

in it from twelve to twenty-four hours. The millions of undesirable bacteria from dirt, manure and slime lodged in the separator bowl spoil all the milk, to a greater or lesser degree, that passes through the machine."

Building Wire Fence.

Every farmer has seen any amount of barb wire fence so poorly constructed that it becomes a nuisance, rather than a fence that will turn stock. Much of the wire netting fence that is being so extensively used at present, is often so carelessly put up that it presents an unsightly appearance to the passer by and does not serve its purpose one half as well as where it is properly used.

One of the most common errors in making wire fence is in not setting good, substantial corner posts. When the corner posts loosen, the whole fence is a failure, hence the necessity of taking great care in using good, heavy, long corner posts and then setting them very substantially. Nothing less than eight-inch posts, eight feet long, should be used for this purpose. These are set in the ground about three and one-half feet deep; dig the hole three feet across and fill in around with alternate layers of stone and earth well pounded down. It would be better still to fill the hole with stone and cement made into a very thin mortar. This would soon harden and make a perfect job, and with cement at present prices it would not be very expensive either. A post so set would last a life-time nearly, and would be as secure as a tree.

With these substantial corners it is an easy matter to erect a fence that will not only look right, but be right. The top wire should always be tightened first in using barb wire, as the lower wire should be the tightest, and the wire stretched last is invariably the one that has the most tension. In using wire netting fence, the posts should be of sufficient length to admit of a barb wire being put above so that stock will not reach over and sag the fence. Do not stretch this wire so tightly as to allow the netting to sag. Where the netting fence is used, it would be decidedly preferable to have the posts set the fall before and stretch the netting in the spring on a warm day before the ground thaws out, when every post stands as solid as a tree; but where this is not done, the next best thing is to set the corner posts doubly secure. Try setting a few corners as suggested, when you make that new fence, even if it does take an hour to set a post; you will be better pleased with the job.

Horses.

Oats is the ideal summer grain feed.

Be careful about putting strange horses into barn stalls where your own horses are kept. Pink-eye, influenza, glanders and other contagious horse diseases are very prevalent at this time of year.

Keeping the horses in good condition is time and money well spent. Many a pound of grain and forage for winter feed depends on the condition of your horse power right now. Curry well, feed well, rest well, and work well.

If there are three or four colts on the farm a colt creep is an excellent device. Surround a feeding box, somewhere in the shade if possible, with a fence just high enough to let the colts in and keep the mares out. Keep in the feed box salt and good clean oats. The colts will soon learn to take advantage of the extra feed. Young colts will not overfeed.

See that the colt gets enough milk from its dam. Some mares don't give sufficient nourishment unless given extra grain feed. To insure the well being of the colt give the mother this extra feed or else feed the colt extra milk. Skim milk makes good feed in the hands of a

careful feeder. But too much of it upsets digestion and does the colt more harm than good. Start feeding a very small amount and increase gradually as the colt seems to thrive upon it. No specific rules can be laid down as each colt differs in its requirements.

Cribbing Horses.

A subscriber writes:—

"I would like to ask whether there is any effective way of curing a colt two years old of the habit of crib-biting."

Crib-biting is a bad habit, sometimes learned from other horses, but usually caused by defective teeth; the horse bites at the manger or fence for the purpose of relieving the pain. Colts that have been raised by hand sometimes learn it through the habit of wind-sucking. Wind-sucking and crib-biting are two different habits, but are often associated together. In the case of this colt he will probably go out to pasture in a short time and is very likely to forget the habit before taken up in the fall. In the case of an older horse, smearing the manger with bitter drugs, such as aloes, is helpful; also covering the front of the manger with tin or sheet-iron to prevent the horse from getting hold. In some cases a roller is put in the front of the manger so that when the horse takes hold of it the teeth will slip. A good plan where horses are confined in stalls is to put them in a box stall without any feed box; feed the hay on the floor and feed the grain out of a box or bucket, removing it immediately after the horse has finished eating. In confirmed cases the only thing to do is to use a wire muzzle, removing it only for them to eat.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

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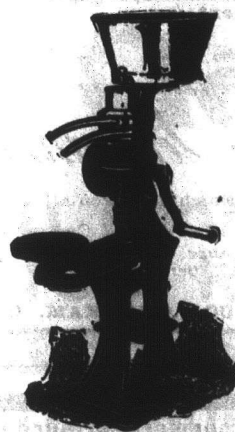
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