

FARM STOCK

GET RID OF DELICATE HORSE

Farmer Should Dispose of Ailing Animal at Once and Save Much Time, Trouble and Expense.

(By J. M. BELL.)
I know of nothing more troublesome on the farm than the delicate horse. In the first place the ordinary farmer is not a veterinarian in any sense; therefore, when an unfortunate enough to own a horse that is subject to spells of sickness, he really does not know what to do, and if this same horse is an animal whose value ranges anywhere from \$50 to \$100, the owner is loath to send off for a regular veterinarian and pay him for his visit and prescription, consequently the horse in question is very apt to die. I have had some experience in the past few months with a delicate horse.



Standard Bred at Government Remount Depot.

and this experience may be of value to some reader.

The horse in question was and is a good one in many ways. "City broke" (that is, fearless), when it comes to the many things that are very liable to frighten a horse these days.

Automobiles, steam cars, bicycles and the like do not even interest him. He will meet any of these horse-terrifying affairs with utmost indifference.

When I first purchased him he was low down in flesh and really looked depressed and sad.

Having had about thirty years' experience in the handling of horses and mules of all sorts, I naturally thought that I could take this specimen to my farm and make something of him.

I bought him over three months ago and have fed him on what is considered by good horsemen to be first-class feed. At the present writing I can only say that my experience and the advice of my neighbors are at fault, for the horse still remains poor and apparently out of condition.

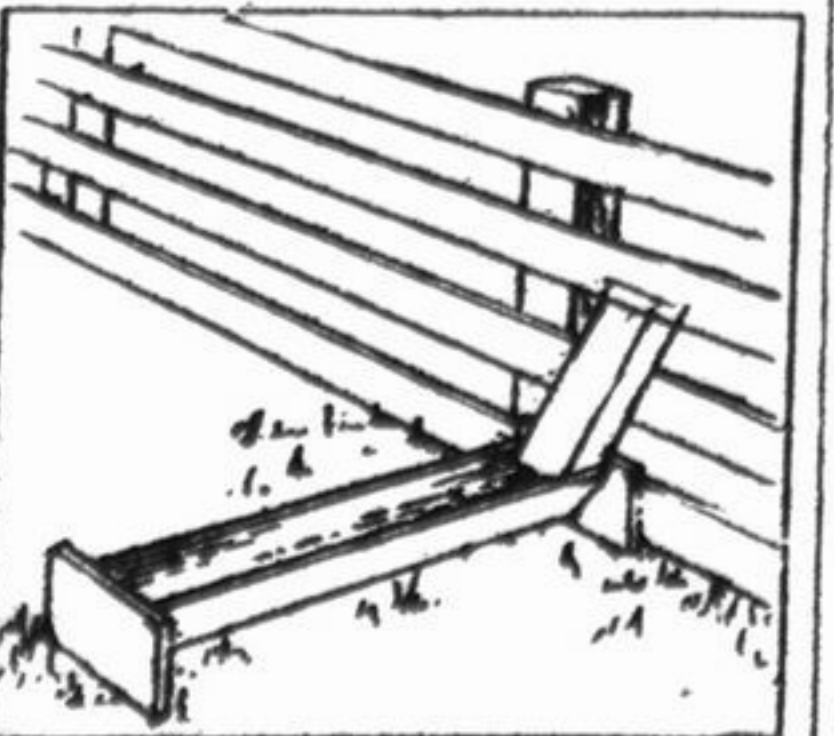
He has had two attacks of sickness in the past month and with no change so far as the writer can see. First a bad cold that kept him half sick for over two months, then a severe attack of indigestion, which lasted all day and well into the night, and was followed by a severe chill.

I would advise any farmer who is unfortunate enough to own a delicate horse to dispose of him at the earliest opportunity and thus save himself trouble and expense, for the ordinary farmer does not know what to do with an animal that is regularly subject to these spells of sickness, and even if he does know what to do, it does not pay to waste time on such an animal.

MAKING HOG FEEDING EASIER

Trough Secured to Ground by Means of Posts and Fastened to Fence is Quite Handy.

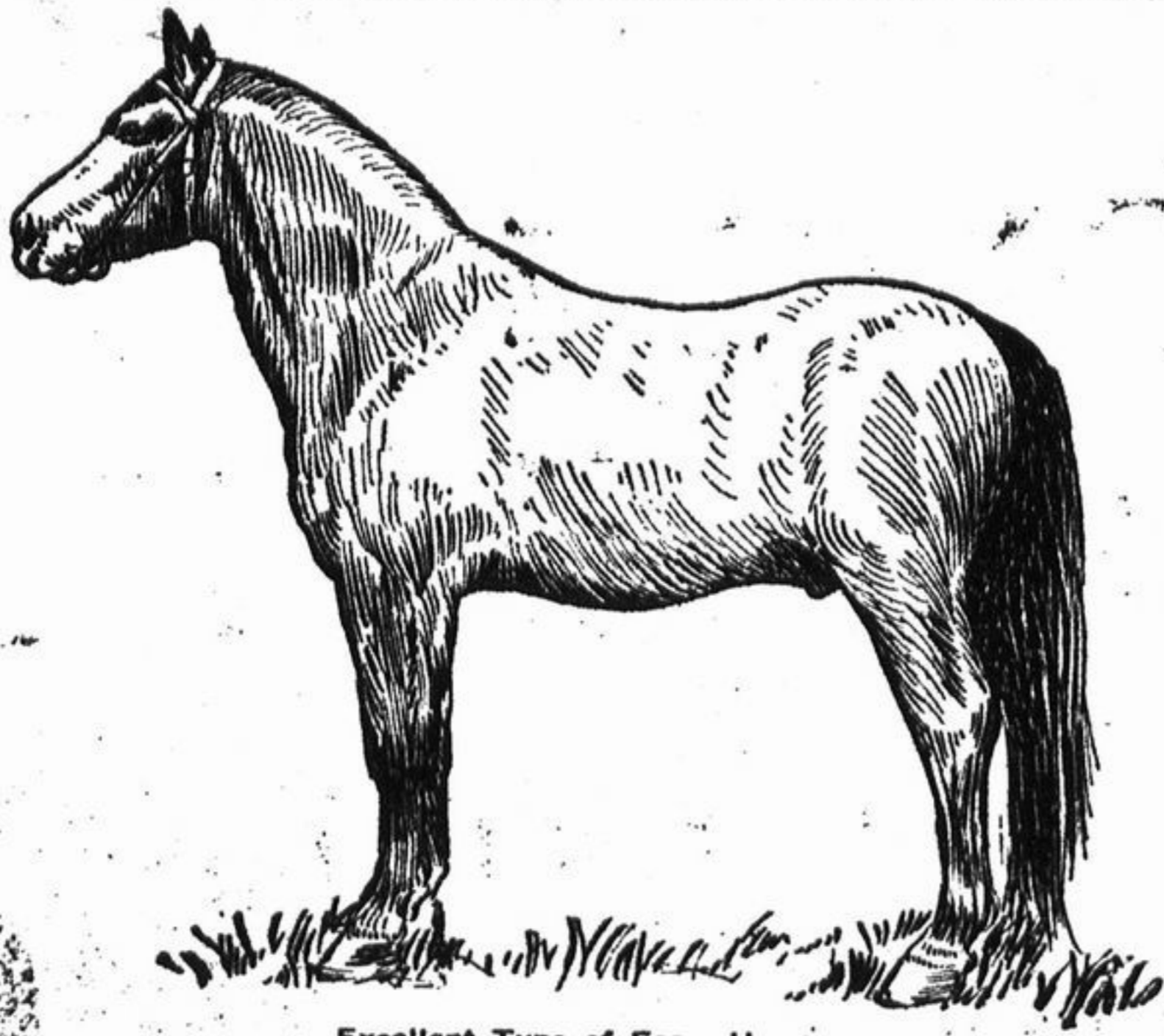
It isn't any fun to take a bucket of swill or mash out among a dozen or more hungry hogs and pour it out while all are trying to get in the trough at the same place at the same time. A hungry hog has no manners



Saves Feeder's Trousers.

and usually possesses a dirty nose to wipe on the trousers of the feeder. The accompanying illustration tells how to feed the hogs without going into the lot or field. The trough is secured to the ground by means of strong stakes and is held at one end against the fence. A spout made of four boards extends from the end of the trough to the outside and is firmly secured to the fence and trough. The feed is poured through the spout and it gives such force to the flow that the far end of the trough is usually reached before it is stopped by the hogs. A paddle is kept by the feeder to force down the soil matter that tends to accumulate in the spout and to empty the water that stands in the trough after a meal.

GOOD PLACE TO DEVELOP DRAFT COLTS



Excellent Type of Farm Horse.

The following is taken from Extension Bulletin No. 28 of the University of Nebraska.

Alfalfa Pointers.
Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed but must be fed with judgment and care.

Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much alfalfa if permitted to have free access to it.

The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughage than he really needs to maintain his weight.

One pound of alfalfa or other hay and about one and one-fourth pounds of grain per day for each 100 pounds of the horse's weight make a good ration for the working horse.

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses.

Feed mature horses first and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust.

To make the best horse hay, alfalfa should be allowed to stand until well out in bloom.

Curing Horse Hay.

In curing horse hay it is well to keep in mind that the dust which is present in so much alfalfa is largely a result of the presence of foreign moisture such as rain or dew at making time rather than the presence of a little moisture within the plant after it is cured.

Never feed wet alfalfa hay to horses. A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system. Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part

of their ration are seldom troubled from its use.

If alfalfa hay is stored in the barn for horses, it is well to sprinkle it generously, while mowing it away, with a mixture of salt and air-slaked lime, equal parts.

Growing draft colts have seldom, if ever, been injured by eating too much alfalfa and oats.

Good, well-colored alfalfa is of practically the same composition as wheat bran and is of equal value to it in the horse's ration.

Mature horses of a greedy disposition, if allowed to run to alfalfa racks at will, may eat too much and suffer attacks of impaction. Draft mares heavy in foal, and taking but little exercise, not infrequently suffer attacks of this nature.

Splendid Place to Develop.

An alfalfa pasture is a splendid place to develop draft colts with a maximum of bone and muscle.

Some complaint comes from the humid regions to the effect that mares on alfalfa pasture during the breeding season are hard to get in foal. This trouble seems to be more or less local and can be avoided by temporarily keeping the mares in other pastures.

An alfalfa patch forms a splendid night pasture for work horses, provided they are used to it and turned out regularly.

Because of the comparative ease with which alfalfa may be grown in practically all parts of this state, it should form a portion at least of every horse's ration.

PIGS WILL THRIVE ON PUMPKIN FEED

Regarded as One of Most Profitable and Succulent Feeds Farmer Can Grow.

(By S. C. MILLER.)

I regard pumpkins as one of the most profitable and cheapest feeds the farmer can grow upon his farm. We grow tons of pumpkins every year to be fed to the pigs in this way. The special value of the pumpkin is in its being a succulent food; it keeps the digestion good and assists in assimilating the food.

We weighed 80 pigs that were born in June and July, 1913, and on the 11th of October they averaged 106 pounds. November 11th they averaged 146 1/2 pounds. December 11th they averaged 187 1/2 pounds, and on January 11 weighed 227 pounds, having made an average gain of 1.27 pounds per day during the last month. The average daily gain for 92 days was 1.31 pounds.

This lot had no extra feeds; no clover, soy beans nor vetch pasture. We had some pumpkins during the fall—until nearly the first of December.

We always begin feeding them just a few at a time until they learn to eat them, then we give them all they will eat as a noon-day feed.

GREAT ADVANTAGE OF HUMUS TO SOIL

Question Never Should Be Overlooked If Farm Is to Be Kept Up to Standard.

Except on soils nearly or quite virgin, there are few farms where humus cannot be used by the soil to great advantage. In many sections where commercial fertilizers have been used for years to the exclusion of stable manures it has been found necessary to grow green crops for plowing under. Where the green crops are used as a part of the rotation, so to speak, the exclusive use of commercial fertilizers can probably be safely continued.

The best results come from the combined use of stable manures and commercial manures, using the former for plowing under in the spring and the latter for top dressing or working in just under the surface as the crop grows. In this manner the humus required by the soil is supplied and the fertilizing value of the manure as well.

Don't overlook the humus question if you would keep the farm up to the highest standard.

DIFFERENT METHODS TO PRESERVE EGGS

Use of Lime Water and Water Glass Solutions Have Been Found Most Satisfactory.

Of all the different schemes which have been proposed for the home preservation of eggs, but two have really proved practical and serviceable. These are immersing in lime water or in a solution of water glass.

Among other things, housewives have tried packing eggs in salt, wrapping them in paper, or covering with wood ashes, and poultrymen have sought to carry their supplies from periods of low to periods of high prices by treating the eggs with paraffin, alum solution, collodion, etc. The results have invariably been the same—loss from 20 to 80 and even 100 per cent. Experimenters have had the same experience and so far have found the use of lime water and water glass solutions the only satisfactory methods.

One of the very best experiments ever tried in the preservation of eggs was that made several years ago by a German investigator. He endeavored to preserve 400 eggs for eight months by 20 different methods. The following were his results:

Method.	Per Cent Good.
1. Preserved in salt water.....	2
2. Wrapped in paper.....	2
3. Preserved in solution salicylic acid and glycerin.....	2
4. Rubbed with salt.....	2
5. Packed in bran.....	2
6. Coated with paraffin.....	2
7. Varnished with solution of salicylic acid and glycerin.....	2
8. Dipping in boiling water for fifteen seconds.....	5
9. Coated with alum solution.....	5
10. Kept in solution salicylic acid.....	5
11. Varnished with water glass.....	5
12. Varnished with collodion.....	5
13. Covered with lac.....	5
14. Varnished with wax.....	5
15. Packed in unleached wood ashes.....	5
16. Treated with boric acid and water glass.....	5
17. Treated with potassium permanganate.....	5
18. Varnished with vasoline.....	5
19. Immersed in lime water.....	100
20. Immersed in water glass solution.....	100

As varnishing with vasoline is both expensive and difficult, only the lime water and water glass methods were recommended by this investigator.

Feed the Land.
Every one who grows truck of any kind from a garden plot to a market farm, should take for his motto: "Feed the land," and keep it in mind.

Protect the Cows.
The cows that drop their calves this month should be well protected from the heat and flies.

DAIRY FACTS

ONE COMMON DAIRY MISTAKE

Some Farmers Turn Calf Out With Cow as Matter of Convenience—Effect is Generally Ruinous.

Many farmers who do not own hand cream separators, and several who do, frequently make a mistake in their management, of the cow and calf, where the calf is allowed to suck the cow.

We know of numerous instances in which some farmer, for some reason or other, turned the calf out with the cow. Sometimes this is done as a matter of convenience for a few days; or it may be done where one has so many cows to milk that they cannot be attended to properly. Again, if it is a young heifer's first calf, this is frequently done because she gives such a small quantity of milk that the farmer turns the calf out with her, expecting to take her up as a profitable cow at her next calving.

In any and all of these cases, the effect is generally ruinous. The cow grows accustomed to being with her calf, and if she is separated from it at weaning time, or even during the hour of milking, there is at once a falling off in the milk flow, caused by the change. In fact, such a dairy cow is almost sure to go entirely dry within a very short time after the calf is weaned or absent.

USEFUL LITTLE DAIRY HINTS

Waste of Time and Feed to Breed Scrubs—Provide Supply of Clean Water for the Calf.

Do not waste your time and feed on scrubs, as they take just as much feed and time and do not give as much in return, either in quality or quantity, as the pure-bred stock.

Do not feed calves hot milk.

Do not feed the calf cold milk. It causes scours.

Do not feed the calf sour milk.

Do not forget that the calf needs salt even when he is very young.

Do not forget to keep plenty of clean water for the calf to drink. It is better to warm it in cold weather.

Keep the calf in a clean, dry, warm place.

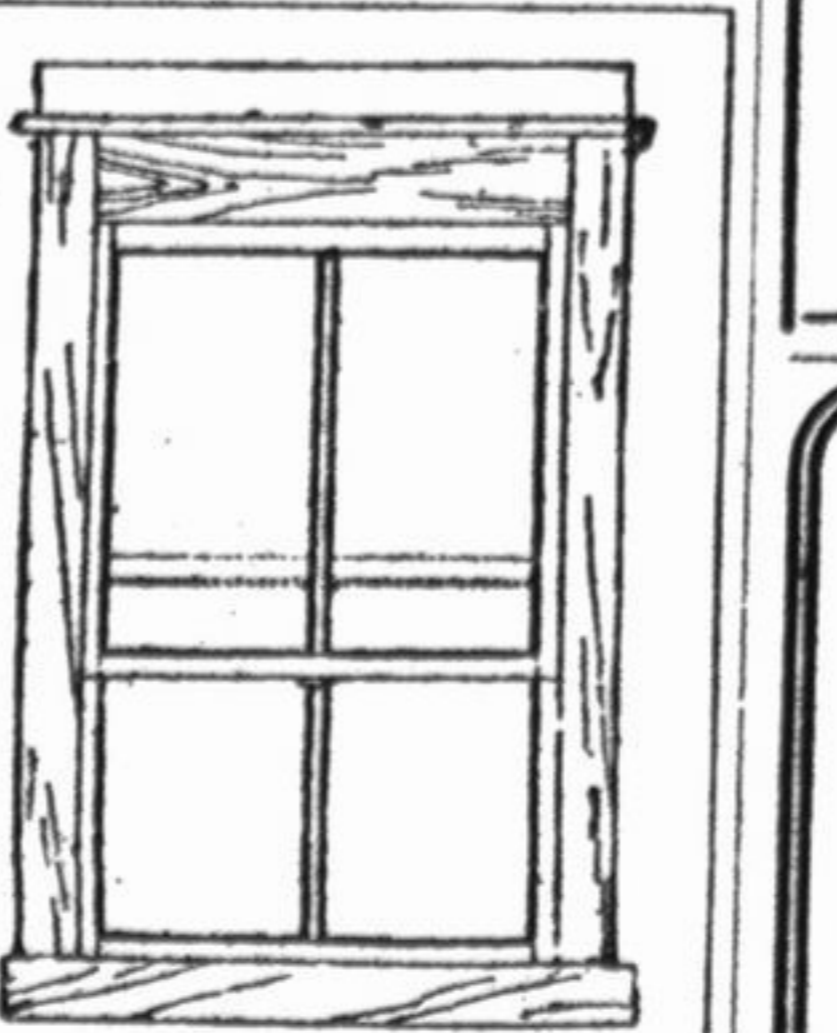
For warts or rough scaly patches on the calf, rub on a mixture of sulphur and lard twice a day.

For scours give castor oil, then break two or three eggs into a dish and beat them, put them in a bottle and give the calf as a drench, two or three times the first day or two. Also omit the calf's milk and grain for at least one feed, then feed him less than usual the next two or three feeds.

PLAN FOR GOOD VENTILATION

Arrangement Illustrated Shows How Air Can Be Admitted Between Sashes Without Draft.

It is possible to secure very good ventilation in any room in any part of the dairy house or barn by the following device: Take a board about six inches wide and just long enough to



Simple Ventilation.

reach the exact width of the window. Place this below the lower sash, letting the sash rest upon it as shown in the figure. This arrangement will admit air between the sashes, upper and lower, and there will be no drafts. This suggestion is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 607.

Texture of Butter.

The texture of butter is dependent upon its grain, which is secured by its process of manufacture. Over-churning and too high temperature both injure the texture of butter.

Cow "Holds Up" Milk.

Once a cow is out of sympathy with the milker, the process of elaboration and concentration is retarded, and we are apt to say she "holds up" her milk.

Machinery of Cow.

The machinery of a cow, by means of which she produces milk, is as delicate as that of a watch, and yet we often act as though the contrary were true.

Using Milk Tube.

The regular use of a milking tube will remedy defects of a hard-milking cow, but do not have such a cow and you won't need the tube.

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