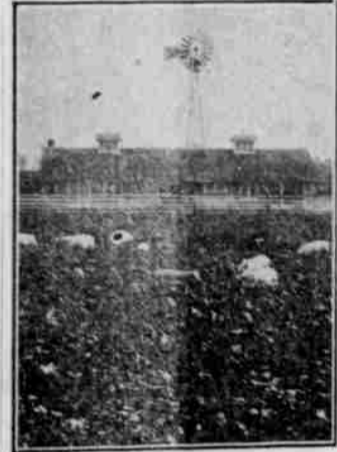


HOGS THRIVE ON GREEN PASTURES.

Many a man has made money in feeding cheap feed who would fail absolutely if the value of his feed increased 10 cents per bushel.

The reason for this is that the real cost of production is not known to him, and he is constantly wasting feed, but does not know it. He is making some profit and does not see any necessity in figuring any closer. The hog grower of the present faces a condition that demands his closest attention and most intelligent application. How to produce a pound of pork at the least possible cost—that is the question. Of course corn is still the staple and cheapest hog feed, but it must be supplemented by other feeds



With the advance of cold weather the hog misses the pastures of alfalfa, clover or peas on which he thrives. Then the farmer who has a late field of rape reaps the profits of his foresight.

to make the most of it. First and foremost of these supplementary feeds is green forage. Many kinds of plants afford some of the desired elements, but the legumes, such as clovers, alfalfa, field peas, etc., are the great balancers for corn. Experiment has proved that alfalfa pasture with corn as an exclusive feed produced pork considerably cheaper than when 25 per cent shorts or 75 per cent skim milk was fed. Alfalfa pasture seems to be par excellence for a hog, and it should be grown where possible.

Clover is nearly as good a feed for hogs at all seasons as alfalfa. While concentrates, such as shorts, tankage, oilmeal, bonemeal, etc., will nearly always cheapen and balance a corn or other carbonaceous ration, it should be borne in mind that far the cheapest gains are made where pasture is the main balancer. Where some of the legumes are not found to be adapted rape will prove a profitable forage plant, and each acre of good rape is worth a ton of grain for hog feed.

Wounds in Horses' Feet.

If the horse steps on a nail do not pour turpentine in the puncture. Such treatment only tends to increase the pain and inflammation. Always bear in mind that the foot cannot swell like other parts to accommodate itself to the results of inflammation. This is the reason that punctures or injuries to the feet are so painful. Soothing treatment is always recommended. Enlarge the opening made by the nail with a knife completely through the sole of the foot and apply linseed meal or bran poultice every twenty-four hours, but not poultice longer than three days at a time, for if prolonged too much softening of the hoof is likely to be the result. The shoe should in all cases be removed and the horse given complete rest and reduced diet until recovery takes place.

The sheep that both feeds and clothes us, besides adding tremendously to the fertility of the land, is bound to be one of the biggest economic agricultural factors. Let us have fewer dogs and more sheep.

Ensilage For Beef Cattle.

We feed the ensilage to our herd of Angus cows and to the young stock and finish out the steers on corn and grass in the summer, writes an Illinois breeder. We turn the cattle on shock fodder until the middle of January or the 1st of February and then give them ensilage and good oat straw that has been thrashed into the barn or hay, and if we have plenty of ensilage and other rough feed we do not feed any grain. Last year the snow came early, so we ran short of rough feed and had to feed some corn, too, but it is the first time for years that anything but the steers and calves were fed any grain.

Corn Chop For Horses.

There has been complaint that corn chop fed to horses induces gastric colic, but it is claimed by the Colorado experiment station that if the corn chop be fed with bran or cut hay then there will usually be no ill effects, because the material will not lie compactly in the stomach, and as a result the stomach juices can get at all parts of the feed and digest it thoroughly.

The Best Dairy Methods.

The best dairymen now practice a tense method with their cows, making them yield the greatest amount of milk possible by liberal feeding and the best of shelter and other care.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

A Serious Complaint and One Difficult to Overcome.

Scours or calf cholera is a serious complaint and very difficult to overcome, writes H. G. Van Pelt in the Farm and Fireside.

It is an infection caused by one of two or three different specific germs which gain access to the blood of the calves through some wound or broken skin surface. The germ is present some place in the barn or lots. First thoroughly clean and disinfect all calf pens, barns and sheds inhabited by the calves. Keep the calves out of mud or wet stalls. These considerations are incidental to the main prevention, but must be given very careful attention. It will be found a hard fight, and every precaution must be taken in a thorough manner.

The main operation in preventing the disease is to watch closely for the birth of all calves. Have a strong spring soaked in a solution of creolin or lysol, and just as soon as a youngster is born thoroughly bathe and disinfect the umbilical cord and tie the string tightly around the cord close to the body. This is the usual source of infection.

Without these precautions the disease will probably never be eliminated, but where all of them are carefully observed, and especially the latter, the trouble will soon die out. The infection is not caused by the feed. The writer has always found that to prevent scours in young calves an excellent plan is to feed a teaspoonful of blood flour, which can be purchased direct from the packers, in each feed of milk given to each calf.

FATTENING STEERS.

Interesting Experiment at the Colorado Station.

Thirty head of steers from the experimental feed yards of the Colorado Agricultural college recently set a new high mark for commercial steers sold upon the Denver market. The steers were fed and sold in three lots with ten head in each lot. All lots were fed alfalfa hay. Lot 2 received California feed barley, gaining 4,010 pounds in six months' feed and selling for \$7.00 per 100 pounds. Lot 3 received corn, gaining 4,535 pounds and selling for \$7.85 per 100 pounds. Lot 4 received cottonseed cake and sugar beets for ten weeks, when the best were dis-



This trio of spring beef calves show every indication of putting feed to the best use. They should be ready for fattening when the new grass comes.

continued and corn and molasses added to the ration. This lot gained 4,465 pounds and sold for \$8 per 100 pounds. The lot on California feed barley held its own with the others during the first half of the feeding period, but then fell behind. The combination fed cattle kept the lead for a long time, but finally fell a little behind. Just two weeks before the close of the experiment these cattle weighed eighty-five pounds more than the corn lot. Evidently warm weather spoiled their appetite for molasses, so that at the close they were behind the corn lot in total gain.

Figuring hay at \$8 per ton, corn chop and barley chop at \$1.20 per 100 pounds, cottonseed cake at \$32 per ton and beet sugar molasses at \$9 per ton, the profit over feed for the barley lot was about \$1 per head, the corn lot \$7.50 per head and the combination lot \$9 per head.

Colts Need Exercise.

Growing colts should always have a smooth, roomy lot in which to exercise and should be given the run of this inclosure summer and winter. Plenty of exercise and fresh air and sunshine are essential to the best development of any animal. This does not mean that they should be left unprotected during the cold winter nights. They should either have free access to a warm shed or, better still, be tied up nightly in stalls. The handling of the colt cannot begin too early.

Men whose experience extends back half a century can discern a great improvement in both draft and road horses. The "plung" is rapidly passing. State stallion laws are largely responsible for improved conditions.

Dairy Cleanliness.

Great care should be taken that there is no dirt sticking to the cows' sides that will find its way into the milk pail, as every particle of dirt or filth of any kind that gets into the milk carries with it thousands of bacteria. Undesirable bacteria produces taint in milk. These live in the filth that lodges on the surface and in the crevices of half cleaned utensils as well as in the filth that is in the barn or in the separator.

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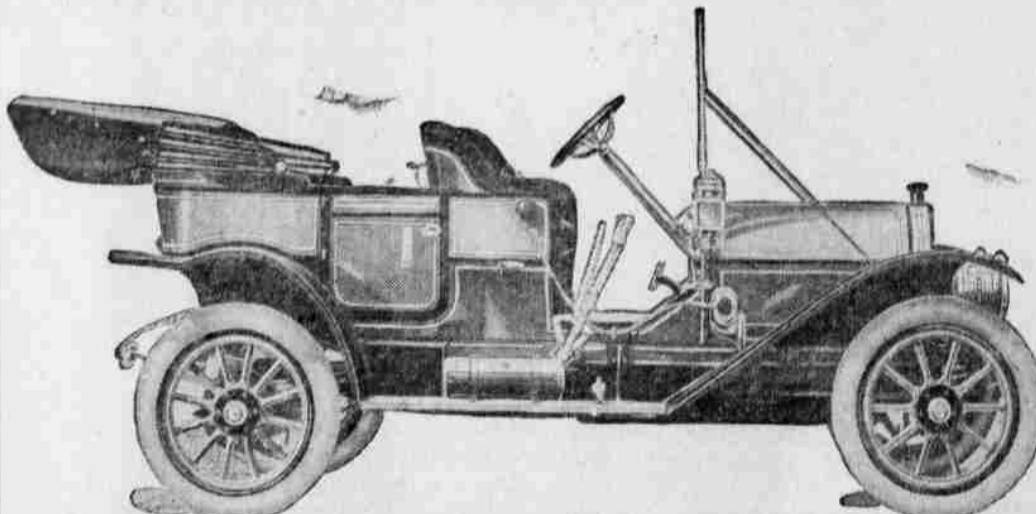
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