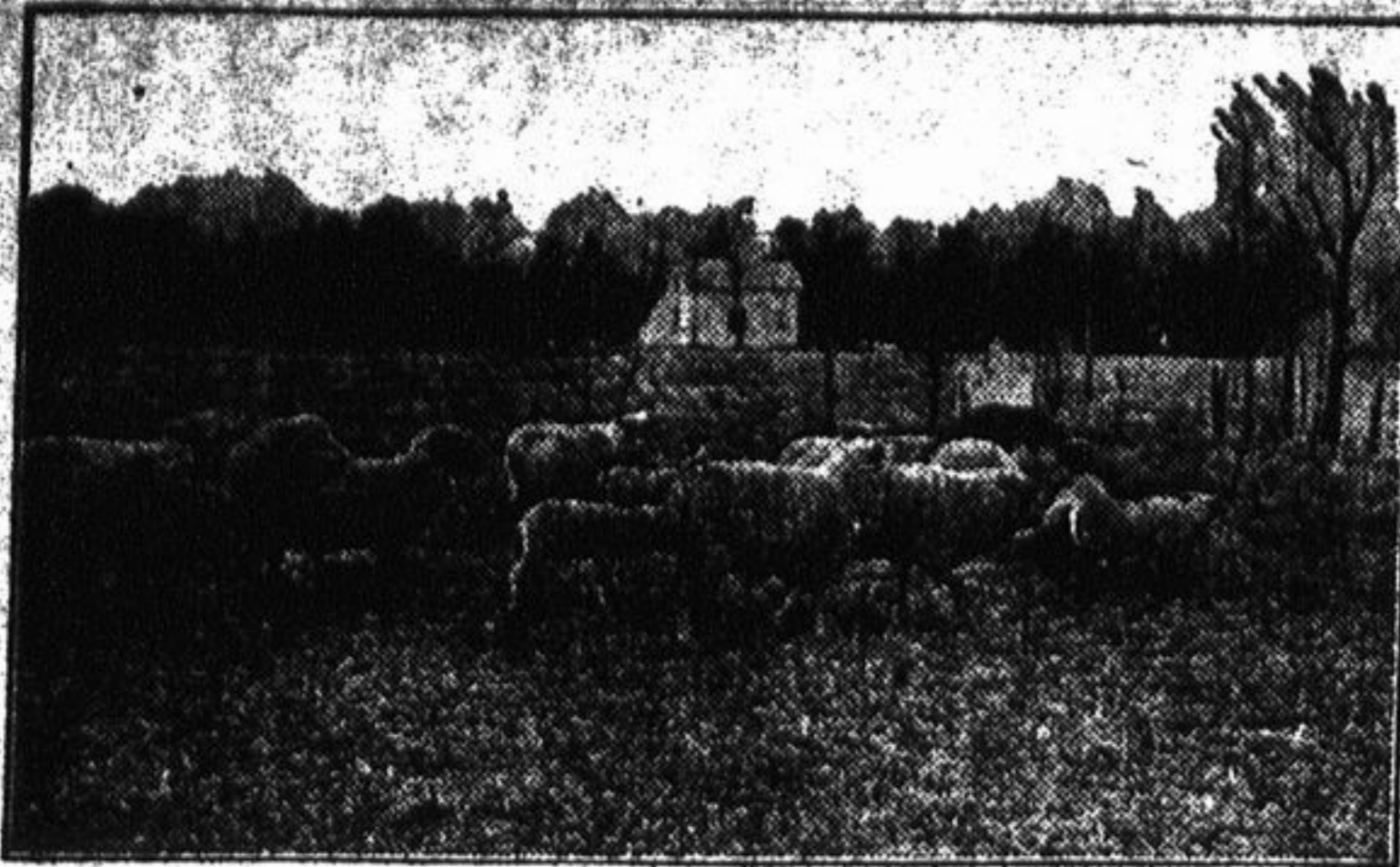


SUMMER CARE FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS



A Splendid Farm Flock.

A practical breeder says: "Low land is death to sheep. The ewes and lambs should have the best of grass pasture on the farm, but let it be dry upland."

Suckling ewes, especially, require an abundance of pure water—have the water trough clean. Have a separate pen into which the lambs can enter, and feed them a few oats mixed with other grains, separately from the ewes.

Sheep should have their hoofs pared, and everyone in the flock have its feet dressed with carbolic acid to prevent foot-rot. Dip the lambs, after the ewes are sheared, in a solution of carbolic acid to kill ticks.

Scours in lambs indicate that the flock needs a change of pasture. Always give the sheep the first thing

in the morning a little good mixed hay; if hay cannot be had, give wheat straw. They will eat most of it; this will nearly always prevent bloat.

For mild cases of scours, milk porridge, made with wheat flour and milk—say a pint of fresh skimmed milk and a tablespoonful of wheat flour, well boiled, is a capital remedy.

Do not neglect to tag the lambs whenever needed. Salt regularly, or better still have several large pieces of rock salt in the sheep pen. They can then eat what they need and they will never eat enough to scour them.

To prevent injury from stray dogs, bring the sheep home in evening, and put them in a secure dog-proof shed and yard. The fence will pay for itself many times over.

GREATEST FEEDING VALUE OUT OF HAY

Two Hours of Sun on Dry Day Is Sufficient to Cure Timothy —When to Cut Crop.

A great many farmers imagine that hay of all kinds must be dried out like kindling wood to be fit for storage. Of course, it is true that hay as dry as powder will keep in the mow or stack in perfect condition, yet very dry hay is not as good feed as hay carrying some moisture.

To secure dry hay that will be easy to cure and light to handle many allow the grass to stand and ripen too long before harvesting. This is a mistake, as hay of all kinds allowed to ripen fully will be woody and contain a large percentage of undigestible fiber and a small percentage of succulent digestible matter. All hay should be cut in a green state and never be allowed to fully ripen.

Prime hay that carries the greatest feeding value is cut before the plants are fully ripe and cured to preserve the green nature of the feed. This will give the hay more aroma, it will be more appetizing to the animals, and it will be more digestible and nourishing. Hay in the barn, bale or stack should come out after months of storage with a strong aroma of green and be a bright green in color. Then it is choice hay, and will be heavy and rich.

The best hay is secured when the crop is cut before it is ripe and cured with the least possible amount of sun. Two hours of sun on a dry day is enough for timothy, and a half day of sun for clover or alfalfa. The rake should quickly follow the mower, allowing the hay to begin curing in the windrow, where the least surface will be exposed to the sun. After curing in the windrow for a few hours, it should be bunched and allowed to cure in the bunch for a day or two, according to the kind.

Clover and alfalfa may be allowed to cure in the bunch in the field for about two days, while timothy will require but one day. Allowing hay to cure mostly in the shade gives it better color, better aroma and high feeding value.

PROPER FENCE FOR SHEEP IS PROBLEM

Most of Our Shepherds Use Woven Wire From Thirty to Forty-Two Inches in Height.

The fencing problem has always loomed up big to the beginner in raising sheep. It is not, however, a very difficult one if it is undertaken in an intelligent manner. It does not require a heavy fence to hold sheep, but barbed wire will not make satisfactory fence.

Most sheep raisers use a fence constructed of woven wire from thirty to forty-two inches high with from five to nine horizontal wires and sixteen to twenty stays to the rod. Any fence coming inside these limits if put up with a post each fourteen to sixteen feet will prove satisfactory for sheep.

If a thirty-inch woven wire is used, it should have at least one barbed wire on top of it. It usually pays to put one or two barbed wires on top of the woven wires, however, as this will make a fence that will turn horses and cattle as well as sheep.

Water for Farm Animals. Provide good clean water, and plenty of it, for the farm animals.

Farm Milk Prices. The average price paid to farmers for milk in 1914 was 3.54 cents a quart, according to statistics recently compiled by the United States department of agriculture. This is slightly lower than in 1913, when the average for the entire country was 3.54 cents a quart.

Ventilate the Coffer. Keep the cellar windows open nights and close them in day time. See that you put screens over the windows, and keep them clean.

Horticultural Advice

START OF BLACKBERRY PATCH

Average Yield of 2,300 Quarts to Acre Can Be Expected, According to Government Estimate.

A recent government publication states that under good management an average yield of 2,300 quarts of blackberries to the acre can be expected. Where the soil is deep and rich and the best moisture conditions are found this may be increased to 5,000 quarts. The last federal census showed that approximately 50,000 acres were devoted to blackberry plantations in the country.

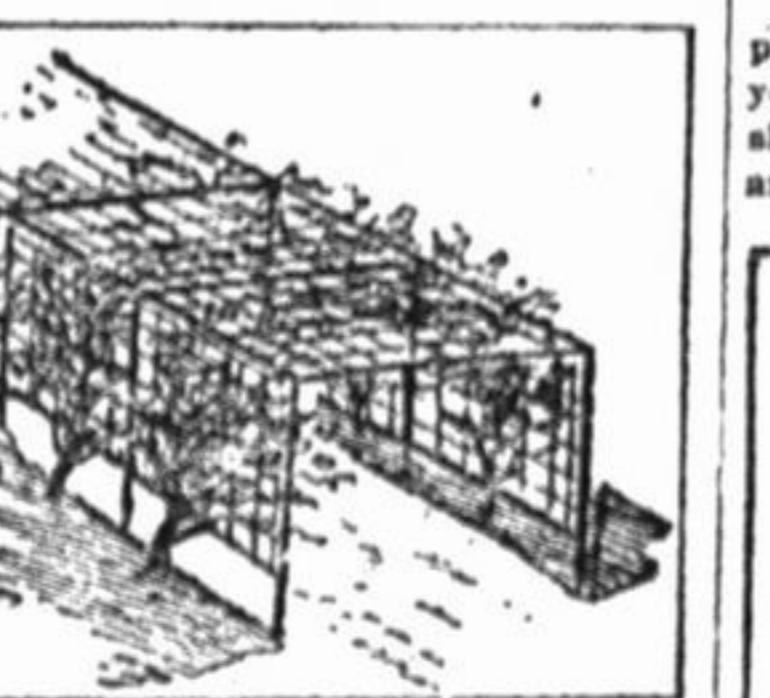
In selecting a site for a blackberry plantation the most important considerations are the moisture of the soil and the accessibility of a market. The blackberry is a tender fruit, the keeping qualities of which are seriously affected by jarring over rough roads. It is, moreover, essential that the berries should be placed on the market as quickly as possible after they are picked if they are to command a good price. The best land is a deep, fine, sandy loam with a large supply of humus and abundant moisture at the ripening season.

The earlier the plants are set the larger the proportion that will live and the better their growth. The roots should be set deeply, for the canes break easily if the crowns project above the surface of the ground. The tops should be cut back to six inches or so in length. As cultivation is necessary the plants are set sufficiently far apart to permit of it.

MAKING GRAPE-VINE TRELLIS

No Better Support Than Side of House or Any Other Building—Stout Stake Will Suffice.

Many people think they cannot plant grape vines because they have no trellis ready or other support. To such people I will say that there is no better support than the side of a house or the side of any other building, says a writer in Green's Fruit Grower. But if the building sites are occupied, all



Grape-Vine Trellis.

you have to do is to thrust in the ground near the garden a stout stake which will support a row of grape vines across your garden for many years previous to your building a trellis, but by simply training a cane or two of the vine to a stake or post. Notice that a grape vine will make double the growth if it has a support over the vine that has no support.

FACTORS IN GROWING APPLES

Congenial Climate, Suitable Soil and Availability of Market Are Important Essentials.

While the apple will grow under more different conditions than most any other fruit, its successful culture depends on a great many factors. Three general conditions that must be met to make a successful fruit growing industry are, a congenial climate, a suitable soil and availability of market.

More specific conditions may include type of soil, depth of soil, accessibility to railroad, water and air drainage, contour of land, proximity to rivers, lakes or mountains, prevailing winds, liability to frosts and many other things. Not all the land in any of the great fruit areas can be considered as fruit land.

In fact only here and there in these areas of country are there sections of territory that answer the requirements of fruit growing. And of these small sections but a small percentage of the land will measure up to the necessary specifications for profitable orcharding.

We must expect also that the more broken and diverse a given area as our mountain districts, the smaller will be the proportion of suitable orchard sites.

Beautifully the Farm. The beauty of the farm would be greatly enhanced by a judicious planting of nut trees along the fence rows.

Beware the Ax. Keep the ax out of the orchard, except for cutting out dead or badly diseased trees.

Tree Planting. When setting out the fruit tree, dig a wide, deep hole. Trim both the roots and the top of the tree at the time of transplanting. If your orchard land is not broken when the trees arrive, bury the roots of the tree deeply until you have everything in readiness. Under such treatment trees will remain in perfect condition for several weeks.

Out Our Stock. Do not overstock your farm with horses, mules and cows.

Keep the Coffer. Keep the cellar windows open nights and close them in day time. See that you put screens over the windows, and keep them clean.

Out Our Stock. Do not overstock your farm with horses, mules and cows.

FARM ANIMALS

SUMMER DISEASE OF CATTLE

Infectious Sore Eyes Cause Many Animals to Go Blind—Spread Through Medium of Flies.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Experiment Station.)

There is a disease among cattle, seen mostly in the summer, affecting the eyes and causing many of them to go blind. This is an infectious sore eye, and by cattlemen on the range is spoken of as "pink eye" of cattle.

This disease is undoubtedly infectious and spreads from one animal to another, probably through the medium of flies. The disease runs its course in an animal in from one to two weeks and may result in total blindness, though usually the sight is not impaired. Only one eye may be affected.

The first symptoms is a profuse flow of tears. Soon the eye becomes very sensitive to light and is kept constantly closed. The eyeball becomes clouded and gives the appearance of a film over the eye.

Animals affected with this disease should be confined in a comfortable stall with the light excluded and given laxative, nourishing food.

A simple treatment consists of bathing the eyes with a strong solution of boric acid, or perhaps what will be still better, a few drops of the following mixture may be placed in the eyes with a dropper several times a day: Add half a grain of zinc sulphate and ten grams of boric acid to an ounce of distilled water.

The animal should be protected from the flies, as they greatly increase the irritation to the eyes and probably spread the infection to other animals.

SHROPSHIRE IS BEST SHEEP

New York Breeder Is Very Careful to See That Ewes and Lambs Get Plenty of Exercise.

I consider the Shropshire the best utility breed among sheep. As a producer of wool and mutton both of the best quality are secured. I became interested as early as 1880, having at that time some Shropshire grades, writes Arthur S. Davis of Orange County, New York, in Orange Judd Farmer. One of my ewes weighs 290 pounds, and in four years has sheared 60 1/2 pounds wool. My yearling rams run from 170 to 200 pounds.

It is my rule to change the sire to prevent inbreeding once every two years. My method of breeding for show does not differ from that for any other purpose. I give them



First Prize Shropshire.

plenty to eat, like oats, clover hay and clover pasture, in season. I am very careful to see that the lambs and ewes take lots of exercise, and do not care for shelter except from winds and storms.

My chief difficulty has been with stomach worms. I am now using to-bacco dust with a salt, which gives good results. It is advisable not to keep them on old pastures too long at a time.

PROPER FENCING FOR SHEEP

Always Looms Up as Serious Problem to Those Interested in Keeping a Few of the Animals.

To those interested in getting a few sheep on the farm the fencing problem always looms up as a most serious difficulty. It does not require a heavy fence to hold sheep. Barbed wire, however, is most unsatisfactory fencing for sheep.

The best kind of fence is one made of woven wire from 20 to 42 inches in height, having from five to nine horizontal wires and from 16 to 20 stays or vertical wires to the rod.

Any woven fence coming inside these limits if put on to good posts from 14 to 16 feet apart will make a satisfactory fence for turning sheep. With a 20-inch woven wire it is always desirable to place at least one barbed wire on top.

When building a fence to turn sheep it might just as well be so constructed as to turn all classes of farm animals.

Where it is desired to fence against hogs it will be necessary to have a barbed wire next to the ground as well as a somewhat closer mesh and heavier wire must be used.

Soy Beans Per Acre. About one and a half peck of soy bean seed will sow an acre when planting with a corn drill one seed in a hill 24 inches apart in the same row as the corn. This makes a splendid hog food.

Have a Golt Pasture. Good plan to have a golt pasture, rather than allow the colts to follow the mares in the field.

Hog Making Best Profit. The hog that makes the quick growth is the hog that makes the quick profit.

Horses Better Affairs. Handle the horse's affairs with care.

Keep the Coffer. Keep the cellar windows open nights and close them in day time. See that you put screens over the windows, and keep them clean.

Out Our Stock. Do not overstock your farm with horses, mules and cows.

DAIRY

RAISING CALVES FOR DAIRY

Food and General Management Should Be Such as Will Give Full Development in All Parts.

If owners of dairy stock would always remember that the calf of the present is to be the cow of the future, the treatment would be different in the majority of cases. The food and general management should be such as will give full development to all parts. They need good care during the cold season and should be housed during rain or cold, biting winds; whatever lessens their comfort or warmth lessens vitality also, and that means loss in growth.

The calf that is reared for a place in the dairy herd should possess all necessary qualifications for such an important place. Its grandams on both sides should have a good record at milk or churn. Examine udders at suitable age and note any malformations; occasionally there will be found three or sometimes five teats, an undesirable number; sometimes there will be a double teat, which will prove a troublesome feature. It will be better to discard all such.

Handle the calves gently, groom daily and they soon become accustomed to it. Much of the nervousness which we see in the young cow can be done away with if calves are given proper treatment. Teach them to lead from the very first. We all know how annoying it is to try to lead a mature animal that has not been "broke to it" when young. The timidity of the young heifer with her first calf is nearly always due to training and not temperament. Do not allow calves to be



Famous Tennessee Shorthorn Cow.

trained—it will spoil the finest disposition. Neither allow blows. Growing calves should have such food as ensures growth. Fat is not needed in the dairy calf. The food in winter should be clover hay, oats and bran; bright straw may be fed also, and roots for variety. Keep the calves comfortable—growth will follow as a natural consequence.

REGULAR HOURS FOR FEEDING

After First Week Give Calves Little Dry Grain—Six Skim Milk Four to Six Months.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE)

Feed at regular hours and after the first week give a little dry grain, after they have drunk the milk.

Give them all the clean, cool water they will drink.

Sprinkle a little salt on a board where they can lick it.

Give a little bright, clean hay. As they become accustomed to it increase to what they will eat up clean.

Increase the grain gradually until it reaches a pound a day. Shelled corn, whole oats, bran, shorts, wheat are all good; but preferable in the order named.

Always feed the grain dry in the box after taking away the milk pail. Leave them in the stanchions 30 to 40 minutes after feeding.

Handle them frequently. Avoid frightening them.

If they go on good pasture at six or seven months of age gradually shut off the grain.

Feed the skim milk four to six months.

For forage, alfalfa, red clover, peas and oat hay mixed with meadow hay, fodder corn, ensilage are all good. The first four are the best.

Change of Feed.

Don't chop off in a day from dry feed to green pasture. The milk cow treated in this way is sure to show a material decrease in her milk flow.

The work horse taken from good hay and given grass as his main roughness won't stand up under it. Feed them what they want until they quit of their own accord. Even then the best results won't always follow.

Roots for Dairy Cows. On every dairy farm there is a place for a root crop. These crops furnish a variety for the cows that are on test and they help to make the cow's appetite more voracious.

Differences in Cows. One-half the difference between a \$25 and a \$100 cow is often the result of the difference between a poor and good sire.

Keep Records. Keeping records for each cow is indispensable to the dairymen who would be really successful.

This really happened in New York the other day: Disappointed Parcel—Molly: "I have been buying these pairs of gloves without any satisfaction. Why did you do it?" Miss Molly (ages twelve): "Well, Molly, I was obliged to have some gloves; I hadn't a pair to wear." Disappointed Parcel—It was very wrong of you to buy the gloves without asking either your mother or me about it. Miss Molly—Well, your mother is dear; they won't cost anything had them charged!—New York Evening Post.

Going Up. "It takes a good man to bring down the bacon." "And it takes a better man than it did a few years back. Meat products are on the rise."

Drink Denison's Coffee. For your health's sake.

When things fail to come our way we can turn about and follow the line of least resistance.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Yes, waiting for every farmer's son—any industrious American anxious to establish for himself a home and property. Canada's invitation this year is more attractive ever. What is higher but for the best of both worlds. Just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Other Land at From \$15 to \$20 per Acre.

The people of European countries as well as the American must be fed—there is an even greater demand for Canadian wheat than last year. Any farmer who can buy land at \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre—make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. The excellent grass, full of alfalfa are the only food required either for food or dairy purposes. Good markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Bronghton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. Macleay, 170 Johnson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Business Opportunity

Do you know that one of the most profitable lines of business is the health and vitality business? Write for complete details and literature.

The Brunch-Baker-Collective Co., Dept. 177, 231 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Interesting to Physicians. One of the interesting places for visitors, especially medical men, is the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Sixty-sixth street and Avenue A, New York. The Rockefeller institute is similar in the scope of its work to the Pasteur Institute in Paris. It is under the direction of Dr. Simon Flexner, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania. He is an authority in pathology and bacteriology, and has published the results of his extensive researches into snake venom, bubonic plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis, bacillary dysentery, infantile paralysis and other diseases. The establishment aims to be more effective than general hospitals for the successful demonstration of new forms of treatment. Here the staff may apply and treat under careful observation such new methods or discoveries as have proved worthy of a thought trial on human beings afflicted with diseases not yielding to present modes of treatment.

How She Looked. "I lost a dollar at the matinee this afternoon," remarked the fleshy woman to her husband, "and I never was so angry in my life." "How'd it happen?" asked the man. "I dropped it in the aisle," she answered shortly, "and I looked for it—that's all I could do." "Did you look good?" persisted the head of the house. "Did I look good?" shrilled the woman, really angry now. "I looked as good as a fat woman crawling around on all fours over does."—Coffler's Weekly.

His Aim. "What are you doing down there at the clock in the hall at this time of morning?" "Arbitration, m' dear; tryin' to stop a disastrous strike."

BUILT A MONUMENT. The Best Sort in the World. "A monument built by and from Postum." Is the way an Illinois man describes himself. He says: "For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion. The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it. Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body. "I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Little Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

Big Lat Opening ON TUESDAY, AUG. 25 At \$9.50 Per

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DAISY FLY KILLER