

Excellent Type of Mare and Colt.

tant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas Agricultură, College.) In feeding and caring for the growing horse, the aim and purpose should be to secure the greatest possible physical development at the least possparingly, with the hope that the growth which it does not make as a

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colt will be made at some later time. This is a mistaken idea for the stunted colt will never fully recover. In developing and feeding young, growing horses one should remember that the feed and care they receive during | Horses will relish a little prairie hay, he first year or year and a half of their lives determine largely what amounts of alfalfa hay. they will be at maturity.

be fed liberally. The mineral content | some kind. If the pasture is good, litof the ration, as well as the protein. | tle, if any, grain will be necessary for the carbohydrates, and the fat, must average growth. If, however, the be carefully considered. The bony framework demands a considerable or if the colts do not continue to grow amount of calcium and phosphorus. The nervous tissues demand phosphorus. The blood demands sodium, potassium, and iron. These, together with sulphur and magnesia, are the most important forms of inorganic | will be necessary to feed some grain

Experience has shown that colts make a better growth on a ration of corn and alfalfa hay than on corn and timothy or prairie hay. This difference is due as much to the difference in mineral content of the two rations as it is to the difference in the digestible nutrients.

matter-alfalfa hay, bran, and linseed



Champion Hackney Horse.

meal-also contain large amounts of digestible protein, the muscle-forming element, so that it is evident that these feeds should enter largely into a ration to be fed the young, growing horse during that part of the year when grass is not available. With bran, lineeed meal, and alfalfa hay, - there must be combined oats, corn. barley, kafir, millo, or emmer. Cow- tention to these details will help pea hay or clover hay may be substi- greatly in developing big, well shaped, tuted for alfalfa hay. The combina- strong, healthy feet.

(By DR. C. W. M'CAMPBELL, Assis- | tion of feeds to be used depends somewhat upon the feeds available and their cost in any particular locality. The best results in developing young, growing horses will come, however, only from those combinations which sible cost. Often the colt is fed too are rich in mineral matter and pro-

Linseed meal, while not absolutely necessary when bran and alfalfa hay are used, gives the coat a glossy appearance, indicating thrift and good condition, and also seems to stimulate and assist digestion and assimilation. straw, or corn fodder when fed large

During the summer the cheapest, The young, growing horse must be and probably the best, ration for the fed the proper kinds of feed and must | growing horse is pasture grass of pasture is poor, if the season is dry, and remains thrifty and in good condition, it will be necessary to feed some grain, especially to the sucklings and the yearlings. If the maximum of growth and development is deaired, it with any kind of pasture. The grain portions of the rations suggested are well suited to this purpose. Horses should have access to salt at all times.

Another important matter in devoloping growing animals is the water supply. Often a water shortage for a few days, or even weeks, does not cause much concern or alarm, or a It so happens that most of the feeds | plentiful supply of stagnant or even that contain large amounts of mineral filthy water is deemed sufficient, but either condition is a serious detriment to the growth and thrift of the young animal. It is just as important, par ticularly in summer, that growing ant mals have a pientiful supply of clean, pure water as it is that they be well | check wood growth and to dry the tis-

> Aside from feeding, probably the most important consideration in developing growing horses is the care of the feet. Many of the poor feet able to prune them in summer. Howseen in horses are the result of neg hoof. Neither should the heels be allowed to become high, narrow, or rolled. If these ill shapes are not corrected, the feet, and to some extent the legs, respond to these influences, and the horse matures with poorly shaped feet and often poorly set legs Beware of thrush and kindred troubles. If the stables are kept clean and sanitary there will be very little trouble from this source. Careful at-

# PROPERLY STORING WINTER SQUASHES

One of Most Valuable Vegetables | Western States Expected to Turn Will Keep Until Spring-Put in Dry Cellar.

(By E. P. SANDSTEN, Colorado Experi

Squash is one of the most valuable

be stored and these should be gath- about over, and that sheep will soon ill impair their keeping far West. quality for Never pull squashes from the vi anbut cut them with a knife. leaving Bout an inch of stem at keeper tachin. If the skin or shell is not

A during the night. furnace-room is the best storand but any dry place having a temperature of 55 to 75 degrees is good. Racks or shelves should be provided so that the squashes will not be over two in thickness. The success of keeping the squasnes from decaying depends largely upon high temperature and dryness.

Supply Plant Food.

In the production of a crop quality is to be considered. If a plant food element is needed to improve the quality of grain, it should be supplied.

New Corn Is Risky. It is risky to feed much raw corn. Overfeeding on new corn is as bad for chickens as it is for pigs.

Unavallable Plant Food. Plant food in the soil that is unavailable is just the same as if it were not there. Plant food in large clods and unpulverized soil will not do much towards feeding the plant.

Separator Cream is Best. Separator cream makes better but ter than cream by other methods, be-

## SHEEP RAISING IS **UNDERGOING CHANGE**

Out More Fat Animals for the Eastern Markets.

7h: American Stockman says that the time is not far distant when the western range states will turn out winter vegetables and when fully ripe fewer feeding sheep and lambs and and properly stored will keep until more fat ones for the eastern market. they have lost their vigor and set out

This is equivalent to saying that the

It also means the equalizing of op portunities for the eastern sheet

The cheap hill pasture lands of the rd, keep the squashes in small piles | East afford excellent advantages for overed during the day, but the raising of sheep.

> Cull the Poultry Flock. Do not neglect to cult out and sell all of your small specimens and the ones that do not show some good signs to produce some good stock. Sell all of your cockerels now, do not attempt to keep them, as they will consume more feed than they are worth.

> Success With Poultry. Rational management of the poul try industry will insure success, and mismanagement will ruin and render it unprofitable.

> New Runs for Ducks. Provide new runs for the ducks, and sow the old runs to rye. This will keep on growing during the fall and

Be Careful of Wheat Seed. Be careful of your wheat seed this fall. If there is any smut at all in it, treat it before seeding. Our land and labor cost too much money to be used to produce smut.

Get Rid of Insects. Fall plowing, with some hens following the plow, is a good way to gut rid of many hibernating insects.

lace for Charning.



### **BEST TIME TO PRUNE TREES**

Delay Work Until Danger of Winter Killing is Past-Sometimes Desirable to Prune in Summer.

Questions are often asked about the desirability of early winter pruning of orchard trees. Some people have a notion that early pruning causes more watersprouts and heavy growth than will be the case if the pruning is delayed until late winter. Others are fearful of cutting limbs after the sap begins to flow or after buds have started.

The horticultural department at the Qhio College of Agriculture states that as a general rule winter pruning promotes wood growth, while summer pruning checks growth of trees. It makes no difference, then, at what time during the dormant season the



Pruning Peach Trees.

pruning is done, the effect on tree growth will be the same. However, there is a certain advantage in delaying the pruning until late winter. There is always danger of a certain amount of winter killing of twigs and smaller limbs. Pruning after this danger is over will obviate any necessity of pruning twice. Then, too, where wounds are made early in the winter the freezing and thawing is apt to sues so that a prompt healing is hindered and sometimes prevented.

In case trees are making too vigor ous a growth, it is sometimes desirever, summer pruning, to be effective, lect of the feet while these horses must take place just after the terminal were young. The toes should not be buds have completed their growth. allowed to grow abnormally long and This is usually during the latter part ill shaped, as serious trouble may re of June. Later pruning simply starts sult from cracking or breaking of the new wood growth and defeats the pruner's objects.

> These general principles of pruning apply to all fruit trees of all classes

CARING FOR THE PLUM TREE

More Injury Caused by Trimming Them Than From any Other Cause

-Keep the Saws Out. Keep saw and trimming shears out

of your plum tree, says a writer. Just cut off the dead limb and if some limb so interferes with another one that it must be cut off, then do it. I have infured more trees by trimming them in the earlier days of my plum raising than from any other cause.

open with lime-sulphur one to ten, thin after the fruit has set with limesulphur, one to forty, adding three pounds arsenate of lead to the barrel, which will be beneficial to destroy the brown rot. This spraying may be repeated every ten days, but must not be used within four or five weeks of

ripening of the fruit. Cut down or dig up old trees when new ones. Dig a hale as big as a bush-Only well-ripened squashes should days of free range sheep raising are el basket at least in which to set the tree. Put some good rich loam in the re frost as a frost of average he raised under farm conditions in the hole, and a half-peck of wood ashes turned in after the small roots are covered will be found beneficial.

STONY SOILS FOR ORCHARDS

Often Recommended as Desirable for Fruit-Soil Must Be Brought to Productive State,

A stony loam is often recommended as desirable fruit soil, but stones are advantageous only in that they may help a soil that is too heavy or clayey or too impervious, by making it some what more pervious to water. The fact that a soil is stony does not necessarily imply that it is produc-

If apples are to be grown with profit, and competition is keen, the soft must be productive or at least capable of being brought to a productive state and so maintained.

Much of the current belief that "stony" soils possess some peculiar advantage for orchard fruits has undoubtedly arisen from the success of many orchards located on stony hills.

Prune for Weed and Fruit. There is more truth in the old saying, "Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit," than most people realize. Trees that are pruned heavily-in winter try to make up the balance between root and top by making an excessive wood growth the following summer, and thus fail to see fruit buds-or, if the buds are set, they are too late in maturing to produce bloom the following season.

Pruning Old Trees. Don't hurry in pruning old tre

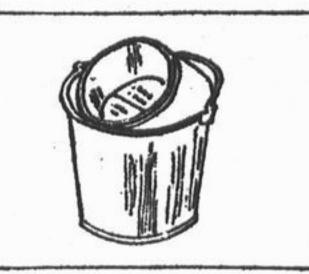


Sediment Test Shows Dairyman De

gree of Cleanliness of Milk-Covered Pall 1s Favored.

The sediment test is the best method of detecting dirt in milk. This test should be used wherever milk is sold. It shows the dairyman the degree of cleanliness of his milk.

In order that as little dirt as pos sible may adhere to the cows, clip their udders, flanks and tails. All



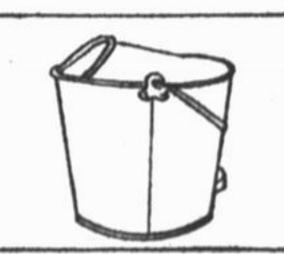
Pail Keeps Out Dirt.

loose dust can be easily brushed off with the hands before milking. Do not allow anyone to milk wet, as this is a filthy practice.

The cows keep unsoiled on grass in a night pasture, while if they are kept in a dry barnyard the loose, ry manure will stick to their udders and bodies and drop into the pail. If kept in the barnyard in rainy weather it is almost impossible to milk them without first washing their udders.

A covered pail closed about twothirds with a hood, will keep out at least 75 per cent of the dirt. These pails are just as convenient to use as the ordinary ones, and cost little

A strainer will not take out the fine sediment in milk, but is useful for taking out hair and other large foreign stuff and is good for detecting the dirty milker. One farmer uses a strainer made from an ordinary 14quart tin dishpan. A five-inch hole is cut in the center of the bottom. A ring two inches wide and of the same diameter as the hole is soldered on, over which another rings slips to hold the strainer cloth. Huck toweling makes a very good strainer cloth. Such a strainer covers a factory can,



Good Type of Covered Pall.

preventing the milk from becoming

exposed every time the can is opened. All cans and utensils are washed and scalded every time used, and given their daily sun bath to keep them

FEW PRACTICAL DAIRY HINTS

Pure Food Laws Won't Worry If Only Clean, Wholesome Products Are Sent to the Markets,

When counting the by-products of the dairy, do not forget the skim milk allowed to clabber, of which the delicious Dutch or cottage cheese is of at good prices.

Send out only clean, wholesome food products, then the pure food laws will have no worry for you.

the stock has been cleanly kept, there Spray the trees just before the buds | will be no lice to get rid of. Very seldom is a cow or calf lousy when in good condition. Keep their stalls and premises clean, give wholesome feed and enough of it, and the cows will not raise lice.

A little corn or bran will not hart the cous and will save many steps of getting up the cows to milk. Don't forget the sait at the regular time. Grass requires more sait than did the dry feed of winter.

Feed the calves enough to have them do well. Allow them the run of a grassy, shaded lot, and unless supplied naturally with water, be sure to keep some before them.

Too rich feed may give the young calf indigestion. Guard against this, as after once becoming out of fix, it is much harder to regulate. Keep them weil and keep them growing. This is true of all young stock, the only way to make a profit of it is to keep it

Ration for Dairy Cows. The average grain ration for dairy cows should contain at least one pound of cottonseed meal, as feeding this material results in a firmer fat and harder butter. The greasy appearance in the butter is caused by the softness of the fat globules, and the addition of the cottonseed meal will remedy this matter.

Water for Calves.

Set a pail of water into the corner of your calves' pen. You will find they will drink when not more than two weeks old. They often get very thirsty during the long, hot days of Anticipate Profits.

The profits of a dairy cow can be anticipated and realized with a great-

er degree of surety than in any other

one phase of farming. Expensive Practice. Keeping two cows to do the work of one is one of the most expensive

Place for Milking

things that a dairy farmer can do, ye

many are doing M.



Trouble With Many of Us is That We

Give Our Swing Altogether Too Little Attention.

(By M. KELLY.) The question which breed of swinto select for the economic pro duction of pork is perhaps of less im-

portance today than in the past. The leading swine breeders have begun to recognize the fact that they must shape their favorite breeds to meet market demands. As a natural result, the type of all the leading breeds now conforms to a fixed stand-



Healthy, Well-Muscled Hog.

ard that meets the demands of the packing houses.

The hog that best meets the demand of the present time is a well- People Still Living Who Rememmuscled hog, that will supply a fair amount of lard, and fat meat weil marbled with lean, and be ready for market at any desired age.

Practical pig growers, and feeders of market hogs look for good quality, depth, length and width of form, and uniformity of type, regardless of the breed, color and characteristic mark-

of all the breeds employed in the crosses and to throw away the result of years of systematic selecting and mating, and perpetuate a certain fixed type in the breed. This point has been illustrated by mating a half Poland China and half Chester White sow with a pure-bred Berkshire boar. The pigs resulting from the cross were red, spotted, speckled and striped, showing that the improved type of all three used in the cross was lost, and with it the improvements in color and markings.

The result was the return of the offapring by the principle of heredity to the original scrub type.

CARING FOR AILING ANIMALS

Syringe Invented by Illinois Man for Dosing or Ineculating Horses, Cows and the Like.

The Scientific American, in describing a syringe invented by H. L. Calboon of Dow, says:

"Calhoun's invention relates syringes, particularly to the type used for dosing or inoculating animals, such as horses, cows and the like, and the main object thereof is to provide a



Syringe for Dosing Animals.

made. When not all is needed on the syringe which is provided with means home table, it can readily be disposed | for automatically discharging the contents, and the means for manually controlling said discharge; means whereby a person may manipulate a syringe of relatively large size with Don't feed lice, get rid of them. If one hand while being free to employ the other for other purposes."

# HOGS INFESTED WITH WORMS

Many Owners Never Suspect Anything Wrong Until His Animals Show Visible Signs of Sickness.

Some hog growers positively know their hogs are not infested with worms, although they have never given them anything to prevent them. Some think their hogs are all right in this respect.

The downright truth is that 90 per cent of the hogs are infested with worms and the owner never suspects until his bogs show signs of sickness. It pays to be on the safe side all the time in this regard.

Keep Pure-Bred Males.

When live stock is a factor on the farm make every field hog-tight and sheep-tight; have thoroughly good permanent pastures; grow leguminous crops; build a silo; and keep only pure-bred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock.

Function of Live Stock. It is an important function of live stock on the farm to furnish a market for the crops grown, enabling farmers to convert the grasses, forage crops, legumes, and so on, into higher-priced finished products and to return to the soff the plant food taken from it.

Don't Swear at Horses. Don't swear at the horses-ft does no good, as they can't understand that language.

Third Out Horse's Mane.

If the horse's mane is heavy and inclined to work under the collar, thin it out, because it will almost certainly cause a sore spot.

Keep Accurate Acces Breeders who take pains to imp their herds along fundamental should keep accurate record

It to better to own a few go

'ave home-grown religion, too."

dreadfully oppressive at times?

Those Dear Girls

Hazel—Harold tells Aimee-Indeed! lan't the

# The Kind You Have Always

has been manufactured under the supervision over 80 years—the genuine Castoria. We respect the signature in black. When the wrapper is removed imitations, but our present duty is to call the ation to the great danger of introducing into the

It is to be regretted that there are people who are nefarious business of putting up and selling all sorts of should more properly be termed counterfeits, for media only for adults, but worse yet, for children's medianes, on the mother to scrutinize closely what she gives her a that for themselves, but the child has to rely on the mother's watchfulness, Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of 😘

ber Artemus Ward.

Little Village of Waterford, Maine, Where He Was Born, Has Undergone Few Changes During the Passing Years.

Waterford, Me., the birthplace and However, it is essential that we se- boyhood home of Artemus Ward, is lect our breeding animals from some about fifty miles north of Portland and | held between the first day of well-established breed, for promiscu- half a dozen miles from the nearest ous mating of swine of various types | railway station. Waterford village is has a tendency to destroy the types a comfortable, sleepy little place. whose homes cluster around a small, tree shadowed common. The houses are nearly all wooden, are painted white and have green blinds. The village supports two stores and a church.

"At one end of the common is a signboard, which reads, '10 miles to Norway.' Other places roundabout are Sweden, Denmark, Paris and Naples," writes Clifton Johnson in the Springfield Republican "I found the village delightful in its | land at the time he died m

pealed to the fancy in the evening lars were realised on his when the cows were driven from the Yonkers. This went to ch outlying pastures to their home sta- were relatives in his home tow bles and came pacing along under the mother had enough property elms of the common, while the cow- her own simple wants as lon bells hung on their necks gave forth a lived." dull toned music. It was a much livelier place at the time Charles Farrar Brown, better known as Artemus Ward, was born there in 1834. Many emigrants passed through it on their is the record of Howard way to the West, and the stages were ley, purser of the Amer crowded with passengers in pursuit | Louis. Having reach of business or pleasure. The hotels presented an especially busy scene on of the vessel of his de the arrival of the stage, and the sev- retire from the sea. He eral stores had a large trade in furnishing supplies to lumbermen. One of these stores was kept by Artemus | was in 1867 as a mate's boy

Ward's father, who died in 1847. "The humorist died in 1867, which is | went to the City of Antwern. not so long ago but that people can be arward for two years he was found in his home region who remem- navy. He was a purser on the ber him distinctly. One of the village women said to me: "The place has not little farm up near Dun changed a great deal since he was a land, and expects to and his boy here. It is about the same size, there,-Christian Herald, there is the same white church, and many of the same houses stend around where Charles was born, burned in 1871, but "Aunt Car'line," as his mother was called in Waterford, had long before moved to what had been her father's house. That is here yet, a substantial, two-story building, under the elms on the borders of the common.

and it is still owned in the family. "'After Charles had left Waterford and become famous he usually returned every year to spend the summer with his mother. He wasn't very strong. He was tubercular. His hands were whiter than any woman's, almost. They were small and long, and I recall hearing my father say that Charles couldn't wear bracelets because his wrists were as large as his hands, and the bracelets would slip off. Father and he were great cronica. They were own cousins and were said to look alike."

"Another contemporary of Artemus Ward a whom I met was a stooping. elderly village man who walked with a cane. I called at his house in the evening, and I called early because I. had been told that he 'went to bed with the chickens. We sat in his kitchen in the gradually increasing dunk of the twilight.

"'Yes, i knew Charles Brown,' he said, 'and I helped lower him into the ground. His body was brought here about the beginning of summer from England in a metallic casket all sealed and soldered up. The casket was cut open at his mother's request, and we see it was Charles inside. There was a funeral at the house, attended by a few of the neighbors, and then we went to the cemetery at South Waterford. We didn't have a bearse, but used a two-seated spring wagon, as was the custom here. By taking out the seats room was made for the box. and the driver would sit up on that. The others went in their own teams.

"When Charles was here on his summer visits he didn't do nothin' ascept have a good time. He was a lazy critter, and he would lay around on went into the show husiness I go he may have worked some

imagination pictures, and its teresting portions are these: "'I desire that my be buried in Waterford, Me. 1 giv library of books bequesthed to my late Uncle Calvin Farras as that have been added by mm to and the first day of April in succeeding my decrease shall clared to be the best son a native of that last-men

printers in the United St direct that the same be p Horace Greeley of New York quiet serenity, and it particularly ap disappeared, but a few th

" I bequeath the residue of

tate toward forming a fund

Atlantic highway will sixty, he gave notice, on the 2,000 times. His first call to the

City of Baltimore, A year can line for 23 years. Mr. Hine

"James, what are you doing lie!" asked the school "He wanted to know if you from fifteen how many won So I took ten of his marki him and now he wants them he "Well, why don't you give them

him, then?"

The Reason "There is a great deal of smap al "No wonder: it's a crack of

"Cos he'd forget how many in lat

A selemograph invented & anese scientist registers the of all earthquakes two hu

Assisting Ambition

desire to forge ahead revitalizing food to hel to compel success.