POOR DOCUMENT

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HINTS THAT WILL HELP THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER TO CONDUCT HIS FARM SUCCESSFULLY.

CIDER MAKING.

The lenefits of Filtering-How to Make Sarrel or Bag Filters.

Clder is greatly improved by filtering as soon as it comes from the mill. The more perfectly the particles of apes are removed the Better will be the der and the vinegar to be made from it. Filters of cloth with small meshes are good and remove the larger parties, but if the very best results are anted a charcoal filter is necessary. This can be quite easily made from an ordinary cider or whisky barrel.

Remove one head and make of it a false bottom two inches above the other head. On the false bottom nan strips of hard wood. Between these

strips bore holes. Have a faucet near the bottom of the barrel. Above the Talse bottom place three inches of charcoal broken to the size of birdshot, first daying down a piece of coarse cloth. On top of this charcoal put another layer of cloth and four or five inches of an, well washed wheat or rye straw. Above the straw put a circular, hard wood grating with openings an inch or so square. Fasten this in place.

Turn water into the barrel and keep It running through until it issues entirely tasteless. When this is accomplished, the filter is ready for use. Of

course the filter will become clogged, when it must be recharged. When properly filtered, the cider will be free from albuminous and mucilaginous material and will keep much better than when not treated.

In a small way a bag of heavy canton flannel may be hung over a tub and the liquid filtered through this. By lining this bag with paper pulp the openings in the cloth can be so comclosed that nothing but the pure liquid will get through, concludes American Agriculturist.

*--Marketing Water. The most successful farmers we know are those who are marketing the most water. In selling milk 87 per cent is water and butter 79 per cent. If it is garden vegetables we are producing, we sell in asparagus 49 per cent water, cabbage 90 per cent, lettuce 931/2 per cent and potatoes 89 per cent. Or if fruit is our surplus crop, apples



The illustration shows what I consider a first rate covering for tanks during winter weather, says C. P. Reynolds in The American Agriculturist. The stockman or farmer who uses this once over his outdoor tanks will not do thing but the most friendly relations without it thereafter. The one shown is 18 feet long and 5 feet wide. It is mit my own judgment to put on any probably twice as long as the average farmer would actually need. A shed ten feet long, with two openings, would answer the purpose of some, while

many would have no trouble in water-

TANK COVERING WITH DOOR UP. ing their stock at one sufficiently large to accommodate a single opening nice-

The shed is erected against the stone basement of the barn. This has the advantage of giving warmth in winter and protection from the sun in hot weather, besides being built much cheaper, as no siding is required for

Roots as a Stock Food.

in themselves, but when fed in connec

tion with grain their value is inestima-

idly and the meat is more tender and

by farmers for not growing roots is

that they have no place for storing

them. Roots of all kinds can be stored

in pits, and, if constructed with a

board roof and covered with earth or

coarse manure, they can be entered at

almost any time during the winter.

Farm stock relishes a change of diet,

and a judicious feeding of either of

Silo and Silage Corn.

the rear. The openings in front are 3 feet by 40 inches, separated by faced studding. The siding in front and below the openings extends up about two reaching the water. The openings in front are protected by trapdoors on the inside which may be dropped down

over the openings during bad weather. In the illustration the doors are fastened up against the ceiling or roof so they do not show. One loses a great part of the value of these tank sheds if he does not put in doors of some kind so that the bouse can be shut up tight during stormy winter weather. The width will depend considerably on the width of the tank. On the avercarry 84 per cent water, peaches 90 age I should say that a tank shelter

A WORD FOR THE SILO. MOTHER AND SON.

Farmer

There are always kickers against the silo. They are two legged kickers, says a correspondent of The National Stockman. I never have had a cow or steer or horse or mule or hog to be on anywith my silos, and while I do not perairs of infallibility I have some cows that in their likes and dislikes are so well established and I feel so much justification for my faith in their relia?lity that I never think of making an appeal from their judgment. I care not from where the wise men come, from the east or west, to tell me the silo is a fad; that silage is sauerkraut; that it is partly spoiled; that it is unwhole some and will decay the cow's teeth and eat out her internal economy; that not only the taste of it, but the smell of it, is death to horses: that there is nothing in it that the dried fodder does not contain but water, and that I am handling so many tons of that liquid that could be cheaply added in the winter. And when they have hurled enough figures and statistics and testimonials at me to overwhelm even a stronger man than I am I simply refer the whole matter to the cows, and they always

vote in the affirmative. When we shall arrive at a proper appreciation of the possibilities of the silo not only as an adjunct of the dairy, but as a supplement to the farm as well, then we will understand that we were wise in holding fast to the silo

faith, and the kicker-otherwise. Then the inside fences will go, and feet. This gives ample space, so that nearly all stock will have no trouble in farmable land, will be a memory of the past. Then the product of 25 acres will keep the 25 cows more comfortably and profitably than the 100 acres do now, and there will be 75 acres to devote to other lines of agriculture or to growing the protein for the dairy to the wholesome cutting down of the feed and fertilizer bills.

Then the progressive farmer will not sigh to own all the land joining him, but rather regret that he already has more than he can farm as it should be done.

the way. So

FATTENING CATTLE. Its Virtues Extelled by a Progressive Iwo Handsome Specimens of the Guernsey Breed.

The Guernsey cow Dolly's Ada, 9289, and her bull calf, Rufus of Homesteads. 6905, whose portraits are reprinted from Hoard's Dairyman, are members of Old Homestead herd, property of L. V. Axtell, Perry, O.

Dolly's Ada dropped the bull calf by her side April 26, 1900. One day in May she gave 46 pounds of milk testing 5 2-10 per cent fat-2 86-100 nds butter-and in one week gave 19 34-100 pounds butter on grass alone. From present indication Dolly's Ada will make about 600 pounds of butter for the year. She would undoubted



GUERNSEY COW AND CALF. ly have considerably exceeded this

amount had she been kept at home on the farm under natural conditions. But a campaign of nearly ten weeks at the state fairs considerably reduced her flow of milk.

This campaign was not without profit, however, as Dolly's Ada won two first and three second state fair prizes in the aged cow competition in 1900. Her bull calf won one first and two sec-

After Mowing Grass,

Proper treatment is very important after mowing grass. Some grass is cut too closely, and then the hayrake is so set as to dig into the turf, dislodging sets or stools that may not recover if a dry spell comes. If the horserake teeth do not scratch the ground, it will not injure the sod. As to cutting or feeding the after-

math, Colonel James Ward of New York state says: "Mowing is worse than grazing.

However, it is possible to have too much of a good thing. There may be such a heavy aftergrowth that it is in

waste green material can be run

through the feed cutter and placed one

or two feet deep on top of the silage'

Silo and Ensilage.

IFFERE

Plenty of Good Water Should Be

Kept In Easy Reach. The successful feeder knows the value of having good water within easy reach of his cattle. When steers are doing their best, they acquire a disease which we may call laziness, and therefore it is very essential that water be near at hand at all times. If not, they will endure the pain of thirst for some time rather than move about much to

uench it. If water is handy, they will drink from three to five times daily, while on the other hand if it is necessary to slip down a steep creek bank and wade in the mud in order to get to the water's edge they will drink only once or twice daily and of course all they can hold each time. Probably no bad effects would be noticed, yet the best results are not to be expected when such conditions exist.

Tanks are used by most stockmen, nd in this way water is brought within easy reach of the cattle. Yet during the winter months it is no little chore to keep the ice broken so they may lrink when they are thirsty. Besides, it is clear to all that an animal cannot make the best gains when it must push away the pieces of ice in order to get a sip of the freezing water and after having just partially quenched its thirst stand shivering in the wind.

Here again the fattening steer will not drink the required amount of water o produce the best results, because the water is too cold, it is not palatable it makes the teeth ache, chills the animal and retards digesteen for a time. There is no better investment for a nan who intends to feed cattle during the winter than to buy a tank heater. These beaters have been used success fully and with good results at the Kansas State Agricultural college. One will be all that is needed in a tank large enough to water from 40 to 60 L rad of attle.

RAISING THRIFTY LAMBS.

Much Depends on Care Given Ewes During the Winter.

white pigs, which, as you will see by No small part of the success in raissome correspondence we are mailing, ing lambs depends upon the care given caused quite a sensation at our last | Farm Journal. the ewes during the winter. It is much show." growth will cause a field to be smothlamb that is of good size and vigorous ered by the ice in winter. The grass when dropped than one that has been under the heavy matting or aftermath stunted before birth and that has to keeps alive all winter and requires overcome the weakness if not disease some air. If there is a coating of ice that it may inherit from a parent that is weakened either by scanty feeding over it, it seems to be killed to some or by overfeeding and getting too fat. extent by suffocation. Usually, how-Give the ewe enough to eat, but let it ever, in the spring grass starts much be of such a character as to build up earlier when thus protected and is in better condition than that which is left her frame and that of the young she is carrying and not to fatten her, says tralia and has been also proved as conan experienced sheep raiser. For this clusively to be without foundation as purpose we always wanted clover hay or the best early cut fine hay we had in this country. SILOANd and a supply of roots, for which purpose we found none that we could proluce easier or cheaper than the flat turnip, and we knew of none that served Not So Good For Them as For the our purpose better. We also gave the Ensilage has long since passed the ewes a chance to take a run in the field Cornstalks should be cut into about experimental stage, says C. D. Smead every day when it was not raining or inch lengths. The finer the cut the snowing too hard. Thus they were in The National Stockman. As a horse more compact the silage, says Breedfirm of flesh, muscular and neither fat food it is not as good as for other anier's Gazette. As the silo fills with the nor lean, and they would supply milk mals, neither are green corn and cornfresh cut corn, ears and all, the matestalks a food that all horses can eat for the lambs even when they had rial should be spread evenly and caretwins! argely without being made sick. But fed in small quantities to 49 out of 50 horses once or twice daily they do fully tramped next the walls. One may The lambs were dropped strong, and fill the silo in three or four days or they gained rapidly. The ewes had a well upon it with other food of a dry be two or three weeks conducting little grain every day in winter, either the operation. The slower it is filled bran or oats, and if we chose to give a nature Good silage is corn cut in a glazed the more material can be got into it. little corn fodder, cut up instead of the A practical silo should not be less than state and well kept in a silo. The ferhay, or if we thought our hay was not mentation that it undergoes in the silo 18 feet in diameter and should be from quite as good as usual, a little corn 's practically the same that dry food 24 to 30 feet deep. As silo filling nears went with the oats or cornmeal with ompletion let the material settle and the bran, say about one-third part. We undergoes after entering the stomach of an animal. The silage that some call add more so as to have it well filled. used to like to make such a change The covering may consist of the cut sauerkraut is simply food so far diwhen there was very cold weather, as corn forage material itself, or of nugested. This is good silage I am speakthey not only would eat the coarse merous other substances about the fodder better then, but would bear the ing of. Poor silage is poor food when it is farm. Marsh grass, weeds or other more heating grain.

Refutation of the Claim That They Blister In the Sun.

YORKSHIRE WHITES.

When a certain breed of stock in greater part of half a century is unfairly criticised by those who are interested in animals of another breed, one is apt to reply somewhat warmly, writes an Englishman in Live Stock Journal. Perhaps I have been guilty of this natural weakness in contraverting the assertions of those who have without any sufficient knowledge of

posed to the sun.



YORKSHIRE WHITE BOAR. experienced breeder of black pigs in

South Australia was writing to me asking me to ship to him and his sons a number of large white pigs, since he had proved the Yorkshires to be better in form, in quality of meat and in prolificacy than the Berkshires and Poland-Chinas which he had bred and successfully exhibited for many years and the large blacks which were imported last year. He then proceeds: "The great outcry against white pigs here is that they will blister with our hot sun but these Yorkshires we have been keeping for some years have stood the sun as well as the Berkshires and the Poland-Chinas. We have also been mating a large number of Berkshire sows with the Yorkshire boars and in all cases have had perfectly

SILAGE FOR HORSES.

Other Farm Animals.

extent of making almost corn whisky

would had they been poisoned upon al-

Concerning Calf Castration

ever, this extreme age of castration

would not be advisable if dehorning is

not to be practiced. I do not advocate

ry that the calf acquires a more vigor-

ous and robust constitution, grows a

shorter leg, a shorter neck, a stronger

jaw, is capable of crushing corn better

I would not cut the end from the

scrotum, but split the end of each pock-

While this operation is in nowise dan-

gerous, it should be done with care and

Profits In Sheep.

appression and a second a second as a second

an ideal feeding steer.

cleanliness.

quantity of it.

WHEN THE BEES SWARM. How to Hive Them With a Basket.

The Queen Trap a Neat Affair. If the cluster is low, it is easy to

which one has been interested for the hive a swarm of bees. Slip a basket right up under the cluster and jar the limb. If the bees have clustered high up in a tree, get a pole long enough to reach them and fasten the basket to the end of it. A common peach basket will do very well. When you have the basket right up under the cluster, give the pole a sharp jerk upward, which the subject declared that the skins of | motion will jar the limb, and the bees Yorkshire white pigs blister when ex- will drop into the basket. Have the hive under the tree and dump the bees It is somewhat curious that at the very time my letters refuting this al-like an army. The hives should be legation made by the apologists for the | raised an inch or two in front to give them air. The bees will commence to give a contented hum, and if there are any remaining on the tree they will hear it and join the rest. In the evening the hive can be carried to the loca-

tion where it is to remain. Sometimes a swarm will cluster on the trunk of a tree or wall; then it will be necessary to use a brush to get them into the basket. The ringing of bells and beating of pans and all such notions are of no avail. A first swarm will most always settle. I have never yet seen it to miss, provided the queen was with them, and if the queen is not with them they will most surely return to their hive. Sometimes a swarm will hang on a tree all day, and then again they may depart in a little while. It is better to hive them within a half hour after they have issued if possible. Still a better way is to have queen traps on the hive to catch the queen. With the queen traps it is a delight to hive swarms. When the swarm issues, the queen cages herself and cannot leave with the bees. The swarm will cluster on some tree, when the apiarist can replace the old hive with an empty one and place the trap with the queen in front of the new hive on the old stand. The bees will remain from 10 to 20 minutes, when they will return and enter the new hive. The apiarist can then release the queen, and she will run in with the swarm, and the hiving is done, says F. G. Herman '

DEVICE FOR DRAWING HAY.



and strawberries 91. We do not know should be built from 2 feet to 30 inches of any way in which water can be wider than the tank. This will leave a utilized better than in big watermelfoot or more on either side, so there will be sufficient room for packing the ons, and when a man can realize \$200 \$300 an acre on this crop he is sides without any trouble. and to make money if he pushes his business. Grain eats up fertility very

J. H. Bowerman, writing in The fast. When a crop is grown, even if the surplus products on the farm are fed and manure is saved, a grain farm-'American Agriculturist, says: A writer, commenting upon the value of roots er must carefully fertilize his land if for feeding stock. remarked that "in this country, where corn is so cheap, he maintains its fertility. If any sort it does not pay to raise roots for feedof change is contemplated in farm ing." This may apply to fattening management, try and work in as much water in the products as possible.-Denver Field and Farm. stock in the great west, but I doubt if it does among the smaller farmers of the middle and eastern states. Beets 1. 1 1 1.

Uncapping Honey." 'A German journal describes the following apparatus for uncapping honey: 'A strong tin dish 20 inches long, 12 inches wide and 6 inches high has resting in it, supported at proper distance ottom, a piece of wire cloth with meshes five to the inch. On this resta



UNCAPPING APPARATUS.

a sort of roof of the same wire cloth, the two sides of the roof allowing two operators to uncap at the same time. The slanting surface of the roof allows the combs to rest with little or no holding, and all the honey that drips is caught in the pan below. Of course the size could be varied according to the size of combs used.

Hervesting Sugar Beets. By the first part of October sugar fourth the amount of grain. beets are ready to harvest, the first planting generally a few weeks earlier. **Professor I. P. Roberts of the Cornell** But as the beets increase in tonnage mostly in September and the first part of October the harvesting with full force should not be started before the middle of October, according to instructions of one of the beet sugar comtwo horse puller which loosens the beets but leaves them in the ground. After this the beets have to be pulled by hand and topped with a corn knife at the base of the bottom leaf and can then be shipped to the foctour lear and can at the field and shipped later, after the beet growers have finished their other soils soon after plowing.

farm work.

'Agricultural Brevities. In all the earlier stages of growth of apart depends on the variety planted. orn the greater share of the protein is As soon as you can see the rows start found in the leaves, and even when the corn is ripe enough to cut but little over half of it is found in the ears. This fact calls attention to the neces Bity of carefully housing and preserv ing the fodder.

A good hop crop is expected in western New York, and satisfactory prices everywhere, with a generally lighter crop than last season.

The Long Island farmers now talk of rest after feeding. return to raising beef cattle, which ars ago was a profitable occupation. er to breed good horses. It is believed that there will be good profit in local stock raising for market, and the farms will also be enriched. 'A variety of tomate recently coming to note among Long Island truck growers is the Quarter Century, which by weather, hot, wet or dry. is on the order of the popular Acme. Its vines are strong and stocky. The be regarded first in breeding. Truit sets in large clusters and ripens

The Connecticut tobacco crop is calld the largest and best for years. An reported as naturally spotted.

GUTTER FOR COW STABLE. Cheap, Easily Constructed and Keeps

the Barn Clean. A great many cow stables have no manure gutters, and the floors are often in bad condition. It does not cost much to put in a water tight gutter. We have one in an old stable 30 feet long that cost us less than \$4 to complete, writes J. H. Brown in Hoard's unprotected." Dairyman.

We used two inch white oak (season ed) nieces 8 inches wide and made the gutter 16 inches wide and 8 inches deep. The sketch of the end section shows how the pieces were fitted together. or carrots are not great fat producers

We secured 16 and 14 feet stuff and cut them so as to break joints. This made the whole gutter perfectly rigid. ble. Stock fed an occasional ration of The bottom pieces (B) were cut and beets or carrots put on flesh more rapfointed to make a tight fit. For cleats (C) 4 by 4 pieces of hard wood were juicy than when fattened on corn alone. Why farmers do not use more

The side pieces were spiked on, comroots is a mystery, unless it is because of the supposed cost of growing them. mencing at one end and springing the 2 by 8 into line as we went along. The When we reflect that from 500 to heel plank (D) and walk plank (E) were 700 bushels of carrots and from 1.200 laid over one-half inch, so as to form a to 1.600 bushels of mangel wurzels flange, and then spiked down. can be grown per acre and, with im-

The end pieces were fitted in and proved implements, at a cost of but nailed, and the gutter was complete. little more than growing an acre of When soaked up, it was found to be potatoes, it is surprising that so few water tight. It took the writer less are raised. An excuse often advanced



WATER TIGHT MANURE GUTTER

these vegetables in connection with than two hours to make this gutter. grain or dry fodder will show its efand in another hour a trench was dug fects in health and appearance and, I and the gutter fitted in and leveled believe, at a saving of nearly onewith a spirit level.

well. One end of the front edge of the gutter was set 4 feet 8 inches from the stanchion sill and the other about 5 feet 2 inches. This provision was for both long and short cows. The gutter has been in constant use over four years, and not a leak has sprung anywhere in it. We would not take it out and go back to the old filthy floor for

Aside from the heel and walk plank, the floor of this cow stable is entirely of clayey gravel, thoroughly tamped down. No cleaner or drier stable floor can be found anywhere. Yet it cost us very little and is a vast improvement over a cow stable floor with no gutter

the calf cholera, but the white scours have given us trouble at times, says a New York farmer in American Agriculturist. This common difficulty with young calves is both unpleasant and discouraging and, I believe, is preventable in almost every instance by careful feeding. Feeding a young calf three times a day for awhile is an excellent plan. Feed only a small mess. Have it always warm and always measured or weighed. It may pay to test the temperature with the thermometer. Better feed a little under than a little over the capacity of the calf. It is overfeeding that causes the trouble. Never put the grain in the milk, but feed it dry after the calf has drunk.

Cheese should be put in good fitting boxes, the sides of the box being cut down about half an inch lower than the cheese. The weight should be plainly stamped on the box near the seam, and all marks that are to be put on the box should be put on every box

silage material at the surface is always fresh and in good condition.

GIVE THE HOG ROOM.

Animals Crowded In Small Pens mass. Chaffed straw or oat chaff is also excellent. These materials should Make Poor Pork. It is a mistake to suppose that at any be thoroughly wet so as to render

period of a hog's life, from birth to the them heavy and cause them to pack day of slaughter, he is better off without exercise. Many, if not most, of our People are fast learning that good farmers make rail pens not more than seven feet square inside measure and ensilage can only be secured in a first class silo and that a silo made of poor besides, the feed trough put in from four to six hogs. Thus crowded they material or from lumber that warps or twists will always prove disappointing cannot lie down even with comfort, to its owner, says a writer in National and the continued "scrouging" is all Stockman. This is illustrated by the the exercise they get. Hogs that are method of canning fruit. If the can is kept in such pens, necessarily filthy sealed airt.ght, the fruit can be preand nearly always muddy, whether it served all through the winter. But if rains or not, may take on fat rapidly,

the rubber packing is poor or the top but not flesh. The increase in weight is from a disis not screwed on tight, admitting the eased condition of the digestive organs air, the contents "work" and are spoiled. The same thing holds true with a and the organs of elimination which results in deposits of fat, mingled with silo. Unless the walls are impervious scrofulous tubercles and degenerated to both air and moisture one must not glands. We don't want any such expect to keep his ensilage sweet. The cheap structures made of old fence meat. The hog, even up to killing time, should have plenty of fresh air, exerboards should not be called silos. Vescise and room to keep himself clean, sels of this kind have also led many which he will do if afforded an oppormen to reject silage and probably actunity and which he cannot do when counts for the unjust and sweeping confined in a narrow cage like a crimdemnation of it by milk condensainal. The average pigpen is a place of ries. There has never been a food upon torture and should be abolished and is which all kinds of stock thrive so well abolished by all intelligent and humane and which gives such large returns as Indian corn, cut and preserved in a hog raisers. silo in the form of ensilage. As Pro-

Worms In Horses.

fessor Henry says, "Cheap silos are a and is in every way nearer the form of Give two ounces of turpentine in onehalf pint of raw linseed oil at a dose three times a day before feeding for two days, then give one quart of raw et separately; also split the striffen and linseed oil at a dose as a physic. Feed take each testis out clean with cord. 4 quarts of oats at a feed three times a day and 15 pounds of good hay in 24 hours. Put on a muzzle to keep him from eating his bedding.

Pigs Pastured on Rape.

Many experienced and successful Pigs pastured on rape are remarkasheep owners declare that the wool bly healthy. They relish the food, and it seems to keep them in fine condition. alone will pay for the keep of the Hogs need exercise, especially the sheep and that money derived from breeding sows, which should have the the sale of lambs and mutton should be clear gain. Upon such a basis there run of a large dry yard or lot. would seem to be little doubt that the During cold weather hogs should profit from them must be greater than have all the clear water they want at from any other class of stock. 'east twice a day.

1. All and the second

From a newspa which appeared in The Australasian I It Is Easily Made and Comes In Hangathered that great surprise was ex-

dy When Stacking. pressed at the whole of the cross York The cut shows an easily made device shire and Berkshire pigs being perfectfor drawing hay when stacking in the ly white and their evident superiority field, and for those who sun cure their in thrift and growth over the pure bred hay, without pulling shocks apart. it Berkshires and Poland-Chinas. will be found useful, says a writer in From the above it would appear as an exchange. To make it select a 10 though the same parrot cry as to white or 12 foot straight pole three to four pigs not standing the sun as well as the black pigs was to be found in Aus

inches in diameter at one end and tapering at the other end, which is sharpened. Smooth the pole and make an inch hole through it near the large end. Through this hole put a trace chain, drawing it up till the T on chain is close to the underside of the pole. Attach a single tree to the chain just



above the pole by using a ring and two open links. To the other end of the chain attach a short piece of rope. This completes the device. Hitch to it with a horse, drive to a shock of hay, unhitch the singletree from pole and push the small end of the pole under the shock on the ground in the center until the large end comes to the edge of the shock. Put the chain over the top of the shock as near the center as possible and after wrapping it round the pole a few times tie as shown in the moldy or vinegary in its nature. Then illustration. Hitch on and start the it is just like other moldy or sour food horse straight with the pole. As large and will if largely fed produce similar shocks as the horse can draw may be results. There are a few cases on rechandled this way and with a great savord where silage was fermented to the ing of time and labor.

of it. Horses when largely fed upon it Vanquishing the Burdeck One man claims to have freed his premises from burdock burs by keepbecome poisoned the same as they cohol, producing a disease something ing them mowed and cut off all sumlike cerebro spinal meningitis. There mer, never permitting them to form are only two conditions under which leaves. It ended them. Another said silage could cause death of horses. The he put a very little gasoline on each first is the condition of the silage spoplant by the use of a small oil can and ken of, and the second they would every plant to which the oil was aphave had to have been fed a large | plied went the way of all the earth.

Tree Planting.

If the soil is in good condition as to In my judgment no calf should be moisture, cloudy weather is the most castrated under 6 months of age, and favorable for tree planting not only bewhere they are not more than usually cause there is less danger of drying the vigorous and growthy I would allow roots of the trees, but also because them to run the first winter and casthere is less evaporation. A few days trate them about the time they start on of cloudy weather will enable the trees grass in the spring, writes a Kansas to establish themselves almost without grower to The Breeder's Gazette. Howcheck.

News and Notes.

A fine promise for wheat and a genthis method on the theory that it would erally good hay outlook was American be less painful or dangerous to the calf, Agriculturist's summary at the beginfor the reverse is true, but on the theoning of May.

> A miniature Louisiana ricefield, with canal, pumps and thrashing machine, just as found in the Crowley district, is one of the unique features devised for the rice growers' exhibit at Buffalo.

New orange and grape fruit groves are reported as being constantly planted in Florida the past three years, the rock lands of Dade county having proved a pleasant surprise as far as successful orange growing is concerned. Good earth roads are still needed. Drainage by one line of properly laid

tile is recommended by an expert as the best thing in road improvement. A Canadian bee man thinks that instead of working for long tongues the

effort should be to obtain a new clover by crossing red and white or red and

In a few months there will be 42 beet sugar factories in operation in this country, no less than 13 being now in course of erection.

from an inch and a half to two inches of silage will be fed off the top each day. If less than this amount is fed off, trouble may arise from the exposed silage starting to heat and mold. If so much as an inch and a half or

Preventing Scours In Calves We have never been troubled with



It is within the reach of every farm-

Mares bred in the fall will endure good service without injury. A dumb, stupid colt can never be edacated to be a valuable horse.



Boxing Cheeses. Size, form, bone and constitution must Let the heels be cleaned every night. Dirt or filth if allowed to cake causes

sore heels. While horses need good, wholesome experimental crop of Cuban tobacco is food, it should not be all of the fat producing kinds. alike



Horse Notes.

be water tight except at the door. In preparing the ground for corn it should be cultivated in a way that it will not bake down hard. It should be loose and light at the time of planting. I prefer to do the most of the cultivation after planting. I would harrow light at all. Corn needs plenty of sunshine, so I would plant it thinly. The distance

experiment station says: We have nothing more economical or that makes better silage than the tub silo. The staves should be about six inches wide. The edges need not be beveled, but they should be straight. Woven wire many times its cost. makes the best hoops. The silo should

enable Indian corn to yield its greatest benefactions to man.' Feeding Ensilage. One can begin to feed silage from the top of the silo as soon as cutting ceases, or the material may be left until needed in winter time, says Breeder's Gazette. The silo should be arranged to have such diameter that

delusion and a snare, while good ones

two inches is fed off daily, then the



and a spectropper apple acting the second conversions