

Our Feeders' Corner.

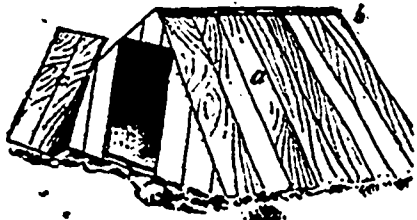
STARTING YOUNG STOCK RIGHT.

It is the usual practice to feed young cattle that which "would" not finish steers or feed milking cows; anything is good enough for them. This is a most short-sighted policy. At no time will stock pay for generous care better than while young. They will then not only give a better return in gain or weight for the amount of food consumed, but a young animal that has been in any degree stunted can never, under any circumstances, be made to pay for feeding.

During the first 18 mos of the young steer's life, the greatest growth and gain in weight is attained where generous care is given. At this stage the organs of assimilation are in the most active state, therefore they utilize more of the nutritive properties of the food consumed. By this the skillful feeder accounts for the fact that at this age from one-quarter to one-third less feed is required to produce a given weight of gain in flesh.

The nutritive and easily digested properties of roots, including turnips, beets and mangolds, are no better exemplified than in young calves. By a little care and patience they can be taught to eat roots and at from 3 to 6 mos they will consume as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ bu or 30 lbs daily, and in return gain very fast in weight. By giving them skim milk in which $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of linseed meal is fed, together with 2 lbs of bran and oats, equal parts, and this mixed with cut straw, dampened and fed six hours after, will give better results. On the above ration, including the roots, calves should gain 2 lbs daily.—[Frank R. Shore, Middlesex Co, Ont.]

This House for a Brood Sow will require about 150 ft lumber. Take eight boards, a, 1x12 in and 12 ft long, for each side. The roof boards, b, are of



HOUSE FOR A BROOD SOW.

2x4 and 12 ft long. Board both ends up tight, cutting a door, c, in south end. Make the door so it will fit tight in case of rain, wind or cold. Such a house can be easily moved to wherever wanted. The sow cannot lie on her pigs easily as they can crowd in at the corners. During winter, if very cold at farrowing time, hang a lantern in the peak. I have made 13 of these houses and they are just right.—[C. A. Saxby, Jackson Co, Mo.]

A Pig Weighing 100 Lbs Requires 1 lb corn meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wheat middlings to keep it alive without gain or loss. Of the same feed, 3 lbs p day will make 1 lb pork, and if the grain costs \$20 p ton, the pork will cost 40¢ p lb. If the pig eats 6 lbs p day, he will gain 2 lbs at a cost of 2¢ p lb. At the Wis. exper sta, a hog weighing 500 lbs needed 5 lbs of grain feed to keep him alive, and 8 lbs to increase his weight 1 lb a day. This would make a pound of pork cost 8¢. This shows the economy of killing hogs before they weigh 300 lbs.

Worms in Pigs—Give each pig from 3 to 6 mos old $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fluid extract of spigelia and senna every four hours until it purges. Pigs 6 weeks to 3 mos old one-half the above quantity.

Value of Milk for Feeding—There is practically no difference in the feeding value of skim milk, buttermilk, or whey, when all three are fed in prime condition, except that skim milk will be richer or poorer according to the care taken in removing the butter fat. Five pounds of skim milk per head a day is an economical allowance in fattening swine over 100 lbs in weight when mixed grains are fed. Where corn was fed, as at the Wis. exper sta, the best returns were secured with not more than 3 lbs milk to each pound of meal. Prof. Robertson of Ont has found that 1 lb

of mixed peas, barley and rye is equivalent to $\frac{5}{8}$ lbs of skim milk.

Condition Powder—E. S. wants a prescription for a condition powder. Mix 4 oz sulphate iron, 4 oz nitrate potassium and 2 oz nux vomica. Divide this into 24 doses and give one every night in the following mash: Boil one tea-cupful of flaxseed into a pulp and while it is hot pour it on one-half a pail of bran and make a mash of it. The above is for one horse. This will improve the condition of the animal and cure skin disease.

Barb Wire Cut—C. G.'s horse was cut on its hock joint by a wire fence and the joint remains large. Mix cantharides 4 gr with lard 2 oz. Rub a little on the joint once every third week and continue it for several months. Keep the joint tied up for the first day and night. If it makes the part sore, wash it off 24 hours after rubbing it on.

To Tan Belgian Hare Pelts, as soon as the hide is taken off the hare, salt thoroughly, being careful to rub the salt well out into the edges of the hide, then fold by turning in the edges to the flesh side. Wrap loosely in paper and lay in a dry, cool place for three days. Then unfold and shake off the salt and cover with pulverized alum; fold same as before and leave two days. Then spread skin on a board and rub off the particles of flesh with a block of wood. Then sprinkle a little starch on the skin, rub until quite dry, and the job is finished.—[R. G. Thompson, Cal.]

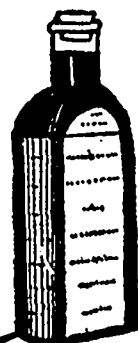
JOTTINGS FROM THE FARMERS.

More horses are ruined by the lack of care of the feet when they are young than from almost any other cause. The pedal or cannon bones of the horse's foot must be properly adjusted at all times, so that the weight will fall as nature designed it. If the toe is allowed to grow long, it turns the foot up, lifts the cannon bone back, and brings a severe strain upon the tendon and the navicular bone. It is a very simple matter to obviate any difficulty of this sort, if once a month the foal's foot is trimmed to its natural position, and that course be steadily adhered to until the time comes to shoe him.—[W. B. Dickerman, New York city.]

I have raised corn for 30 yrs. I was taught in picking seed corn to nub both ends of ears and plant the middle of the ear. This I am satisfied is radically wrong. My experience has taught me that it will produce non-eared stalks. I raise the little white Willis corn, which I believe is one of the best varieties. It is the surest crop on all kinds of soil that I have ever tried. For 10 years past at gathering time I take my sacks and go to the best grown corn and pick seed off the stalks where two good ears have grown. Take the top ear and sometimes both ears. I never nub either end, but plant the whole ear. Since I began planting this kind of seed corn I have had no cornless stalks.—[Josiah Pierce, Ballard Co, Ky.]

California—Climatic conditions in Kern Co very favorable; fall rains began early and continued at frequent intervals. Fall and winter feed made rapid growth; stock on the ranges are doing well. Farmers are already plowing and sowing wheat and barley. The prices of hay and grain are low and the market weak; those who sold early are fortunate. It is thought by many that the two dry years will be succeeded by plenty of wet. Damage to late raisins and prunes is considerable, though no one is inclined to grumble at the welcome rain. Fruit has about all passed out of first hands and is well on the road to consumption; prices have been quite satisfactory.—Humboldt Co, the northwest county of the state, has a mild climate and an average temperature of 65 to 70 degrees, 30 being a maximum. It is the leading dairy county of the state, producing more butter for the San Francisco market than all other counties of the state. Lumbering, raising fruits, vegetables, beef and pork, and wool production are other lines of profitable industry. Crops were good last year, sales quick and prices satisfactory. Valley soils are of loamy sediment 15 ft deep. Mountains are covered with coast redwoods, which find a ready market in nearly all foreign countries. The federal govern-

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met. appropriation of nearly \$2,000,000 will soon be used to admit all large ocean vessels doing business with foreign countries. Apples, pears and prunes are immense; apples sell at 50¢ to \$1.25 p 50 lbs, pears 75¢ to 1.25, dried prunes 5 to 6¢, butter 25 to 30¢, eggs 25 to 40¢, wool 15¢ p lb, lumber has advanced over 150% prices \$3 to 4 p M and the quantity cut last year was nearly double the year before. Millions of red-wood shingles find a market at \$1 to 1.20 p M. Beef and cows advanced, beef to 7 and 8¢, cows 30 to 40. Clover does poorly; alfalfa much better. Grubs and borers in clover cause considerable trouble. There is no irrigation practiced, being near the ocean. Hill lands

are good for summer ranges. Ede river valley is 5 to 12 miles wide and 25 to 30 long, in which farming is very profitable. Rivers and streams abound with salmon, the hills and mountains with deer, bear, elk and other game. Ducks and geese are quite plentiful.

The foresters of the federal dept of agri are to be given charge of the national forest reservations in the west. This is as it should be, for the forest reservations should be cared for skillfully with an eye for the future. They can and probably will be made a source of government revenue, just as the public forests of France, Switzerland and other countries have been made.