

## INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

STOCK  
ADVICE FOR HORSEMENThe Wrong Way of Stable Management and the Right Way.  
THE WRONG WAY.

Horses stripped off roughly, and horses rubbed into stall without rubbing, cleaning or spousing.

Horses allowed to drink their fill, no matter how hot, or not watered at all. Given water before horses are rested and while overheated.

Feet not washed or examined until horse goes lame.

Horses receiving no water after eating their hay, until next morning.

Scenty bedding, and rough and uneven floors.

No bedding on Sundays until night, and horses watered only twice.

Hay and grain of poor quality and insufficient quantity.

Grain not given because it is too much trouble.

Hay and grain dirty, and dust shaken down into horses' eyes and noses.

Stable full of cobwebs, and in unsanitary condition.

Horses unclean; sweat allowed to accumulate on inside of collars.

Narrow stalls, and sometimes damp and draughty.

Horses tied short for fear of their being cut, which is more likely when they are put up dirty.

Stable close and without ventilation.

Windows or pit ventilates into stable. It should be outside of stable.

Men loafing in the stable in the evening, and on Sunday, and late night.

Horses not cleaned on Sunday, and stable neglected.

No slatted outside doors for tight box stalls on hot nights.

No place for drying wet blankets or proper cleaning of harnesses.

Stable foreman addicted to drink, and careless and rough with horses.

Worst of all—Horse handled roughly, knocked about; general atmosphere of noise and profanity.

Owner not looking after his horses to see that they are properly cared for.

Horses often greatly overworked, or left standing without exercise for a long time.

Horses not shod frequently enough and left too smooth for slippery streets.

Too much hot cut away in shoeing, and also fitted by burning, instead of cutting.

THE RIGHT WAY.

Men bring the horses in at night cool and breathing easily.

Legs well rubbed if wet or muddy, or if the horses are tired.

Horses given a little water, but not much, on coming in warm.

No grain fed for at least an hour.

Horses watered when cool, then hayed, watered again and grained (in any case, watered twice after coming in at night).

Plenty of bedding, and horses bedded down all day Sunday.

Hay and grain of the best quality.

A bran mash Saturday night; cool in summer, hot in winter.

Hayloft kept clean and free from dust, cobwebs or must.

Horses, especially collars, kept clean, well oiled and flexible.

Wide, smooth stalls, and plenty of ventilation.

Horses tied long so that they can lie with head on the floor.

Plenty of fresh air, but no drafts. Good light.

No fumes from manure pit, and drains clean and clear.

Stalls not boarded up, but grating in the upper part.

Drying room for wet blankets, and dry manure blankets used for horses if wet and cold.

Stable quiet at night and on Sundays.

Horses cleaned Sunday morning, and food and water given at regular intervals.

Stalled outside doors for hot weather.

Stable foreman good-tempered, and not a drinking man.

From a pamphlet issued by American Horse Association.

## HORTICULTURE

## PRE-COOLING OF FRUIT

At the 1910 Australian fruit conference, held at Hobart, several growers being present from Victoria and South Australia.

Where they had experience of pre-cooling, the West Australian representatives proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously. The resolution speaks for itself:

1. That pre-cooling of fruit for export is neither necessary nor advisable, because it would necessitate the fruit being gathered a week earlier than the present system.

2. The extra handling involved in pre-cooling considerably damages the fruit.

3. That Western Australian growers have proved conclusively that pre-cooled fruit has no advantage whatever over fruit not pre-cooled.

4. That the shipping companies are already ready paid for cooling the fruit.

5. That if pre-cooling is necessary for fruit before loading into chilled boxes, then it logically follows that fruit before being placed in ordinary cold stores should be pre-cooled, which reduces the position to an absurdity.

6. That, apart from other considerations, no expense should be added to the cost of export unless extra profit would be won thereby.

located unfavorably, or with many badly diseased trees.

(5) There are four principal steps to be taken in renovating an orchard. These are: (a) pruning, (b) fertilization, (c) cultivation, and (d) spraying.

(6) Pruning should follow along the line of certain fundamental principles and with definite ends in view.

(7) Fertilization is very important in renovating old orchards, which are usually low in fertility. Manure is best for this purpose.

(8) Cultivation is very important. Clean culture until midsummer, followed by cover crop of clover, hairy vetch, cowpeas, buckwheat, or some other crop which is known to be of local value, is a practice usually to be recommended.

(9) Spraying is absolutely essential to the production of good fruit.

(10) Renovation costs from \$30 to \$35 an acre.

(11) Income varies with conditions, but may be expected to be well in advance of the cost after the first year.

(12) Examples cited show that a much greater profit can be obtained from these old orchards than from ordinary fruit orchards. Summary of a bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

## ARTISTIC PORCH BOXES

"When it is not convenient to cultivate flowers in beds, resort may be made to the use of boxes on the porch or veranda. Pretty porch boxes, containing bright-hued flowering plants, add to the beauty of the home, whether there is a garden or not.

Any strong box that is long and narrow with a flat top, and with a small opening at the front, will be suitable for the purpose. It may be painted the color of the house or be of a contrasting shade. Green is most useful as it blends with the foliage of the plants that the box contains.

For an interesting effect the box might be covered with rough bark. Large pieces should be selected. This should be an ornament of the box itself. When filled with blooming plants and trailing vines the effect is very pleasing.

It is not necessary to provide for drainage as the excessive moisture will escape through the crevices in the box. The soil needs to be quite rich. If an abundance of water is used almost any plants will do well.

If geraniums are to be used young and thrifty plants should be secured. Petunias and nasturtiums give good satisfaction in boxes. Flower plants are favorites for the purpose, and a fern or two is a pleasing addition. Crowding should be avoided. Do not forget to provide lots of water.—A. B. Cutting.

## DAIRY

## THE DAIRY BULL

To the dairyman who expects to rear calves to replenish his herd, the choice of a bull is of prime importance. The bull is his chief dependence to raise the quality of the herd and to produce the milk of the object in view. This more than applies to the case where the cows are grades. The dam may be relied on to give milk, but the sire will determine the power to increase the quantity and richness of the milk—it is inherited only.

(1) The "orchard" probably will not pay to renovate are those with but a few scattered old trees, with poor varieties, and water within easy reach. The drink fountain should be of such a nature that the chickens cannot run into it, for wet feet are just as dangerous to chickens as to humans. A cow turned out to graze in a saucer will answer very well for the first few days anyway. When the chickens are a week old they may be fed a dry mash consisting of ground wheat, oats, cornmeal, middling bran, with a small quantity of finely ground oyster shells and beef scrap. This ration may be continued until full grown, though whole wheat bran should be fed once a day for a change. Feed everything dry and you will have little trouble with sick hens. When the chickens are, say, two months old, the roosters should be removed to a pen by themselves, as they are greedy creatures, and not very altruistic at any time. When the pullets are four months old, the roosters should be removed to the winter laying house, or if they are to remain in the same house in which they have been reared it should now be a matter of some importance to place the birds in the broody pen so that the young pullets may get down to business as soon as possible, for remember "It is the hen that lays that is the hen that pays."

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William Ashburnham took an active part in the civil war, being expelled from parliament for his fidelity to the crown. He was a major general in the royal army.

Ashburnham Place, in Sussex, the principal seat of the family, is a large and picturesque country house, with a long and lofty tower, perched on a knoll in a deep wooded glen. Its most precious possession is "O'Brien's secret," the language of Wales that they found themselves unable to converse freely with the Garmarthenshire neighbors, who received them very kindly.

About four years ago Lord Ashburnham offered a home on his Welsh estates to some Benedictine monks from Brittany, whose tongue is so much like the language of Wales that they found themselves unable to converse freely with the Garmarthenshire neighbors, who received them very kindly.

Major the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, late a captain of the 7th Hussars, who is married to a Canadian, the daughter of W. H. Anderson, of Fredericton (N. B.), where he has made his home for the last seven years, has, through the death of his brother John, become the next heir to the Earldom of Ashburnham. The present incumbent thereof is his uncle, who is 72 years of age, and a widower, with one child, and that a daughter.

The Ashburnham family, according to Burke's "Genealogy," is of the "Worthies" of England, and is of the ancient family of the "Worthies" of England, and is of the ancient family of the "Worthies" of England.

The first absolutely authentic member of the family from whom direct descent in the male line can be proved, is Reginald de Assesburham, who by a deed in Lord Ashburnham's possession, gave certain lands to the monks of the Church of St. Martin, at Battle, in Sussex. Subsequently the name was modified to Esburnham, and in 1407 it appears from documentary evidence to have assumed the present form, Ashburnham.

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maurice of potash. Regulate the amount according to the richness of your soil. The recommended amounts per acre are for general conditions where the soil has been used on the square. Fertilizers rightly used are a blessing, but if bought ready mixed without a knowledge of their real availability are a curse.

## THICK VS. THIN FARMING

"Thick" and "thin" farming sounds like very awkward terms, but after all are not such a bad way of putting it. When we spread out our work becomes thin and our crop thinner.

It is hard to say just how much crop one man and team can tend as conditions vary with the locality. In one locality one man may handle twice as much crop as in another, owing to difference in soil condition, length of season, rankness of weeds, climate, length of drouths, length of days. It is safe, however, to say that when a man is planning his work for the season and is planning for the full capacity of his team, if he will reduce his crop a generous third he will find that the crop is still beyond the capacity of his team and many things must be neglected.

In our section if a man and his team get out thirty acres of corn and take care of an oats crop, wheat and hay and keeps up his fences, he gets over his corn about twice. Everything must be favorable. If the corn gets three plowings. Such a crop yield about thirty bushels on the average. Wouldn't it be more profitable for such farmer to reduce his crops, plant twenty acres of corn, plow it four or five times and average forty to fifty bushels to the acre?

If the season is favorable the thin farmer does well. If the season is a bad one he cannot save his corn and may have a complete failure. If crops are well put in, well tended and well drained they may be cut short by extremes of drouth and moisture but failures are almost impossible. The rule may be applied in case of live stock and poultry.—E. J. Reed.

## GENERAL

## IDEAL GRASS SOWING

It is indeed surprising that so many of the farmers are still sowing grass broadcast, either by hand or by the wagon-box seeder attachment, when drilling grain possesses so many points of superiority over the above methods.

In broadcast sowing it is impossible to secure an even stand of grass, while with the grain-drill one is almost certain of a uniform stand over the entire field. Aside from the uneven distribution of seeds in the broadcast method, the drill sows more than is at all necessary, in order to insure a given amount to the acre. This waste is avoided by the use of the grain-drill.

Where seeds are scattered broadcast, a goodly portion of them have such a light covering of soil that there is an insufficient amount of moisture maintained to permit proper germination. Some will even be left on the surface with no covering of protection, and these are picked up by the birds and mice, and the surface sowing affords small opportunity for the plant to reach down and draw sufficient sustenance from the soil, or for developing roots in the broadcast method.

The grain-drill points the seed was around the seeds, and the seed is placed in a depth, which not only insures surface moisture, but also insures the seed being covered by a layer of soil.

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moisture and plenty of available fertility, but also guarantees more of a uniformity in the size of the plants, since each one will come through the ground at the same time, and thus have an even start with all the others. The depth at which the seeds germinate will also be conducive to the proper development of roots necessary to support the plant and keep it in an upright position. In short, the drilled field holds every point of vantage over the one that is sown broadcast, from the time the seeds touch the soil till the threshed product is marketed or consumed, there being less waste of seeds at planting time; a greater quantity of by-products at threshing time; the quality of grain being higher, and the average yield heavier.—M. Albertus Coverdell.

## DON'T PASTURE TOO EARLY

I would urge upon the farmers not to turn their stock on the grass until there is an extra good growth. We will have almost double the grass from the same field if we hold the stock off than by pasturing too early. If the grass in a clover pasture is allowed to grow to a good height before stocking we have a double advantage. It draws a much larger amount of nitrogen from the air and the cattle do not have to travel so much over the tender grass, which keeps down the growth for the greater part of the summer.

Do I hear some farmer say, "How can you manage when feed is scarce?" I become rather impatient, and I don't care a week or two than turn my stock upon the pasture too early. I have found it a good plan to let the stock on a few acres of clover pasture only until the rest gets a good start supplementing the pasture with as much concentrated feeds as is required to keep the cows in good condition. I become rather impatient, and I don't care a week or two than turn my stock upon the pasture too early. I have found it a good plan to let the stock on a few acres of clover pasture only until the rest gets a good start supplementing the pasture with as much concentrated feeds as is required to keep the cows in good condition.

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