POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

THE SCRUB COW.

Its Evolution as It Passes Through an Agricultural College - Education That Any Farmer Can Give.

nt experiments undertaken by the Kansas Experiments undertaken by the Kansas Experiment Station to test the value of the ordinary cows when given a kind of treatment that would do justice to their milk-producing powers, have given some wonderful results. The most import-ant feature of these tests was the demonstration that this liberal style of treatment was only able to bring out the best that was possible for those cows by a gradual process. This told first on the cow and in due course on her capacity to make money out of the food with which was provided. Through the she courtesy of Professor D. H. Otis we are now able to give photos of one of the best cows of the lot as came from the hands her scrub



ZACONA ENTERING COLLEGE.

owners, a typical specimen of a farmer's scrub cow, and as she appear-ed after a year's education in an institution where her capacity could be fostered by intelligent manage-ment and skilled feeding. We can-not do better than quote from what Professor Otis has written for The Kansas Farmer on the development of this particular cow:

"We hear a great deal about young men and women going to col-lege, but it is rather seldom that we think about the cow being benefitted by an education. We present our readers this week with cuts of the scrub cow, Zacona. The first is from a photograph taken soon after her arrival on the college grounds. The second, after she had been at college one year. The aver-age Kansas cow is said to produce 90 pounds of butter yearly. An in-vestigation by the Kansas Experi-ment Station of the patrons of one of our leading creamery communic

of our leading creamery communi-ties showed that the average cow of 82 herds produced 123 pounds of

IMPROVEMENT OF HERDS. A Subject the Value of Which Should Hold Highest Rank.

There is no subject more interest ing to agriculturists than the im-provement of the animals on the farm; the study of them in conse-

quence holds the highest rank. We think a report upon this question should be developed in a very precise method. We would consider, first, the im-provement of the herd in general, its interests and its profits. Second, the way to succeed in the

second, the way to succeed in the improvement of the herd. The first question to which the at-tention of the farmer is directed should be the constitution of his herd, and we do not hesitate to say that an incredible number of culti-uators occupy themselves year little vators occupy themselves very little with this question. They consider the animals necessary things. They forget that an animal with many

malities gives to its product the est, and that it costs no more to wish a good animal than a bad . We see every day in the villages the farmer conduct the cow to the bull at his neighbor's, because his stable is convenient or the price of breeding is cheap, although the production be of mixed race and lorable form, in almost all the country the same

apathy appears, and certainly our efforts should be especially directed to persuading those interested that the improvement of the animal is one of the first conditions of a good culture. The form of the animals should be the first consideration, not only because it should be beautiful to the eyes, but because the animal with the best conformation gives the best profit. We should seek to produce the most flesh and the least bone to render the merchandise useful.

An animal badly constructed gives defective prices, and experience demonstrates to the contrary-that when his lines are regular it is al-ways more profitable for the seller and the butcher, when he terminates his career and accounts are settled. It must be admitted, then, that the animal well constructed is advantageous to the breeder, and that greater care in breeding gives inreased profits.

In many cases the milk is the most profitable feature of the farm. The



THE CHICKENS. Poultry Wisdom as to Their Full Care and Feeding-Valuable Remarks

in a flock of young chickens means great loss, for not only is it catching, but it reduces all that take it very much in flesh. If neglected it very much in flesh. If neglected it turns to roup. Nothing can be more discouraging than to find the chick-ens you intended for market grow thin, and the pullets that you wish for winter layers lose their flesh and go back instead of forward. It simply means that a very large portion of the food and care you have be-stowed on them is lost. To avoid

DUKE '97. First prize Buff Plymouth Rock cockerel at the meeting of the American Buff Ply-mouth Rock Club, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 3 to 8, 1808, and first cock, Chicago, 1899; also winner of the gold special as best surface-colored male in the class, 345 birds compet-ing for this special.

to business before November. If, bility of drafts. Any style of a coop will do. We prefer a wooden bot-tom during wet fall weather to the ground, because it is easier kept clean and dry. The ground will get damp, especially as it is necessary to mouth they will compared to business before November. If, however, you can get the pullets well to laying by the end of that month they will keep it up through the winter and become a Klondike right at home. to move a coop with no floor every day or two to keep it clean. Scrape

TIMELY CHICKEN NOTES. New to Have Fewls of All Kinds Plump for Holiday Season.

and Feeding-Valuable Romarks by J. E. Meyer. As cold weather is coming, it is necessary that we take every pre-caution with our young chickens to keep them from taking colds. Every-body knows that cold or distemper in a flock of young chickens means great loss, for not only is it catch takes the place of this, which be-comes too expensive for a large brood after the first few weeks. The morning mash, cracked corn and wheat, will, however, make the chicks grow and keep them growing —only give a plenty One is so ant -only give a plenty. One is so apt to skimp the feed a little as the chicks grow older, and seem to have bottomless crops, while the grain

bills eat up the profits. It is better to pen up the cockerels separately and feed a more fattening ration for a month or so before killing, as poultry must be plump in or-der to command a good price. Milk is excellent for growth as well as for eggs, and nothing is better than eggs, and nothing is better than plenty of skimmilk from a creamery. If you are not already feeding ani-mal food, begin at once. Unless the poultry have unlimited range, they do not get sufficient meat of them-selves. The hens have probably been trying to sit more or less all sum-mer, and are beginning to molt, and this is a good time to be getting them into condition to change their old overcoats for new. Cut bone is old overcoats for new. Cut bone is always the best egg-producer, but this is too much work for busy farm people, and most of us have to be ontent with some kiln-dried substi-

tute. Look out for the corn. I do not know but what Leghorns can eat it every night, but it is too fatten-ing for most breeds. Wheat for supper five times a week is my rule. this see that the chickens are kept in small colonies of 15 to 20 at night. See that each colony is com-posed of chickens of the read to compare the read to be a set of the night. See that each colony is com-posed of chickens of the same size. Their sleeping place should be proof against rain and tightly closed on three sides so that there is no possi-to business before November. If,

the floor of the coop ic clean every couple of days and sprinkle it over with dry earth or plaster to keep it sweet. Spray with coal ofl occas-sionally to keep lice away. When the

FARM WAGONS. Some Points That Should Be in the Best of Them-Low Wagen With

Rack Above. I have often wondered, writes a correspondent, why it was that man-ufacturers did not make farm wag-ons more especially and particular-ly adapted for use on the farm than they do. The kind that are usually put out all ours the country do york put out all over the country do very well on the road, but they do not fill the bill on the farm. The wheels are as a rule too high and it takes one side of a ten-acre field to turn round in, unless the body is made so narrow that it won't hold any-thing. We have had our farm wag-ons of late years made to order in the following manner: The front wheels are 40 inches high, hind wheels 50 inches. We prefer broad to morrow time for farm use. The to narrow tires for farm use. The front axle is made eight inches short-





nine inches wide, front one ten inches. The break is fastened to the gear. The standards are made of iron, projecting above bolster six inches, and extending down through same and taking a nut. The width of body is 51 inches, almost a foot wider than ordinary beds. The front wheels turn under the wagon bed, and by this means you can turn round in a very small space, as is often necessary to do on the farm. The doubletree extends out on either side even with the front wheel, thus throwing your horses far apart, and on the road they follow the wagon track. Thus distanced they are not bumping each other or treading on each other's feet in turning round.

each other's feet in turning round. In addition to the regular wagon body take two scantling 16 feet long, 2 inches thick and 6 inches wide, and on this we bolt on cross-pieces, a, two at each end, one on top and another on bottom of rail, and then bolt one piece in middle, b, on the under side of rail. This makes

HABITS OF THE MOLE Tamious Tunnel Builder and Destroyed of Worms and Sunga

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One morning I found a ministure montain range crossing the lawne It was about six inclus wide, three inches high, and ran char across one inches high, and run clear across one end of the yard. "It's a mole," ex-plained Ben, the darky gardener, "but I reckon we's bound to catch him 'bout noon, when he stick his head out to sun hissen." So Ben, who gets a quarter for every mole he catches, laid plans for the noon campaign. He got the hose ready for service and carried the husiness for service and carried the business end of it to what he said was the end of it to what he said was the "fraish end of the run." As noos approached Ben moved around like a cat after a bird and whispereds "You all wan' to keep pow'ful quiet or that mole done run to his nes' in the bowlis of the yearth." I worthed the and of the burrow I watched the end of the burrow and waited in silence. Suddenly the ridge of sod began to heave and some brown earth showed through the grass. Quick as a flash Ben turned on the water, thrust the nozturned on the water, thrust the hog-zle of the hose into the burrow. Nothing happened for a minute off two, and then there was a great commotion under the sod. At last a pink nose with what losked like a scarlet flower on the end of it based through the great those showed through the grass and the the digging paws and funnel-shaped head of the mole followed. The creature had been drowned out and had come into daylight for air. With a quick turn of his foot Bea With a quick turn of his foot Hess lifted the mole above ground, soak-ed and nearly drowned. I put the captive in a box and let it dry is the sun. The accompanying illustra-tion will give you an idea of its shape, but no picture could show, the exquisite fineness of the long, slate-colored fur of the mole, which was about st inches long, includ-



porary runways made by the crea-



The education of Zacona consis ed of good feed and good care. On arrival at college she would eat a little whole corn and seemed to rel-ish a straw stack, but had to be taught to eat meal and alfalfa. The first month on the college farm Zacona yielded 28.8 pounds butter fat, the second month 32.8 pounds, and the third month 37.1 pounds butter fat. During the 12 months she pro-

duced 383.7 pounds butter fat (451 pounds butter). Valuing skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds she yielded \$73.17 worth of dairy prounds she ducts But the value of her education does not all show in the first year, for during that time her digestive apparatus, her udder, and her ability to convert feed into milk has undergone a course of develop-ment. This is shown by the fact that the first month of the second year's record shows a credit of 44.8 pounds butter fat, an increase of 21 per cent, over the best month of last year.

encouraging feature about 'The cona's education is that it is the kind that any farmer can give his cows at home on the farm. Unlike



ZACONA AFTER ONE YEAR AT COLLEGE. the young men and women at college the cow does not get her train-

ing directly from books, but she does get it by her owner having a suffi-dient knowledge of books to apply scientific principles to practical feed-ing, and the man who ignores books, bulletins and papers as a potent fac-tor in increasing the contents of his pocketbook is ignorant of one of the prime elements of success. There is no doubt but that experience is he best teacher, but the experience of two men is better than one, and likewise the experience of a large number of the most successful men in any industry is worth a thousandfold more than one self-conceited man who thinks he knows it all. First educate the man; then it will be possible to educate the cow."

Feeding for Eggs.

It is difficult to give a general formula that will suit all conditions, still we believe in the morning mash, winter and summer. It is composed of one-half ground corn and oats, one-fourth bran, and one-fourth boilod vegetables or soaked beef scraps, or cut clover hay steamed; mixed with boiling water at night, covered up and left to steam and fed warm in winter. In summer, cold water is better. Whether to feed this mash every day or every other day (alternating with wheat, wheat and cracked corn mixed winter) can be decided by experi-

ment. Meat in some form, either raw or cooked, should be fed two or three times a week, and green food every day, winter and summer, if fowls are confined in yards. Green cut bone is an excellent feed, either

separately or mixed with the mash. Our manner of feeding for eggs is to give the mash every other mornto give the mash every other morn-ing in summer and every morning in late fall and winter. Care should be taken, however, not to give a full meal, but sufficient to satisfy hun-ger, and thus compel the hens to fund in the yards or litter of the erops. We feed nothing at midday but great fod, such as cabbage, and at night, wacat, cats and dracked forn, separately or mixed together. The heavy breads being generally lists settry than the light, need to be prediction of the light, need to be

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PAYNE'S LADY DEVKIES OF ROCHESTER IL. 32883 H. F. H. B. Born April 23, 1892. Last calf May 4, 1899

The total yield for the seven days, May 17-23, was 570.25 lbs. milk, containing 17.06 lbs. fat; equivalent to 21.375 lbs. 80 per cent. butter.-Hoard's Dairyman.

making of butter and cheese, the utilization of the milk and cream for the workers on the farm, and, also, for the nourishment of calves and hogs-for none of these should be neglected. We conclude this point with the following resume: The utility of the improvement of the ani-mal, in its form, in its construction, in its qualities, in meat aad in milk, cannot be doubted. This is evident to those who are at the head of progressive farming, but a long ex-

perience has convinced me, with cer-tainty, that it is exceedingly difficult for these new ideas to gain ad-mittance among the agricultural classes, and that it is only by uneasing efforts that any good effect

can be produced. This should all be thoroughly discussed, and in order to penetrate un-der the thatched roof of the small contractor, the first attempts at improvement should be of the most ele-

mentary character. Second, the way to succeed in the improvement of the herd. This is the question: How shall we improve the herd? The first thought that presents itself to us is selection. It is evident that in countries where the races are of good quality, the most races are of good quality, the most natural way of improvement is to always eliminate the bad animals and preserve for reproduction only the choicest. This is the first pro-cedure and in every case is always imposed, but it is often inefficient in the sense that it rarely succeeds in correcting the Dringing faulte that correcting the principal faults that are developed in a race by long breeding, and must disappear slow-

In order to produce a real and true effect, efforts must be applied with great spirit, not only among individuals the more cautious and

intelligent, eliminating without mercy the bad and mediocre animals, but it is necessary that the whole mass of breeders join their forces in improving their herds, and continue during several generations.

It is very rare one finds a com-munity with the courage to give up the old habits and accept and apply without hesitation the new proce ure. The selection is therefore

tremely important, and should be made with the greatest care and at-tention by those who understand well its importance. It is not by judicious crossing that

one can operate happily and readily. The crossing of two distinct races should never be made at hazard, but should be a serious study and with profound examination. We often hear these expressions

"My herd has such faults! I take a bull of some other race hav-ing the qualities desired." This is the gravest of errors. All the attempts imaginable that have been made have only affirmed, in the most

peremptory manner, that races can-not be mixed without greatest pru-dence, or the result may be most de-plorable.

We repeat, then, that the most effective way of improving stock is by careful selection.—Journal d'Agri-

wind is high and cold we turn the coops so that the chicks will be well sheltered and even hang an old sack partly over the front to keep out the storm. Besides keeping your chickens in

small colonies of equal age, keeping them in tight (free from draft) coops and keeping their roosting places perfectly clean, you must feed liberally during this season of the year. Before describing our method of feeding we wish to add that birds that take to roosting in the trees will be all right until pretty cold weather

comes-for about a month yet. We allow them to roost in trees if they wish to. As the cockerels that we wish to kill get large enough for us we remove them from the colonies we remove them from the colonies we give the pullets more room. We feed these pullets as follows: Morning a mixture of middlings Several years ago there appeared

and ground oats, equal parts, with a little bran moistened with milk or water. Put into V-shaped troughs. A handful of linseed meal to every four quarts of this mixture and a little salt will be beneficial. Feed all they will eat up in two breed all they will eat up in two hours' time, or so they will eat all they

soon as they can see to eat. At noon feed, using same troughs,

soon as the weather gets cold enough so that the bones will keep fresh for about a week. The cockerels we place in small pens, putting 8 to 12 in a pen 6x8, for ten days to two weeks before killing them and feed them one part corn-meal, one part crushed oats and one part middlings, moistened with milk of any kind. We feed all they will eat of this three times a day. will eat of this three times a day

putting it in a trough and at night give all the wheat or cracked corn they will eat besides. Keep a box of grit and clean water always before

Your aim should be to keep your pullets growing as fast as possible so that they will lay during the win-ter, and your success will be assured

if you keep them from crowding, keep them clean and healthy, and feed them liberally.—J. E. Meyer in London Farmer's Advocate.

Packing Eggs in Oats.

Eggs have been packed in oats for years, but the practice has gradual-ly fallen off, as eggs stored in cases from the best storage houses have been improved in quality from year to year. Oats, if dry, will absorb moisture from the eggs quite rapid-ly and are objectionable on this score. If the oats are not dry, the germs of mold are developed rapidy, and as the moisture is given off by the eggs the mold will grow, causing the eggs to become musty. in using oats they should be at the correct degree of drvness.

Pullets Best. Pullets are far more profitable to

keep than old hens, according to experiments just summarized in Bulle-tin 51 of the Utah Station. The tin 51 of the Utah Station. The average food cost per dozen of eggs was 4.3c during the first year and 6c, or 40 per cent. in favor of the first year. Brown Leghorns, pullets, laid 175 eggs each, but the same fowls the second year averaged 193 eggs each. The cost of food the about the same, being 64.3 per for for the first year and 61.7 per fort the second year.

have always retained many

PRIZE PARTRIDGE COCHINS. ers. Hens have golden neck feathers

striped with black, brown and dark green on the wings. They are large size, gentle, easily confined and

in some of our winter shows speci-mens of the full-feathered English Cochins. It seemed as if this was them, and which is still on. Fan-ciers all over the country took them

time, or so they will eat all they want at the time and leave a little. This meal should be before them as waged hot ever since. Each has its soon as they can see to eat. At noon feed, using same troughs, wheat, barley or oats. Don't feed more than they will eat up readily, because they should be hungry at night. At night we feed same as morning, only do not give more than they will clean up and then give them all the wheat they will eat the last thing before going to roost. We continue feeding the publets in this way right along adding cut green bones three or four times a week, as soon as the weather gets cold enough so that the bones will keep

Sled for the Stable.

Where stable doors are too narrow for wagon, and something easier and quicker than barrow is needed to move manure from barn to manure yard, use the following device: Se-lect two pieces hard pine 2x4x8 feet in length and cut as in Fig. 1. Next of the same material cut three feet



STABLE SLED. down and cover tightly with inch boards, nailing them thoroughly to bottoms and clinching nails on top of same. Your boat complete now looks like Fig. 3. Notice it is smooth on top so manure will slide off easily. Also made to hitch at either of boat one on each side of centre

end. Now bore four holes in centre eross-plece. To ends fasten short chains (Fig. 3) and around centre piece hitch (from bottom) a rope of suitable length, say 12 feet .- Practical Farmer.

The Cow More Than a Machine. It is all right to speak of the cow as a machine for converting certain elements into milk, but she has a mental side that must be taken into account to get the best results. The condition of her mind and feeling has a great deal to do with her



in bags, and being low down is eas-ily loaded and unloaded. If a farner tries this sort of an outfit once he will not have any other. It costs a little more to have a wagon made in this style than to buy one as usu ally found on the market, but this additional cost is nothing compared with the great convenience found in using such a wagon for all purpose on the farm.

A Winter Gate.

A gate that must be used in win ter is often opened and shut with difficulty when the snows become deep. If the hinges are made accord-



ing to the plan shown in the accom panying illustration the gate can be raised continually as the snows become deeper and deeper. The long part of the hinge is made of a rod of iron that will turn easily in the eye of the other part of the hinge. the lower hinge have three four holes drilled through the iron rod, as shown. When the gate is to be raised slip a 20-penny wire nail through the required hole beneath the part containing the eye, and the gate will stand at the elevation required. When the snow is gone the gate can be returned to its natural position.

The Value of Kindness.

Kindness is an efficient aid in in-creasing milk yields and costs nothing. The more a milker can make the cow love him as she loves her calf, the more milk she will yield to him. Investigations show that it is probable that a considerable portion of the milk is secreted during the operation of milking, especially the rich milk which comes last. Abuse and excitement reduce the secretion and not only lower the quantity of milk given, but often lowers the perentage of butter fat. Kindness and petting make the cow contented and put her nervous system in such a condition that the fullest yield is

given. This is not the only cause, but it is probably a chief cause, of the wide variation in butter-Hurrying cows, running them with dogs, beating them, or speaking, roughly to them will reduce the yield of milk and per cent. of butter

til the cow becomes fond of the new milker.

Preventive of Nervousness

It is averred by a famous Chinese doctor that nervousness is kept out of the Celestial Empire by the use of soft-soled shoes. The hard soles worn by the Anglo-Sexon race are said to be the cause of their astrone nervous Low Personal



PICTURE OF A MOLE.

while hunting earthworms. Moles go in pairs and excavate long tunnels several inches under the soil. From these branches are made in From these branches are made in the constant search for food. Where the main tunnels cross the nest is prepared. This is a very skillfully constructed home. It is a good-sized apartment, the roof of which is supported by earth pillars. The walls, ceiling and floor of the nest are beaten till the earth is very firm. The floor is then covered with driad The floor is then covered with dried leaves. Radiating from this nest are as many as five tunnels that extend a distance of 15 feet or more in their different directions. The nest is higher than the tunnels and a portion of it is above ground. Consequently there is always a little hillock above a mole's nest. Moles have very small and keen eyes, which can only be discovered by parting the fur that serves to com-pletely obscure them. The forelegs are so short and close to the head that the ears appear to be back of them. If you examine the mole's chest you will see why it is able to dig so rapidly that it is almost im-possible to head it off. The chest is covered with muscles that are as hard as wood and operate the diggers, which lie palm out and close to the shoulders. The end of the nose of the common mole is supplied with a number of little protuberances radiating from a centre like the rays of a star. This has given it the name of the star-nosed mole. It feeds on worms and beetles, but has been known to attack small birds. Seeing a bird near it quits its hole, watches its opportunity, darte upon the bird, rips open its breast and plunges its nose into the wound and proceeds to devour the bird." Moles are good swimmers and have often been known to cross rivers. that way. At noon of bright days of a burrow and bask in the sun, but at the first sight or sound of



the evening. At other times it remains in the nest. Qualities of Buttermilh.

Buttermilk possesses man val able qualities not generally root-nized by farmers and dermen, Some recent medical tests have prov-en that as an agent of dig-stop buttermilk has no superior on the arm. It is of great value in typhole ever, and being a laxative, is excellent for habitual constipation. As a ramedia agent in kidney troubles it p good features, and in cases I gas good features, and in cases a gas-tric ulcer and cancer of the stomach it can be retained when no other food will remain. These fact ought to be kept in mind and the andical virtues of butter: ilk utilized a re-gaining health and keeping the body vious to disease.

Resp The Heshouse UF. Build the poultry forms to it will be dry at all times. It is easy enough to have a poultry house that is dry in the middle of summer, but that is just the time when the fowls are in it least and are least affected by its condition. But in the winter, when they must remain indoors for days at a time, is when the fewls need to have a place that is not anys at a time, is which the rewist need to have a place that is not favorable to the increase af disease, germs. Wet and dirty houses are often the beginning of epidemics of roup and other equally fatal dis-

fat

fat. A change of milkers will often lower the per cent. of butter fat un-

sometimes shown in creamery tests

