

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

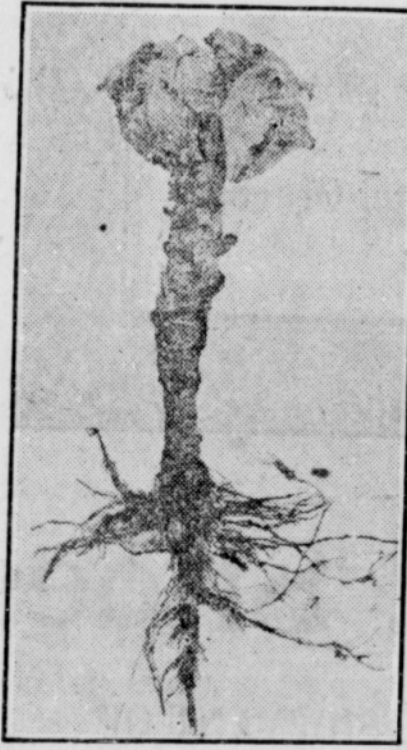
Alfalfa is one of the best pastures for growing pigs. Sweet clover is one of the earliest pasture crops on which pigs thrive almost as well as on alfalfa. As long as a horse can chew well meal is a poor feed for him. It is eaten too fast and sticks in the horse's throat. Give the animal a chance to use his grinders. An old shepherd says that the feet of sheep need to be trimmed three times a year. A small amount of soft coal for the hogs to eat is a good thing. Too much is constipating. Aim to make the lambs the chief source of income. Let the clip pay for the ewe's keep.

STORAGE OF VEGETABLES.

Cabbage May Be Safely Kept in a Special Bank or Pit.

Outdoor pits or banks are very generally used for keeping potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage and salsify. Select a well drained location and make a shallow excavation, some six or eight inches deep, and of suitable size. This is lined with straw, leaves or similar material and the vegetables placed in a conical pile on the material. The vegetables are then covered with straw or similar material and finally with earth to a depth of several inches. The depth of the earth covering is determined by the severity of the winters in the particular locality. It is well to cover the pits with straw, corn fodder or manure during severe weather.

Such pits keep the above vegetables very well, but have the objection that it is hard to get the material out in cold weather, and where the pit is once opened it is desirable to remove the entire contents. For this reason several small pits rather than one large one should be constructed, so that the entire contents may be removed at one time. Instead of storing each crop in a pit by itself it is better to place several



A number of investigators have examined the soils of fields infected with cabbage diseases and have found a very much higher lime content where healthy plants were found. The picture shows a cabbage plant showing symptoms of "wilt" or "yellow."

vegetables of similar keeping quality and requirements in the same pit, so that it will only be necessary to open one pit to get a supply of all of them. In storing several crops in the same pit it is a good plan to separate them with straw, leaves or other material. The vegetables from the small pit may be placed in the basement storage room, where they can be easily secured. Cabbage may be stored in a special kind of bank or pit. The excavation is made long and narrow and about the same depth as for the other vegetables. The cabbages are pulled and placed in rows in the pit with the heads down and roots up. The whole is covered with dirt. No straw or litter need be used. These pits are made as long as desired, as it is possible to remove portions of the stored product without disturbing the remainder. Cabbage need not be covered as deeply as potatoes, as slight freezing does not injure the cabbage. The heads of cabbage are sometimes stored in banks

of pots in a manner similar to potatoes, turnips, etc. This method is open to the same objection as when it is used for potatoes—it is hard to get at the material when it is needed. Another method of storing cabbage consists in setting the whole plant in trenches side by side with the roots down and as close together as they can be placed. Dirt is thrown over the roots and against the stalks to the depth of several inches. A low fence is built around the storage place and rails, scuffling or other supports laid across the top. About two feet of straw or other material is then piled on top of the storage.

FIGHTING HOPPERS.

Trapping and the Use of Poisoned Bait Most Effective Methods.

The eggs of grasshoppers are deposited in the ground or in the crowns of plants, such as alfalfa, in the drier regions. Where cultivating implements can be used the ground containing eggs should be thoroughly plowed or disked and harrowed in the fall, as these operations prevent the eggs from hatching the following spring. Digging up the soil by hand is practicable only in gardens, truck farms or ground under intensive cultivation.

The most common method of trapping is by the use of a simple horse propelled implement called a hopperdozer. This consists of a long shallow pan or trough, with a back and side wings rising at right angles to the pan, and is mounted on runners. The pan is constructed of galvanized sheet iron, the back and side wings may be built of wooden frames covered with stout muslin or light cotton duck, and the runners are made of wood or old wagon tires.

The pan is kept partially filled with water, covered with a film of low grade kerosene. As the hopperdozer is drawn over the field the grasshoppers jump or fly against the back, and most of them are precipitated into the oil covered water in the pan. A slight touch of oil is fatal to the insects. The most effective method of control is the use of poisoned baits. Poisoned



The hopperdozer cannot be used on uneven, stony or recently cleared land nor in meadows or fields of grain where the crops have reached a considerable height. Even where it is used successfully a good many grasshoppers escape being killed.

bran bait has proved to be a simple, reliable and cheap method of destroying grasshoppers. This bait is prepared as follows:

Wheat bran, twenty-five pounds; paris green, one pound, or white arsenic, one pound; six finely chopped lemons or oranges; low grade molasses, such as refuse from sugar factories or cattle molasses, known as "black strap," two quarts; water, three to four gallons. The bran and paris green or other arsenical are mixed thoroughly while dry, then the fruits are chopped finely and added, and lastly the diluted molasses is poured over the bait and the whole thoroughly kneaded. A coarse flaked bran is most desirable, although where this cannot be obtained easily ordinary middlings or alfalfa meal may be substituted. A low grade, strong smelling sirup or molasses however, is essential to success.

Ground Fence Wires.

It is a common occurrence to lose stock each summer from lightning. A great part of the loss can be traced to wire fences that are not grounded. A ground wire every few rods will make animals safer and the losses fewer.

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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The man who buys the stuff he feeds his hogs has only the feeder's profit. By growing the feed he has the grower's profit too.

Don't keep sheep and horses in the same field. Some of the sheep are almost sure to be hurt when the horses run.

After feeding and brushing the horses turn them out in the pasture to rest for the night.

If you want to get full value for your skim milk, whey and buttermilk let the pigs handle it for you.

Sheep become assets on thin, hilly land.

Let the mare rest several weeks after foaling. Start gradually when putting her to work again.

SELF FEEDER FOR HOGS.

Experiments Prove That This Method Is the More Economical.

Experimental tests all seem to point to the economy of the self feeder for fattening hogs. A report has recently been made by the Missouri experiment station covering tests that were conducted in 1914, 1915 and 1916.

The conclusions drawn from the experiments are:

Fattening hogs fed with a self feeder gain more rapidly than when hand fed in the usual manner.

There is no difference in the economy of gain which can be accredited to the method of feeding. This statement applies only to the amount of feed necessary to produce a given amount of pork. If the self feeder decreases the amount of labor involved then it becomes a factor in cheapening the cost of production.

When each feed is placed in a separate feeder the hogs will choose the different feeds, so that the gain will be both rapid and relatively economical. This will perhaps be true only when each feed is supplied in abundance. For example, if the feeds used were corn and tankage and the self feeder containing corn was allowed to become empty the hogs would no doubt eat more tankage than it would be profitable to feed them.

SWINE ON PASTURE.

Hogs Require Some Grain to Make Economical Gains.

Hogs on pasture require grain for greatest profits in pork production, but a full feed is not economical when pasture is plentiful and grain high priced. When corn alone is fed a limited ration is considerably cheaper because the forage crop takes the place of much of the grain.

Hogs fed all the grain they would eat made more rapid but less economical gains in feeding tests at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station. They can be marketed sooner, however, which often is an advantage to farmers.

Some protein feed, such as tankage or skim milk, is recommended to be fed in small quantity along with corn and pasture to pigs weighing less than 100 pounds. Pork production is usually too expensive when such feeds are given to large hogs, especially if they are on such pasture as alfalfa, clover, rape or soy beans, all of which are high in protein.

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Blanching Early Celery.

Blanching with paper is one of the most satisfactory ways of handling early celery. It gives perfect results with the so called "self blanching" varieties, especially during the warm weather of summer and early fall. It is much cheaper and much easier to handle than are boards, and it permits of much closer planting than is possible when the rows are to be banked with earth. The paper comes in rolls and may be used several times. It is held in place by long wire staples like rocket archer, which reach over the row and are pushed down deep into the soil.

Feeding the Calf.

At first the calf is fed whole milk, the quantity being gradually increased. Skim milk is substituted as soon as practicable and, if cheap, is continued until the calf is six months old. Ordinarily the maximum quantity of skim milk that can be fed economically is twenty pounds a day. When the calf is two weeks old grain and bright, clean hay should be offered. The quantity fed should be increased as the calf's appetite demands.

Spray the Henhouse.

The quarters of adult birds should be thoroughly cleaned, sprayed and renovated twice annually. Many poultrymen find it advantageous to spray their houses bimonthly, thus insuring greater cleanliness. Any of the coal tar products make excellent disinfectants. They can be purchased at hardware stores in convenient packages. Give the birds clean, comfortable quarters and good results will follow.

Fattening Fowls.

No one who has not tried it can imagine how much better a well fattened fowl is than one that is just picked up in the yard in the ordinary condition. Shut in a pen or coop those that are to be killed and eaten and feed a mash food or cornmeal and tallow for ten days, and the result will be a deliciously tender and juicy fowl, with a flavor that comes of cleanliness.

Fetters.

The use of fetters goes back to ancient times. Fetters were usually made of brass and also in pairs, the word being in the dual number. Iron was occasionally employed for the purpose.

Equal Rights.

Wife—Henry, if you didn't smoke I could have a new hat. Hubby—And if you would live on stewed prunes I could have a steam yacht.—Pittsburgh Press.

True.

"I don't see anything remarkable about that baby." "Oh, but you would if it was yours."—Detroit Free Press.

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