button and the moistened end of a stick of caustic potash is then rubbed on the spot until the skin bleeds slightly. Care should be taken to prevent the liquid caustic from running off the button, but if only a small amount is rubbed on there will be no danger from this source. If the caustic has been properly applied there will be a dent in the skull where the button appeared and no horns will develop.

KEEP THE STABLES CLEAN IN WINTER

Do Not Allow Manure to Accumulate, but Spread It on Land at Once.

These pleasant days of winter when there is little to do is a good time to look at the stable and yard to see if manure has not begun to accumulate, and if any is found there is no better time than the present to scatter it out over the land. If any land is left to be plowed in the spring this land will be especially benefited by having the manure spread as soon as possible.

Later on, as the manure begins to pile up more and all the other land has been covered, it would be a good thing to remember the lucerna patch by giving it a good coat of this very fine plant food. In hauling the manure, by all means do not leave it in little piles over the field but spread it out at once.

Alfalfa Versus Timothy.
In one ton of alfalfa hay there are 1,044 pounds of digestible nutrients, of which 220 pounds are digestible protein. In one ton of timothy hay there are 926 pounds of digestible nutrients, of which 56 pounds are digestible protein, says Hoard's Dairyman. The nutrients in the timothy hay are furnished a little cheaper than in the alfalfa, but the protein in the alfalfa is far cheaper than in the timothy. As a dairy feed we would consider alfalfa hay cheaper at the present time than timothy.

DAIRY DAIRY

PERSONAL FACTOR IN DAIRY

Product From One Dairyman Who Neglects His Utensils Will Spoil Output of Hundred Good Ones.

(By MILLER PURVIS.)
If dairymen could be taught to think of the personal factor in the dairy business, the quality of the dairy products of this country would improve at once. The quality of the products of any given creamery or butter factory depends on the quality of the poorest cream or milk that is received at that factory to a considerable extent.

If among the patrons there is one who neglects to keep his milk things clean, who fails to properly clean his hand separator, who allows his milk to absorb foul odors, the product of that farm will affect the products of all the well managed farms that sell to the same factory.

One unclean dairy will spoil the product of a hundred good ones. It would seem that a law compelling unclean dairymen to improve their methods is the only solution.

I visited a creamery in Illinois where a method had been adopted



Champion English Shorthorn Cow.

which seemed to work effectively. There were three creameries in the same town. The one I visited I went to see because it had the reputation of being the most particular one in the state of Illinois. The owner absolutely declined to accept a can of milk which was not in perfect condition.

When the milk was delivered the butter maker was the sole judge as to its condition. I watched him take in milk all one morning. As a can was unloaded he lifted the lid, smelled of the contents and if he had any doubt about the quality he set it aside and it was sent back to the farm.

I asked the owner if he did not lose customers occasionally and he answered that he did. He said that not infrequently one of his customers became offended and took his milk to one of the other creameries and he was glad to have him do so.

The butter from the milk he took in was sold to a single Chicago firm and the receipts were divided among the patrons of the creamery, on a co-operative basis.

This method of selection put every patron on his guard. He knew that the day he took a bad flavored milk he was going to be cut out. Two or three of the patrons whose milk was rejected the day I watched the delivery took the rejection in good part, saying they would find out where the trouble lay. One or two grumbled a little and took their milk back, but not one gave any indication that he would not be back the next day.

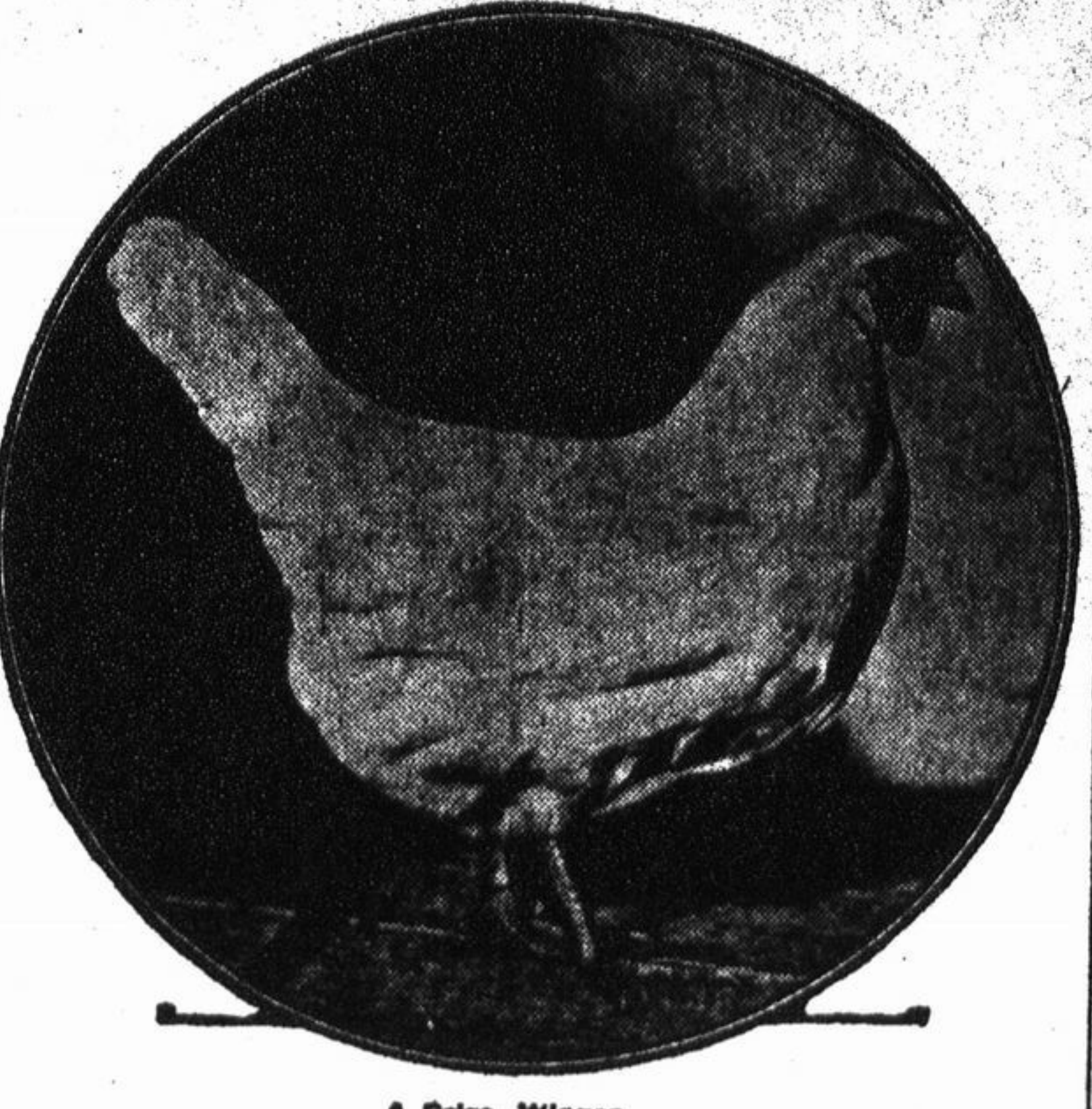
This putting the quality of the milk on a financial basis and refusing to accept it unless it was beyond suspicion was not highly ethical, but it seemed to accomplish its purpose. The patrons were protected against uncleanly methods and paid for taking pains to furnish perfect milk. The butter from this factory has made a place for itself and the careless or incompetent dairymen has been put in the place in which he belongs.

FALL FRESHENING IS BEST

Arizona Expert Advises Having Majority of Calves Dropped in Fall—Scours Easier to Control.

A new settler who wishes to start in the dairy business asks when the calves should be dropped. Prof. G. W. Barnes, farm adviser on live stock service of the University of Arizona, answers: "When there is a constant demand for dairy products, it would be advisable to have cows freshening all during the year. The majority of the calves should be dropped in the fall. By such an arrangement the calves would not be bothered with flies, and scours is easier to control in the cool months; then by spring they are large enough to go through the hot months without skidding in scours. Cows, when freshened in the fall, will increase their milk yield during the winter months. This is because of the fact that the weather is just what they need for increasing their milk yield."

POULTRY FANCIER MUST BE GOOD LOSER



A Prize Winner.

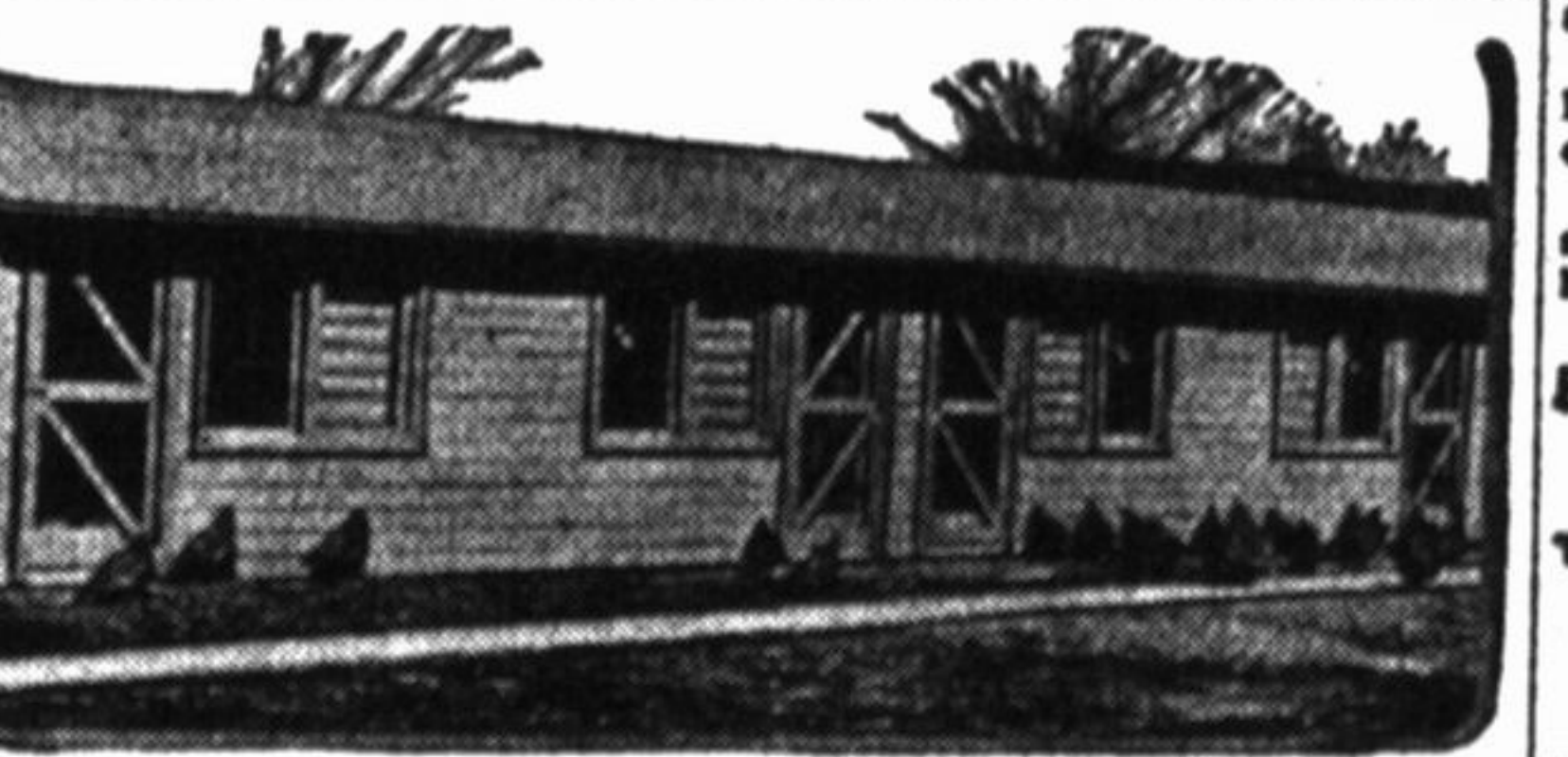
Like the good sportsman, the good poultry fancier must be a good loser. Criticizing the judge is a bad habit for the amateur showman to contract. Rather should he approach the judge asking for suggestions toward the improvement of the losing flock. The old adage that one "learns by losing" is a good one.

This is the position taken by J. G. Halpin, head of the poultry department of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. "It is best to keep still," said Mr. Halpin, "because as a rule the bird that did not

get placed for a prize has something in his make-up that disqualifies him and thereby throws him out of the running."

That every poultry judge of our standing in Wisconsin is out to pick the real winners and to offer suggestions for the further betterment of show stock is the belief of Mr. Halpin. It is the duty of the local show committee to prevent one or two exhibitors from getting a monopoly on the visiting judge's time, so that all of the men having birds at the show may confer with him.

MOVABLE POULTRY HOUSE FIXTURES BEST



Section of Ideal Poultry House.

Movable fixtures, while just as cheap as the stationary, are more convenient, and greatly reduce the labor in cleaning up and disinfecting a house that is infested with mites or other parasites, according to the experiences of practical poultrymen at the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Where fixtures are nonportable, it is practically impossible to exterminate lice or mites without tearing the houses to pieces. The "bugs" get into the tiniest cracks and crevices and unless every part of the walls and floors can be treated with the spray or disinfectant, some of them will live

through the clean-up, thereby making another necessary.

Movable fixtures can be taken out, scraped, cleaned, and disinfected. Mites are troublesome to the birds at night only and live on the roosts and other fixtures during the day. Getting these out in the sunshine is one of the surest ways of driving off the pests.

The removal of the fixtures during these operations gives fine opportunity to spray or whitewash the building itself. Fixtures that can be shifted also cheapen the regular cleaning operations so necessary for the health and happiness of the flock.

POULTRY CORNER FOR THE BOYS

About the Poultry House.

By J. H. REED.
The first thing a good business man does is to find a house in which to keep his goods. If he can't build one, he rents one.

So it is with a good poultryman. He must have a house for his hens, and not allow them to roost on the machinery in the barn.

But any business man will warn you not to overinvest at the start. It isn't necessary to spend a lot of money in building a new poultry house. Your father has plenty of places in which to put his money without setting you up in business. Don't ask him for any. Later, when you have made some money of your own out of the flock, he will be only too glad to help you. But don't spend any more money than you have to at the start.

Here is the way two city boys started the poultry business. They got a couple of piano boxes from the neighbors for next to nothing. Then they stood these up back to back in the driest part of their stock yard, and nailed them together. After they had sawed out a door from one end and put up the roosts and nests, they had a poultry house that was as good as could be asked for.

You boys out on the farm are more fortunate. Most of you have a poultry house already, or else some old abandoned building that can be turned into one without much trouble. Get some roofing paper the first thing you do, and make the rest water tight. If you have any paper left you can use it for covering the inside of the building.

A Good Henhouse

- Is comfortable for the flock
- Is convenient for the caretaker.
- Has a good roof and floor.
- Has windproof walls on the north and west sides.
- Allows the flock much sunlight.
- Is well ventilated.

—Halpin.

will run away from the building when it rains and leave a dry floor.

If the winters are cold, put up a few cross rafters under the roof and fill this space with straw. This will keep the moisture from collecting on the walls and ceiling and dripping down on the floor in zero weather.

Then put in roosts that can be folded out of the way or taken out in cleaning, and nests that can be taken out and cleaned once in a while. Cover up all the rat holes with galvanized iron, and fix a muslin curtain over the window, so that a good air circulation can be maintained.

And then if there is any spare paint about the place, give your poultry house a coat of paint. It makes the place look as though you meant business, and that is a big asset in any business.

A roll of roofing paper, a few nails, some old boards, and a little enterprise will turn the oldest and most ramshackle poultry house into a profitable investment. There is no excuse for not housing your poultry properly. Get busy.

A POTATO KING

"I have a potato king in my garden," says Mr. Halpin, "and I will give you the name of it. It is called 'The Potato King' and it is the best potato I have ever seen. It is a true potato and it is a true king."



Do You Know, Mr. Farmer, there is more money in five acres of Potatoes than in one acre of corn. You can grow your own, and the growing of Potatoes now, with present machinery, etc., is easy. It's regular Fourth of July fun!

Salzer's Creations in Good Corn put Wisconsin on the Corn Map with its astonishing yields!

Headquarters for Oats, Barley, Clover.

For 10c in Postage

We gladly mail our Catalog and sample packages of Ten Famous Farm Seeds, including Spelts, "The Curlew Wonder," Rejuvenated White Hungarian Oats, "The Prize Winner," Billion Dollar Grass, Timothy, the Silo Filler, etc., etc.

Or Send 12c

And we will mail you our big Catalog and six generous packages of Early Carrots, Parrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Onion—sprouting tops and lots of other delicious Vegetables during the early Spring and Summer.

Order to John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 700, La Crosse, Wis., twenty cents and receive both our Catalogues and Seed by mail.

The Better Method.

The deacons of a church were discussing possible ways of ridding themselves of an undesirable pastor who paid no heed to pointed suggestions that his resignation would be acceptable. Finally one of the deacons said:

"If we make a large reduction in his salary it would probably have the effect of making him resign."

"I know a surer way than that," said the other deacon. "Let us double his salary and he will fall dead."

BIG EATERS HAVE BAD KIDNEYS AND BACKACHE

Take a Glass of Salts at Once if Your Back is Hurting or Kidneys and Bladder Trouble You.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizziness, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful afternoon lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—Adv.

Limited Dispensation.

A small, henpecked little man was about to take an examination for life insurance.

"You don't dispense, do you?" asked the physician, as he made ready for tests. "Not a fast liver, or anything of that sort?"

"The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied in a small, piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."—Collier's Weekly.

NO MORE GRAY HAIRS

Restores Youthful Color. No One Will Know You're Using Anything.

Physicians advise against harmful hair dyes and oils. But why use them when you can bring back the natural, youthful color of your hair? This is accomplished by the action of an oil in an alkaline solution in this famous preparation. A constant treatment so restores the color and vitality of the hair that it grows again and will retain its color for months. It is a safe and effective hair restorer. Price 25c. Sold at all drug stores. Write for literature and prices to the manufacturer, The Hair Restorer Co., Newark, N. J.