

## Live Stock Interests.

### ABOUT SOILING CROPS.

Cowpeas will not make an entirely satisfactory soiling crop. The plant is not relished as generally by stock as are some other plants. As a plant for plowing under, it ranks very high, and will add much fertility to the soil, but cattle, pigs nor sheep in my experience eat it green with a relish. I would suggest C. A. S. planting oats and peas, instead, as early in spring as possible, drilling in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bu oats and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bu Canada field peas per acre. Drill the peas in first, say 2 in deep, as wheat is drilled, and then cross drill the oats over these. One may wait a few days after planting the peas before sowing the oats, as the peas are slower about developing. I should plant only a small area at a time, putting in at intervals of 10 days each, for two or three seedings. Be sure that the land is well prepared by first-class plowing and fitting. One may begin to cut and feed the crop green as often as desired. If any is left for hay, cut just before the pea pods begin to shell. This makes a food very much relished by cattle and sheep.

Cowpeas may be planted in early May after the ground gets good and warm, drilling in about 1 bu seed p a. The Whippoorwill and Black Eye are good varieties. Have the soil well pulverized. If planning to turn under, plow in the fall before frost. Millet has been fed some to horses, but not with entire satisfaction. Cases are on record, especially in N D, where millet has caused kidney trouble with horses it has been fed to. If not ripened too much, however, the danger is not serious. Yet from time to time complaints are made against millet as a food for horses. Oats and peas are far better and when cured make a strictly first-class hay.—[Director C. S. Plumb, Ind Exper Sta.

### TETHERING ANIMALS.

The plan herewith will not allow of an animal becoming entangled as in using a rope attached to a peg. Take a pole, a, 30 ft in length and near the



A 60-FT ANIMAL TETHER.

large end bore a suitable sized hole say  $\frac{3}{4}$  in, through the pole. Place an iron ring, c, on pole large enough to slip along from end to end. Drive an iron pin, b, about 18 to 24 in long, through hole in pole and into ground, so as to permit it to revolve in a circle around pin, the small end of the pole being supported by an old wheel, d, from cutter bar of a mower, an old plow wheel, or in the case of these not being easily procured, a wooden one cut from a piece of plank. Use a halter chain to secure animal to ring on pole, having it of a length which will not allow animal to step over pole with its rear feet. This easily constructed device will certainly be found of much benefit to the suburbanite who wishes to tether a horse or cow in a manner to admit of its having all the range of feed possible, and so as to be perfectly secure and require no attention.—[J. G. Allshouse, Armstrong Co, Pa.

### MAKING UP A RATION.

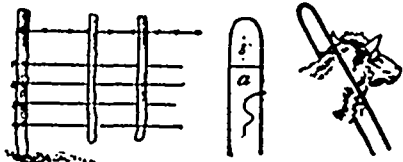
F. J. W. of Mont wants to know if a mixture of chopped alfalfa hay three parts, corn or wheat one part and roots, potatoes or rutabagas one part, cooked and thoroughly mixed, would be a suitable ration for pigs from the time they are weaned until seven or eight months old. How would they thrive on such a ration compared to feeding on unthreshed ripe peas in the vines?

I would question the use of such a large per cent of alfalfa hay. No doubt these parts are intended to be pounds, not bulk. Corn is not to be obtained where F. J. W. lives. Wheat, barley and oats will make a fine ground feed. If roots are available, I would suggest sugar beets in preference to rutabagas. Again, it would be necessary to feed dry hay for eight months in the year.

Your pigs would naturally be weaned about May 15 or June 1. In case of fall pigs, about Feb. 1, so in either case growing alfalfa hay would be available for a large part of the feeding period. This of course is much better than the hay, even if cooked.

Once swine are on alfalfa fields, 3 lbs per day of either of these grains, wheat or barley, on the average, fed to young swine, would keep them growing in fine shape. I consider nothing better than ripe peas for swine, and if I were going to feed them in the vine, it would be before the mature stage. One cannot afford to feed ripe peas in the straw. The straw is too valuable.—[Director S. M. Emery, Mont Exper Sta.

A Cheap Fence for cattle, horses and sheep, with posts far apart. Take up all slack wire by placing pickets between each post as the wire gets loose.



Four or six No 12 smooth wire below with a barb wire as a rider on top will make a strong fence. For grazing sheep, put on a poke with cross wire fastened 8 in below the top, and another 7 in lower down. With a poke of this kind, sheep cannot get through a wire fence and will not tear their wool.—[S. Doll, Marion Co, Ill.

Shearing was begun March 25, an unusually early date, at Pendleton, Ore. Unusually warm weather during March has made it necessary to remove the wool from many sheep, even before lambing. Conditions of both sheep and range are most excellent and a heavy clip is expected. Fat mutton sheep of 100 lbs weight are selling at \$5 each.

Crimson Clover Sowed with Cowpeas would hardly be likely to succeed in N J, owing to the fact that the cowpeas would so shade the clover as to prevent growth. It has been tried at the N J exper sta and was not successful on this account. The growth of peas, however, was heavy—a thinner seedling and a light crop would naturally be less injurious in this respect. Cowpeas may be seeded as soon as desired after danger of frost is past.—[Director E. B. Voorhees.

Chickens Beat Hogs—You can always sell poultry at from 5 to 9c per lb, while pork is worth only 3c or a little more. The egg basket is always a reliable profit when well filled.—[J. Wright, Mich.

Brains are of as much value as muscle, and as farm literature is practical, it should be read. Much hard work is done on the farm where a little head work would evolve an easier way. Men who have been dairying 20 years and who "know it all and have nothing to learn" are not doing as well as others. In Minn. three years ago, I took a trip through the country, to see how results were accomplished. I found men who were equally situated as to soil, climate, etc, receiving all the way from \$12 to 60 apiece from their cows for the year. The 60 man mixed brains and received five times as much money for the same amount of work. One Irishman whose success some attributed to "luck," told me that he "made dollars thinking where he made one by work."—[Hon C. L. Smith, Minn.

Sucking Prevented—Put a strap around the cow's body just behind the shoulders and a halter on her head. Fix a pole from the strap on the body to the side of halter. This will prevent her from sucking, but not from feeding.

The Sharp Upturn in Hogs carried the market to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c before there was any reaction. Receipts have been running much lighter, this stimulating packers to buy freely, particularly as provisions have scored a substantial advance, and a good home and foreign trade in pork product is enjoyed.

Cattle Movement Liberal—Chicago receipts for three months showed a gain of 60,000 over last year, and this fact has had its influence on prices.

Cattle are relatively less firm than any other branch of the live stock trade.

The April Break in Butter—Following a period of unusually high prices for the time of year, the first week in April brought a sharp decline of 2¢3c p lb. With some accumulation of stock at the big distributing points such as N Y and Chicago, and with good pasture near at hand, the trade has bought very conservatively.

Wool Less Firm—Prices have sagged a couple of cents, due to more cautious buying. The general situation is without important change, but prices are so much higher than those long ruling that mill owners claim a reaction is due.

Eggs for Coolers—Dealers have purchased freely the last two weeks, yet ice-houses are not all full. Early April found prices in country and city higher than is often the case this time of year.

Rotting Barnyard Manure—The neglect in the use of barnyard manure in some sections has been largely due to the difficulty experienced in rotting it when plowed under, owing to the dry condition of the soil. Very often manure when placed in the ground is more of a detriment than a help to the crops for a year or two. Experiments are being made by the Neb exp sta to as-

certain what advantage may be derived from applying water to the manure heap from time to time in order to maintain a proper degree of moisture to properly promote decomposition, and then apply the manure to the soil in a well-rotted condition. The results show a much better condition than when left untreated.

The Warfield strawberry is regarded by the manager of the Grand Rapids (Mich) cannery as the best variety for canning.

Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass, has just provided a four-year course of study in landscape architecture, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in landscape architecture.

There is no remedy for corn smut, says the Kan exper sta.

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When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove it to you are pain or dull ache in the back, plenty of ambition but no strength, sediment in the urine after standing twenty-four hours, scanty supply with scalding irritation in passing it, may be obliged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. Catarrh of the bladder, gravel, excess of uric acid, you may feel as though you have heart trouble. Rheumatism, bloating, dark circles under the eyes, weak stomach, poor digestion are unmistakable evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention.

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