

# The Scrap Book

## A Slight Omission.

A Scotch laird, with his man John, was riding to market, relates S. R. Crockett in "Raiderland." The laird and John were passing a hole in the moor, when the laird turned his thumb over his shoulder and said, "John, I saw a fox (fox) gang in there."

"Did ye, indeed, laird?" cried John, all his hunting blood instantly on fire. "Ride ye your lane to town; I'll hock the crafter out!"

"I SAW A FOX," Buck went John for pick and spade, having first, of course, stopped the earth.

The laird rode his way and all day was fougathering with his cronies at the market town, a business in which his henchman would aid and very willingly have seconded him.

It was the hour of evening, and the laird rode home. He came to a mighty excavation on the hillside. The trench was both long and deep.

Very tired and somewhat short grained in temper, John was seated on a mound of earth vast as the foundations of a fortress. "There's nae fox here, laird," said John, wiping the honest sweat of endeavor from his brow.

The laird was not put out. He was, indeed, exceedingly pleased with himself.

"Deed, John," he said, "I had had been muckle surprised gin there had been a fox in the hole. It's ten year since I saw the tod gang in there!"

## Humility.

Lord, from far several climes we come To meet at last in thee, our home. Thou, who hast been our guide and guard, Be still our hope, our rich reward.

Defend us, Lord, from every ill. Strengthen our hearts to do thy will. In all we plan and all we do Still keep us to thy service true.

Oh, let us hear the inspiring word Which they of old at horse heard! Breathe to our hearts the high command, "Go onward and possess the land!"

Thou who art light, shine on each soul. Thou who art truth, each mind control. Open our eyes and make us see The path which leads to heaven and thee. —John Hay.

## Perfectly Sober.

A man who hadn't been home to dinner and who didn't arrive in time for midnight luncheon—if there had been one—finally landed at his apartment and was greeted with a sly "Is that you, dear?" from his wife's room.

"It is," he responded succinctly, not caring for much conversation.

"What time is it?"

"Oh, not so late," he answered, and then, observing a large bunch of roses on a table in the hall, he braced up and sought to change the conversation by remarking, "What a beautiful bouquet of flowers!"

"They are lovely," assented the wife. "Beautiful!" continued the late arrival enthusiastically. "Fresh, too, I should say. Their perfume is delightful."

"Can you smell them?"

"Oh, yes. Their perfume goes through the entire place. It is lovely."

"You always did like the perfume of roses," cooed the wife.

"Yes, and these are especially fragrant."

"Well, go to bed if that is the case. You see, my dear, those are paper roses."—Saturday Evening Post.

## Went Her One Better.

Two young women who had been great friends in their youth met after the lapse of many years. They had much to tell and to hear of all that had happened in the interval.

Both had been married, and among other things one said, "You know, I live in Africa on an ostrich farm, and my husband is often three whole days at a time on an ostrich."

"Oh, that's nothing," said the other. "My husband is often three whole weeks at a time on a lark!"

## In a Bad Way.

The remarkable resemblance of Victor Herbert and Wilton Lackaye has often been the subject of comment. It also happens that both gentlemen possess decided opinions, are not adverse to rifting their and rigidly refuse to yield a point when in argument. The other day they were standing on the pavement in front of the Lambie club, both gentlemen discussing some matter of immediate interest. Another member of the Lambie stepped out, looked at them and then retreated to the club's interior. He went to the telephone and called up William Muldoon, the best cure man.

"Come get me, Billy," said he. "I need a rest. I know I've been hitting it up lately, but I didn't think that I was that bad. What's the matter? Why, I just saw Victor Herbert standing in front of himself having a fight with himself!"

## THE GROWING COLT.

Too Often the Youngster is Left to Take Care of Himself.

The colt should have a little grain feed, such as bran and oats and a little cracked corn, about the middle of each forenoon and afternoon while its mother is at work, as well as at regular feeding time in a little trough all its own. It needs to be fed little and often with digestible, nutritious food, writes a correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer. It will be better off in the stable during the day, provided the stable is kept clean and cool. If allowed to get foul from accumulation of manure the little tender feet may become thrushy and sore and the future strength and conformation of feet and ankles will be impaired. Many promising colts are ruined for life for want of a little sensible care of the growing foot. If the colt receives the proper care and food at this time he will be so strong and healthy at weaning time that his mother's milk will scarcely be missed.

The growing colt is too often allowed to shift for himself and gather such food as he can find, generally of poor quality. The result is in the spring the owner will have a poor, weak, broken bodied animal and very little growth for his winter's feed and carelessness. It is said "raising colts is a lottery." So it should be with the odds against us if we are not willing to give rational care and food.

A well raised, well bred colt should be a useful companion for twenty years or more. Is he not worth a little care to get him well started?

## CAPACITY OF A COW.

Development of Milk Producing Qualities Begins With the Calf.

To give milk a cow must eat and eat a great deal and have the internal machinery to take care of what she eats, writes E. L. Vincent in the National Stockman. You take a cow always as slim as a racer and she will not give much milk, do the best you can with her. She is made, so far as her work is concerned, and little can be done to increase her powers in this direction.

But how can we "make capacity" in our cows? Is it safe to crowd a calf until it is ready to burst, its hide always stretched like a balloon? To this



This Holstein bull calf is an excellent specimen of the breed he represents. The Holsteins are second to none in milk producing qualities.

I reply that overcrowding will certainly not avail. But this is about the line we may work upon:

Begin early and begin carefully. For a number of weeks I would rather a calf should not have quite what it wants to eat rather than to be stuffed beyond power to assimilate. Not that a calf should be starved. Give some milk, and as soon as it is old enough to chew and digest it begin feeding some nice hay. Add also a bit of buckwheat shorts or not too coarse wheat bran. Gradually add some to the milk ration night and morning. Watch the result. Don't get a calf off its feed. It must be watched all the way and not pushed too hard and yet must have enough. That is the way to make a cow.

## Cowpeas Profitable.

Cowpeas are a very profitable crop for dairy cows and pigs. They are so hardy against drought and mature so quickly that there are very few crops that compete with these legumes for soiling purposes. Cowpeas should be better appreciated by farmers of the southwest.—Farm and Ranch.

## System Pays on the Farm.

Any system of farming which provides regular summer and winter work for the horses will prevent the waste caused by their "eating their heads off" half the year or so that they may be available for work at other seasons.

## HORSE LORE.

To groom the horse well after hard work does not only clean the skin, but it prevents various parasitic diseases of the skin.

In the purchase of a new horse always purchase a mare. She will raise you some colts, which will increase the farm profits. There is no kind of animal breeding that will pay better than the breeding of horses, but horses that will sell, not dung-hills or misfits.

Don't keep your horse in an overheated stable and then stand him for hours in a freezing atmosphere and wonder how he became paralyzed.

Most farm horses get too much hay. Cut down the amount and feed it mostly at night. Thorough dampening lessens the danger from feeding dusty hay.

## COTTONSEED MEAL FOR WORK HORSES.

The Iowa experiment station recently has done a good deal of experimental work to determine the effects produced by substituting rich concentrated feeds for oats in the rations for work horses. Special attention was given to the effect produced upon the health of the horses and their ability to endure hard work as well as maintain their flesh and condition and also the economy of the ration.

The first experiment included three teams of horses and continued for 100 days. They were started on a ration of corn and oats of equal parts by weight, in which later oatmeal was substituted for oats in a ratio of about 15 to 1. The horses seemed to relish the pea size oatmeal more than the



The Clydesdale breed of horses had its origin in Scotland. They are about sixteen hands high, compact and muscular in build and have a long, easy stride.

ground product, and so it was fed in this form. When gluten feed was substituted in the ration for comparison with oatmeal it was found that some of the horses did not relish the feed and did not eat it readily. In this case the use was soon discontinued. Such animals as did eat it, however, seemed to endure the work practically as well as those receiving oatmeal. Cottonseed meal gave probably the best results of any of the feeds substituted for oats. It was very readily eaten by the horses and was found efficient in maintaining the health and weight of the horses.

The general conclusion reached from the experiments indicated that the health and endurance of the horses were the same when fed corn with a moderate amount of any of the three feeds tested as when fed corn and oats as a ration.

## FEEDING CORN TO CATTLE.

Methods Pursued by a Successful Ohio Stock Raiser.

In this section of the country the feeding of cattle has become quite a general business during the past few years, writes an experienced Ohio feeder in the New England Home-Steer. The most of us cattle feeding farmers raise enough feed to fatten our cattle, and, as a rule, we have only enough cattle to consume the feed we raise.

The general method is to purchase stock cattle during the fall and winter. These cattle are carried through until grass time, grazed and finished on corn the following fall. The feed for the stock cattle consists mostly of fodder and hay. If young cattle are given plenty of rough feed they will generally go through the winter in nice shape. However, I like to feed some corn to young steers in the spring, as they will be in better condition to go on grass. Another advantage I have found in feeding corn to young cattle is that young heifers can be carried through the spring in much better shape.

As a rule, most of our cattle are fed during the fall and early winter. Hogs or cattle will fatten on less feed during moderate temperatures, as it takes a certain amount of feed to keep up the animal heat.

As to the kinds of feed used, corn is king with us. In starting cattle to fatten I generally give some corn on grass as early as the 1st of September or as soon as the new corn commences to harden. This is done by going in the corn and cutting as much as is needed, say one, two or three stalks for each steer for a feed. This amount can be increased gradually as the cattle become accustomed to the new corn until they are on full feed.

Shoek corn is fed once a day and husked corn once a day. The advantage of feeding husked corn is in saving the fodder or rough feed, and the cattle also will eat the husked corn somewhat better. Those farmers who have clover hay or alfalfa have a great advantage in giving these with the corn.

The feeding period lasts from 90 to 120 days and sometimes longer, but this is about the average period of feeding.

## Profit in Mule Raising.

Ever stop to think that the average mule sells for about \$10 more than the average horse? Ever think that there is never any difficulty in selling a mule, while the market for horses may be dull? There never has been an overproduction of mules, and there does not seem likely to be in the future. It costs less to raise a mule, and he is always a money maker, whether for work or for sale.

## Money in Mules.

There may be a lingering prejudice against the breeding of mules, but the fancy prices prevailing for well developed spans ought to wipe out that prejudice.

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