Excellent Specimens for Farm Work.

are a cool head and a watchful eye, with ready fingers and the quick understanding of the needs and requirements of his horse.

He must also be ready to detect any object by the roadside which would be likely to annoy the horse and grasp at a glance the character of the road that lies shead of him.

No quick-tempered, loud-voiced man can expect to have a quiet, obedient horse: and the undue haste of the quick-tempered driver to correct what seems to him misbehavior is one of the reasons why so many horses are dangerous to drive.

Much of this abuse, however, to which the horse is subjected, arises more from sheer ignorance and carelessness than from wanton cruelty.

Before starting on a long drive you should examine the horse, the harness and the vehicle—the bit should be as easy a one as possible, the har ness must be comfortable and wellfitting.

Do not use a check rein if the road is long and hilly, but should one be necessary then loosen the head of the horse before ascending a hill, when whenever you stop, as it is natural for a horse to lower his head when he makes an extra exertion, and also to droop it when he is resting.

A horse should not only be allowed to walk slowly along steep and muddy parts of the road, but also occasionally | that it will pay any farmer with good

PECULIAR DISEASE

**DISTEMPER A MOST** 

aux vomica, one part; powdered bella-

nose and throat seem to be especially

stall, taking a gallon or two of boil-

bolle seid, and tie the animal so that

fts head be directly over this bucket.

This will give relief by the inhalation

THE TRUCK GARDEN

Sanitation Is Important in Con-

trol and Prevention of Va-

rious Plant Diseases.

CRy W. W. ROBBINS, Colorado Agricul-

tural College, Fort Collina, Colo.)

plant diseases sanitation of the gar-

over the winter on or in decayed

stage of the fungua is resistant to

eases which rest over in the above

ical spot of strawberry, leaf spot of

beets, early blight of celery, late

Mights of celery, and asparagus rust.

the old stalks, leaves, and fruit left

Valuable Farm Asset.

The hog has a well established place

a the farm economy. Formerly kept

ne in Barn at Night

In the garden patch.

stalks, leaves, or fruit. The resting | ner.

In the control and prevention of

of carbolic acid vapors.

**FALL CLEANING OF** 

ing water, add to it half a pint of car-

lowing:

The first requisites of a good driver | set of muscles to another rests him. When your horse begins to feel fatigued he will strike one of his hoofs against the ankle opposite, often

As it is generally one of the hind

a long drive are a wooden scraper for removing foam and a hoof-pick for dislodging stones. For one who often on the road it is also useful to have a few pieces of rope and some brass wire, as with these in his possession anyone with ingenuity can quickly repair ordinary damages to the harness or carriage.

Horses, when traveling, should hav water given to them frequently in reasonable quantities. If you drive slowly for a while after watering your horse, no injurious results will follow, and they may be refreshed by a few mouthfuls of grain, hay or grass. of the milk will be influenced-that is,

Should you chance to stop where there is a strong breeze blowing, put a light blanket on your horse, even if the weather is warm.

Good horses are in such demand now on level ground; the change from one | horse sense to sit up and take notice

### bruising and cutting it. ankles, an ankle boot should be worn during a long drive, even if it is unnecessary on other occasions. Two other indispensable articles on

Do not, at any part of a long trip. going over muddy roads, and also yield to the temptation of racing with passing vehicles, for the quickening of a horse's steady "road pace" to racing gait heats him unnecessarily. and if done frequently is very fa-

# VERY SOUR SILAGE IS NOT PALATABLE

be produced to give the desired fla

### Veterinary of Oklahoma Agricul- It Is Not Rich Food and Animals tural College Tells How Horse Are Therefore Compelled Should Be Treated. to Eat Much of It.

Silage is palatable because it is OR W. P. SHULER, Department of Vetgreen forage preserved with the exception that the sugar has been con-For the treatment of distemper is verted into agreeable acids that stimhornes, I would recommend the folulate appetite and give a good flavor. It is possible to have too much acid Have prepared this prescription and in the silage. A very sour silage is administer it in tablespoonful doses not palatable. If the plant silved conthree times daily to the full-grown tains too much sugar, too much acid animals and in teaspoouful doses will be produced. If it does not contwice daily to the colts: Powdered tain much sugar, not enough acid will

donna leaves, one part; powdered vor and aroma to the silage. chlorate of potash, two parts; pow-Silage is not a magic foodstuff dered colchicum root, one part; pine There is not quite as much food value tar sufficient to make a pasty mass in it as there was in the plant from It may best be given by means of a which it came. It is not a rich food little wooden paddle, with which the and stock is therefore compelled to material can be placed on the back eat a rather good quantity of it. of the tongue and it will there go digood-sized cow may safely eat pounds of it in a day. Combined with In casca where abscesses have some feeds richer in protein, it meets formed and broken they should the needs of the animal. Too great syringed out with an antiseptic soluthings must not be expected of it. It tion and painted with tincture of iois fair to expect that an acre of corn dine. Be sure that the animal's put through the silo will have a greathowels are in good condition. If there er feeding value than the same acre is any tendency to constipation, adhandled in the usual way. But the minister a suitable purgative, such as added feeding value will usually not oil, salts or aloes. In cases where the

### affected, place the animal in a small TELL A SHEEP'S AGE BY THE TEETH

be more than a third or a fourth.

Animal With One Pair of Permanent Molars is Yearling, Says Minnesota Expert.

bandry Division, University Farm, St.

Paul, Minn.) A lamb has eight small first-teeth on the lower law. When the animal reaches the age of about one year. the middle pair are replaced by two permanent teeth; at the age of about two, the teeth on either side of these permanent teeth are also replaced with a permanent pair; at the age of three, the next tooth on either side gives way to a permanent tooth: and at about the age of four, the last or back teeth are replaced in like man-

Briefly then, a sheep with one pair | wise unavailable, into human food, winter conditions. Among such dis- of permanent teeth is a yearling; a sheep with two pairs is a two-year to stay, and will always be of vital old: with three pairs, a three-year Club root cabbage, onton mildew, old, and with four pairs, a four-year is that babies and invalids cannot be

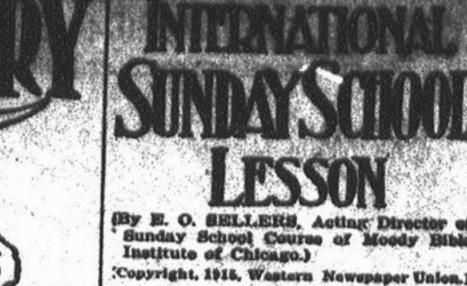
> After a sheep is four years old, one cannot tell by the teeth about the age. However, one who is purchasing a sheep should see to it that it has not lost any teeth, or that the teeth have not become long and shoe-peggy in appearance.

Feed Silage to Calves. Calves should become acquainted with silage early in life, beginning with a very small quantity in connecimportance with the best as tion with other roughage and in must be borne in mind that a the farm. The man who takes creasing gradually. In this way, the turning the cows out into a grass lot raising seriously is always a young animals develop normally, mak- is not getting the full measure of

ing rapid gains while the cost is kept | profit from them.

Wrap Cabbages in Paper,

at the minimum



### **LESSON FOR DECEMBER 5**

UZZIAH'S PRIDE AND PUNISH. MENT.

LESSON TEXT-II Chron. 26:8-10, 15-21. GOLDEN TEXT-A man's pride shall bring him low, but he that is of a lowly spirit shall obtain honor.--Prov. 29:22

Again we consider the southers The great advantage in pasteurizing kingdom. No better character could market milk is to insure its freedom have been chosen to illustrate the from disease-producing organisms. This is a point which is constantly brought forward in favor of pasteurizaziah ruled for 52 years and his reign tion of milk. Of course the pasteurized was almost midway between the days milk will have better keeping qualities than the same milk that has not lan captivity. been pasteurized and of course this I. Priest and Parents, vv. 1-5. The is an advantage from the standpoint name Uzziah means "God has helped

sure Freedom From Disease-

Producing Organisms.

as well as for adults as is raw milk.

quire, which is objectionable to many

taste. It is not probable that the nu-

tritive value of the milk is injured;

in fact, at the present time many phy-

sicians advocate the heating of chil-

IMPROVING THE DAIRY HERE

Sell All Animals Which Have Falled

to Pay for Their Keep-Breed

Cows to Purebred Bull.

(By GEORGE HUMPHREY, University

2. He regular in time of milking.

and ventilated.

milking time.

for their keep

tion of butterfat.

lactation periods.

IMPORTANCE OF

dairy herd.

1. Treat cows gently and avoid ex-

3. Keep stables clean, well-lighted

4. Weigh the milk of each cow at

5. Get your neighbor to share with

6. Discard the animals which have

7. Breed your cows to a purebred

registered dairy bull from a family

Purebred Holsteins.

having large and profitable produc-

8. Raise well the helfer calves from

cows, which for one or more genera-

tions have made large and profitable

caives at 24 to 30 months of age. Give

cow six to eight weeks' rest between

10. Join a dairy cattle breeders' as-

sociation. It will help you to keep

posted and in touch with the best and

most modern ways of managing your

Most Economical Producer of Huma

Food of All Domestie Animals-

She is Here to Stay.

(By N. J. FRASER, Illinois.)

Since the cow is the most econor

ical producer of human food of all out

domestic animals, and as she can live

and produce milk on a ration com

posed entirely of roughage, she will

in order to convert half of the energy

of our common crops, which is other-

Another reason why the cow is here

importance in sustaining human life.

nourished on cornmeal much alone.

For these reasons, even after the

time comes that there is an actual

struggle for human food, the dairy

cow will still be a vital and abiding

factor in a system of permanent agri-

culture, if we are to retain a high

Get Most Profit From Cours.

when they are on pasture just as well

as when they are in the stable.

degree of civilization.

productions of milk and butterfat.

failed at the end of the year to pay

you in owning a Habcock milk tester.

and test the product of each cow

dren's milk to the boiling point.

of the milk dealer, and is also an adme," and no king ever had better advantage to the milk consumer. vantages in the way of parents and Outside the cost of the process, counselors. To the influence of his there are practically no disadvantages parents he yielded in his youth (v. 4). connected with the pasteurization of followed the good counsel of Zachamilk. This is especially true with the riah the prophet of God (v. 5), and way pasteurization is conducted today. as long as he sought the Lord, "God There is absolutely no doubt but that made him prosper." Ancestry and enmilk properly pasteurized and propvironment are not, however, a guarerly handled subsequent thereto is anty of any perpetuity in character. just as healthful a food for children II. Pride, vv. 6-15. Uzziah or Azariah

(marg.) made a fine start and his Most of the commercial pasteuriza- reign, considered as a whole, was tion of market milk at the present one of the most brilliant in Judah's time is done by heating the milk to history. It bears some striking resem-145 degrees for approximately thirty blances to that of Solomon in that the minutes. This temperature and time dangerous enemies became subject naof exposure does not change the milk | tions (v. 8). In the conduct of his physically or chemically to any appre- campaigns Uzgiah "waxed exceedingciable extent. If milk is heated to ly strong" (v. & R. V.) Uzziah also higher temperatures or for longer pe- greatly improved and strengthened riods of time, the creaming powers Jerusalem and gave much heed to stock raising and forestry (v. 10). The the heated milk will cream less rapidsecret of all of this prosperity was ly and somewhat less completely than that he sought Jehovah. Christenthe raw milk. The milk will also acdom is not Christianity, yet it is a fact that in those lands where God people, what is known as the cooked is most highly exalted and most nearly followed we witness the greatest prosperity and men living amidst the most comfortable surroundings. Seek Jehovah, know his will as revealed in his word, and do that will when learned, is the only true basis of real and lasting prosperity. Uzziah also gave an exhibition of worldly wisdom that he strengthened the defenses of the nation (v. 9-10). Confidence in God does not paralyze human energy or make us presumptuous and careless (I Chron. 27:25-31). Uzziah brought the army up to a high point of efficiency (v. 13-15), using the best weapons known in his day. We, likewise, may be "marvelously helped" from the same source and upon the same conditions; viz., that we "seek the Lord" Eph. 6:10; Phi. 5:13). But growing along with all of this prosperity there was also another develop-

ment as suggested in the last clause

of verse 14-"he was marvelously

helped "till he was strong." There is

no greater burden to bear and no

character than that which comes with prosperity. -Uzziah's fall and shame is one of the saddest chapters in history. His strength became his ruin. "When he was strong his heart was lifted up." Poverty, struggle and edversity are have strengthened the moral fiber of to withstand. Pride always leads to (2) stances care and attention to trip Presumption-Centuries before God had warned men that prosperity would lead to ruin (Dout, 8:11-17; 32:13-15) and Solomon also gave warning (Prov. 16:18). The subtlety of pride is the gradual way by which we come to look upon our prosperity as the work of our own hands, thereby forgetting the source of our power and becoming filled with a feeling of our own self-sufficiency. The next step was that Uzziah assumed to him-9. Breed heifers to drop their first self those duties (v. 16) which right fully and exchasively belonged to the priesthood tsea Num. 16:40; 18:7; 1 Kings 12:33; 12:1-4; Heb. 5:4). (3) Protesting-We now behold the strange spectacle of the king protesting for the wrong and the faithful pries:s Azariah for the right. A sad spectacle indeed when the head of a nation openly arows the wrong and persists in it despite the protests of the servants of God. The last part of verse 18 indicates the extent and perversity of Uzziah's pride. Admonition only aroused the anger of the all-conquering monarch. No honor ever comen from disobeying God (I Sam. 2:30; Dan. 5:37). Usztah apparently (v. 19) was about to use the censer in

Peter 6:6-7). Azariah is saved and Uzziah becomes a leperbe the animal that will be resorted to Leprory, like ain, begins and develops in l's incipient stages in secret. and Uzziah's act was but the culmination of the long development of sinful pride.

his hand as a weapon in execution

of his wrath, but God interfered ()

Wrath soon passes away, but its results, physically as well us spiritually, are permanent. We must not press the teaching that

all sickness is the result of sin (read Uzziah was forever neparated (v. 21) and was in his death "unclean" be cause "His heart was lifted to his de

struction." There are four suggestions in clos ing: (1) Uszlah's pride had gone too far: secretly and perhaps unconscious ly it had slowly, but surely permented

his whole nature.



One Farmer Adopts Plan of Raising Two Litters Yearly, Thereby Keeping Broad Sow Busy.

It is a question with many farmer whether it is advisable to raise fall pigs. It is our practice, writes a farmer in an exchange, to raise fall pigs, two litters a year as near as possible We would abandon the fall pig entirely condition of rulers and people in the if we had to keep him until one year declining days of Judah's glory. Us- old before putting him on the market, We do not feel we can afford to keep a brood sow for raising only one litter of Solomon and those of the Babylon- a year, and we have fallen on the plan of growing two litters to keep the sows continually at work.

Spring-farrowed pigs we do keep, as a rule, longer than eight



A Tamworth Sow.

months old. This puts them off the farm by the time the fall pigs need been fed principally through the dam. When about ready to leave the dam we begin to give them a slop ration, which we keep up until they go to market. We begin feeding corn—small quantities at first—as soon as they have been weaned. The slops consist principally of skim milk, and right here we want to say there is nothing that compares with skim milk as an accompanisent to corn for the growng pigs. When there is no skim milk to be had we have used wheat middlings scalded in hot water with fair

### ATTENTION TO COLT'S FEET

Great Danger in Allowing Hoofs of Young Animal to Grow Too Long -Avoid Trouble Later.

It has often been said that horse's feet are the most important parts of its body; and anybody who has had experience with immeness and inability of horses to do a reasonable amount of work because of lameness of one kind of another, will readily acknowledge the importance of properly caring for the feet of the equine stock on the farm.

Proper care of the horse's fee means that attention must be given horseman or farmer carelessly allows harder test for a man or a nation's the colt's hoofs to grow long and uneven, there is a great deal more danger of injuring the feet or deforming fil. Punishment, vv. 16-21. (1) Prids them than if the same carelessuess is practiced with mature animals. The bones, ligaments and tendons of the colt's feet are not so hard nor so strong as those of the mature horse and the result is that improper standnot passports to glory though they ing, induced by poorly shaped boofs, throws the bones and ligaments out thousands. The tempting tests of of their natural positions. Again, it prosperity, gilded, perfumed and at may be a case of where the colt's legs tractive are, however, far more hard are crooked at birth, and in such in ers for this purpose are the rose, ming the hoofs may be of considerable help in straightening the legs.

In handling the colt's feet it is best to begin with the front ones. Teach the colt to rest his weight on the opposite foot, rather than the one which is being held, by shoving it enough to throw the balance over on the opposite foot at the same time the other foot is picked up. The proper learning of this leason will often save considerable trouble later when the colt

must be shod. After the colt's feet have been picked up in this manner a few times its hoofs can be trimmed with but very little trouble. Give this matter attention and often the colt will come out with a good set of legs, when it otherwise would be greatly hampered at work or on the market by crooked and weak "under-pinning."

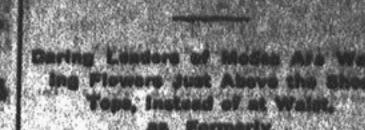
# SPREADING OF HOG CHOLERA

Important That Owners of Healthy Animals Keep Away From Farms Where Disease Exists.

Doctor Koen, the United States government inspector in charge of the hog cholors in Dallas county, fows, reports that 29.6 per cent of all cases of hog cholera were caused by the germs being carried from one farm to smother by farmers exchanging work or visiting each other. It is important, therefore, that owners of healthy hogs keep strictly away from farms where the disease exists and should keep other people away from his own hog lots and pastures.

By using disinfectant freely horses and wagons which have been in the neighborhood of the disease and by requiring everyone who comes the farm or goes near the hog lot to disease can be very greatly reduced.

Select Young Brood Maras. in choosing brood mares, always buy young ones, say from three to five years old, then you should be able to



duction of the latest fed.

Of course there was the anklet watch and the anklet muff to fall bac on, but such tame things as these could very easily be improved on by some one with imagination.

Naturally one must have a dainty ankle, to attract the proper amoun of eyes. But then, again, like everything else, there are likes a likes, and the plane-bottomed ankle is just as ant to attract attention as Venus.

charming a figure as one would desire bethought herself of a daring inno vation. Having the daring of her con she went about executing them. If, Miss Newell figured, it be the proper thing to wear a corsage to adorn the ankle? Having started the vogue, it caught like a house of tinder when the torch is applied to and now the florists are getting real fussed up about it. Aye, they are studying the most courtly of manners extra care. Up to this time they have I in so far as the art of kneeling is concerned. If the vogue spreads as it is already doing, the cavallers of the



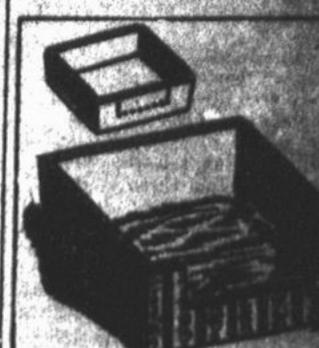
carry kneeling cushions about with last named must, however, be removed from the cabbagehead variety. The may do on the six-cylinder anklet, bei for the trim ankle a dainty variety of flowers is desired.

Carpenters are busily engaged filling orders for screens for use it the floral shops. Behind these screen the lady can in secrecy adjust the bosquet exactly where she desires.

# SCREEN CONCEALS A COUCH

Admirable Scheme Evolved From th Brais of a Woman Who Has Practical Ideas.

A hosp table little woman who loves dearly to entertain, but whose domi- the devalor elle is too small to accommodate many guests, has contrived a very sensible way to put up the occasional man who can "bunk anywhere"-the anywhere usually being the living-room couch. Out of an ordinary wooden clothes horse, the largest size obtainable, this the favored stones set hostess has evolved a sightly and practical screen which turns that corner of the living rooom in which the couch is located into a very comfortable and as combs set w perfectly private bedroom. out, the clothes horse, which has three | the pulls and soft . sections, completely hides the impro- they add a not vised bed from view, and the screen, moreover, is almost six feet high, so



from colored fabric. evening, frocks, black otten the use of I in order to coun because its surface re

mong the nov

# TAKE THE PLACE OF "SHAMS"

"Overpillowelips" Are a Great Impro ment Over the Old-Fashloned and Unactiefactory Artisles.

spearing, and in its place we have the ravelope sham, or the "e