

FEET OF THE HORSE

Treating a Diseased Hoof—Importance of Good Shoeing.

Greasing is necessary for horses which are much exposed to dampness and is as good for the sole and frog as for the wall. It is a preventive also of feet which have to stand on dry bedding. Feet which on account of diseased conditions require to be frequently soaked or poulticed ought also to be greased. Bedding of peat moss and fine sawdust, equal parts, is most excellent. All these measures may be advantageous if the feet are properly shod.

Good shoeing is the essential prophylaxis of hoof bound. We must avoid all improper practices likely to promote imbecility and contraction of the foot, such as abuse of the rasp, too long application of the heated shoe when fitting it to the foot, the lowering of the heels, the excessive paring of the frog or of the bars, the bad fitting of the shoe, useless calks, too many nails in the quarter or near the heels. All these errors must be carefully avoided. The foot, moreover, must not be allowed to grow too long. The shoeing should be renewed monthly, even if the shoe is not worn, and, lastly, the horse must not be allowed too long periods of inactivity.

Horses Need Shoes.

It has been proposed to abolish the custom of shoeing, but in the present conditions and modes of using the horse this is impossible. The feet deprived of their accustomed protection would soon become painful, and only by keeping the animal in the country could the feet be suffered to remain unshod.

Several modes of shoeing have been invented to prevent contractions in feet which are predisposed to them. Some are undoubtedly beneficial. Good shoeing is often all that is required. It is necessary to study the pose of the limb and in preparing the foot to have it absolutely level, also the shoe, and by all means try to preserve the natural elasticity of the foot, not let it get too dry or become too soft, but endeavor to preserve a proper equilibrium.—Charles R. Wood, V. S., in American Cultivator.

Keep the Colt Growing.

The first year of the colt's life is very important; therefore keep him growing the first year, keep him growing the second year, keep him growing the third year and keep him growing the fourth year, and in that same year, if you are going to put him on the market in the fifth year, feed him up and get him fat. Fat covers a lot of defects with horses, says Western Life. We don't want him too fat if we keep him at work, but when the other fellow wants him he wants him fat.

THE HORSEMAN

Never allow two foals to feed out of the same box. One is sure sooner or later to become master and secure the lion's share.

A stunted colt will never make so good a horse as one kept vigorously growing from the start.

Plenty of exercise should be given in the open air on all pleasant days. Never wean the foal too quickly, but by degrees. It is best for both the mare and foal to take two or three weeks to do it. Feed often, both during the time of and after weaning.

When driving a horse make that your business, says a writer in Farm Journal. More horses are spoiled by slack drivers than in any other way.

Give the foal first class care throughout the winter.

Never allow the foal to follow the mare when working, but keep it in a well built, roomy box.

The little colt should have a feed twice a day of oats, bran and oilmeal—3-2-1—beginning with a pint and increasing to a quart.

A colt fed in this way and given a run in a paddock every day will never have unsound feet and legs unless by accident.

If you feel as if you cannot break a horse or colt, do not try it, for he will discover your foars very quickly. If you have any reason to fear you cannot master the colt, better get help or sell him unbroken before taking the chances of spoiling him and thus making him so much harder to conquer. The ideal way is to begin with the little fellow while yet weak and establish your mastery. Keep at it until he is old enough to hitch, and the breaking will be easy.

Breeders should never sell their best mare when young unless they have one or more fillies by a first class stallion from her to take her place in the brood mare ranks, says the Horse Breeder. Most brood mares that are not producers of record performers begin to deteriorate, or, rather, depreciate, in selling value after they are fourteen years old. The small farmer who raises but one or two a year should plan to sell his brood mares before their values begin to depreciate and replace them with their best fillies that are from three to five years old. By continuing along these lines the small breeder will make more money, as a rule, than by keeping mares until they are past use and have really no market value.

Avoid the habit of keeping the horse's manure filled with hay all the time. Overfeeding on hay is quite liable to cause heaves in horses. The trouble in the respiratory organs, says Farm Journal, is simply a result of the disease in the digestive organs. A horse with the heaves is in very much the same condition as a person with dyspepsia. One of the most common causes is overfeeding on coarse, over-ripe, woody, indigestible hay, particularly clover hay.

IN NEBRASKA

Best Results of Various Experiments With Alfalfa.

In Cheyenne county, Neb., Brott brothers have been experimenting with alfalfa nine years, reports a western man in Orange Judd Farmer. At first they sowed alfalfa seed broadcast, which is the common method under irrigation. An experience of nine years has shown them that broadcast seeding does not give the best results in dry seasons. At an elevation of something more than 4,000 feet there is not always sufficient moisture during the driest seasons to perfect a good crop of seed when grown by the broadcast method.

Using a Two Row Cultivator.

In the course of their experiments Brott brothers have tested drilling in eighteen to twenty-two inch drills. They have found that in drills of this width the kind of cultivation that can be given to the alfalfa plant in narrow rows does not secure the best results. During the more recent years they have tested seeding alfalfa for a seed crop in drills thirty-six to forty inches apart. This allows the use of a two row cultivator, enabling a man with a good team on half mile rows to cultivate eighteen to twenty acres daily. They find that to secure the best results in conserving moisture they should cultivate to the depth of four inches, cultivating four to five times during the season.

It Pods Freely.

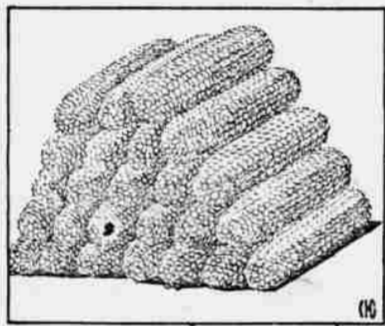
On these high table lands alfalfa drilled in rows thirty-six to forty inches apart branches widely, pods freely and develops a better seed crop than under any other method so far tested. It is their purpose to cultivate 120 acres of alfalfa the coming season and to enlarge their plant as rapidly as they can break the prairie and get the land under cultivation.

The method which they now pursue is to place fields under cultivation in the early spring, thus conserving the winter moisture, then keep the soil loose and in good till until the 1st of August and seed with a drill. This method avoids a weed crop.

SEED CORN TEST.

Important Point in Securing a Good Stand in the Field.

For testing corn take a light wooden box eighteen inches square and four to six inches deep (or of some convenient



GOOD EARS OF WHITE CORN.

dimensions), put in two or three inches of moist sand and cover with a piece of white muslin which has been ruled into squares about two inches across. Have the seed corn laid on a table or shelf where it will not be disturbed. From the first ear take kernels from near the butt, middle and tip of ear, then turn the ear over and take three more kernels from the other side. Place these six kernels in the first check or square (No. 1); take six kernels from the second ear and place in the second square (No. 2), etc., until you have sampled all of the ears. Cover the grain carefully with another piece of cloth about the same size as the box and also with a second piece of cloth enough larger to extend up on the sides to the top of the box. Put in one or two inches more of moist sand and keep the box in the ordinary living room temperature of the house. Add more water if the sand becomes too dry. The corn should germinate in from three to five days. Those ears whose kernels do not all germinate in five days should be discarded.

Vetch Pasture in Spring.

In western Oregon and Washington, where fall sown vetch matures for hay in June and rains are not infrequent at this season of the year, it is quite a common practice to pasture it in the early spring—March and April—to keep the growth from becoming so heavy that it will fall before it is cut and to retard its development so that haymaking will occur after the rains are over. If the crop is heavy and falls during bad weather, it is best to make ensilage of it immediately.

Cost of Hauling Wheat by Wagon.

Transportation Expert Frank Andrews places the average cost to the farmer of hauling wheat from farms to shipping points at 9 cents per 100 pounds; the average distance hauled, 9.4 miles, and the average wagon load of wheat, 3,323 pounds, thus containing about fifty-five bushels.

Land Plaster on Clover.

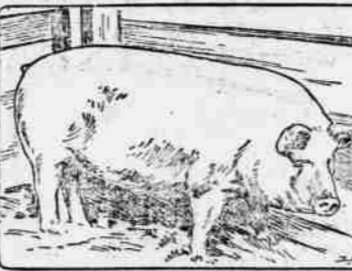
In the Willamette valley, Oregon, it is a common practice to apply land plaster to clover in the spring during March and April. From forty to sixty pounds per acre applied on the surface of the ground in the early spring are said to double the yield of both hay and seed.

After Milking.

Milk is often spoiled by allowing it to stand in the barn too long after it is drawn. It readily absorbs odors from the air, and odors of the barn are usually very much in evidence. For this reason the milk should be quickly removed to a place free from odors.

The Brood Sow And Her Litter.

After the litter has got well started—say from a week to ten days—the sow may be fed all she will eat of a good ration, but under no consideration make any change in her feed, or bad results will follow, writes a New York breeder in American Cultivator. When the pigs are about three weeks old they will show an inclination to eat a little. At this time they should be given a little of the same feed as the sow is getting, and a little milk may be added. This side table should be placed where the mother cannot get at it, and the pigs should get but a very



A PURE BRED CHESHIRE BARROW.

little at a time, and under no circumstances should any be left in their trough to sour. Sour or stale feed would never be tolerated. One of the first grains a little pig will eat is cracked shelled corn, and if a handful is thrown upon the floor it will soon clean it up. The trough that is prepared for the young litter should be extremely shallow that they may eat without having to get into it. A deep trough is very bad, as pigs will have to climb into it to eat and are liable to be injured in getting in and out.

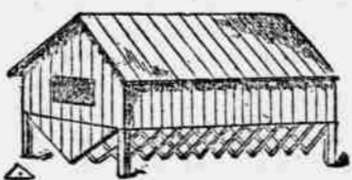
Started gradually in this manner, and any changes in the feed that have to be made made very gradually, the pigs may be grown very rapidly. When at the age of three months they may be weaned by removing the sow from the yard or lot where she and her litter have been, and the pigs will hardly know when they are weaned. If one wishes to wean at an earlier age, it may be done, but if the sow is a good milker it must be done gradually by removing the sow for a part of the day at first; then after a day or two she may be kept away for a whole day and after a little all the time till there is no danger of a caked udder and spoiled teats.

After weaning the pigs they should be pushed along as fast as possible by giving them good feed and a grass lot to graze in. If one has the milk it would be well to mix the ground feed in it, but if not an addition of the 5 to 10 per cent tankage will grow them about as well and make just as large a pig for age as if fed milk and at little expense. Mix all feed quite thickly. Many a feeder makes a great mistake in making his pigs take too thin slop, and they have to take too much to get what feed they need. As the pigs grow older a little corn may be given them. In fact, a variety of feed is always best at this age, but all changes must be made carefully, so as not to upset their system or check their thrift. Pigs properly fed and well bred should easily weigh a hundred pounds at three months of age. This is the cheapest hundred pounds you will ever make, and it will not cost to exceed 1 to 1 1/2 cents per pound, while the next hundred pounds will cost you 2 to 2 1/2 cents a pound. These pigs should at six months of age weigh from 200 to 225 pounds each and be ready to top any market in the world at eight months of age at a weight of 250 pounds or more. Handled in this manner one may ship or sell his crop of pigs before every man in the neighborhood is ready and in this way get the benefit of the early market. When every one is ready and all are selling one usually finds the market declining. It is as ever the old saying, "The early bird catches the worm." It is this kind of pigs that top all markets and are sold and packed in this country and sold in foreign countries as best Wiltshire bacon and hams.

The illustration shows a pure bred Cheshire, eight months old and weighing 305 pounds, one from a pen of five exhibited at the Chicago international fat stock exhibition, winning the grand championship in the butcher and block list, all breeds competing.

Self Feeding Rack and Shed.

To make a self feeding rack and shed set three or more stout posts firmly in the ground on each side as long as you wish to make the shed. About six feet from the ground board up and roof the shed like any other building, with a large window in each end, says a writer in Farm Progress. Make a feeding rack of poles through the center like a V, the upper end of poles resting on the outside plates. You can fill this shed with hay, straw or fodder as fast as eaten from below. It will settle down and can be refilled whenever necessary. This makes a fine rack for sheep, cattle or any other stock, at the same time sheltering them, and makes a covered manure shed, as the waste pulled out will be trampled under-foot and by tramping converted into manure, a triple combination in one if made wide enough. The refilling can be done from either end very easily and not much be wasted.



FEEDING RACK FOR LIVE STOCK.

Feeding for milk. Only the amount of food in excess of that which is necessary to maintain animal heat and repair the waste of the animal tissue can possibly be a source of profit; hence the more a cow can be induced to eat above this amount within safe limits the larger profits she should return in the total amount of food consumed.

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING.

Rules to Observe in the Production of Cream.

The Oklahoma experiment station has issued the following suggestions to dairymen as a guide for the production of cream of good quality:

Clean cream, cold cream and rich cream are the three words which tell the secret of producing sweet cream.

Be clean and sanitary in milking. Have all pails, crocks, cans and dairy utensils scalded and clean.

Keep the separator clean by washing after each separating.

Cool each lot of cream in cold water before setting it away, and have it thoroughly cooled before adding to the general lot of cream. A good way is never to mix a fresh batch of cream with older cream, but keep each lot from the different separatings separate and in one gallon crocks.

Have a well ventilated cave or cool cellar in which to keep the cream.

Stir each of the separate lots of cream every day to keep them uniform.

Have a wire screen for each crock so as to "air the cream" and keep out flies and insects.

Deliver the cream to the creamery or receiving station three times a week in summer and twice a week in winter.

Insist on the creamery man weighing out the sample of cream for a test instead of measuring in a pipette. The scales are more accurate.

Have the cows come fresh in September and October and receive 25 to 30 cents a pound for the butter fat in winter instead of 15 to 20 cents a pound in summer.

Care of a Calving Cow.

If a cow is a very heavy milker and in high condition, it would be well to give her light feed for about a week before freshening, to thin the blood a little, as a preventive of milk fever. Keep close watch of her and put her in a box stall at night, so that when she does calve she may have her freedom. After calving give her a warm mash of bran with a handful of salt scattered on top. Let the calf suck and then strip her out and put her back in her stall. See that she cleans. Do not give her any cold water until after she has cleaned. Work her slowly on to her feed. I do not like to milk a heifer before calving. Let the calf suck once, and if the heifer takes kindly to her milker and gives down her milk freely she is just as well off back in her stall, but if she holds up her milk and wants her calf let her have it. Milk her at the same time of the calf sucking until she takes kindly to her milker.—C. M. Winslow in Rural New Yorker.

FEEDING FOR MILK

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Feeding Silage to Cows.

In writing of the value of the silo in the National Stockman and Farmer a New York dairymen says:

About thirty or at most forty pounds a day of silage is as much as should be fed to each cow. If the feeding commences immediately after filling the silo, and this is a good way to do, there will be no damaged silage at all. My way to feed the silage ration is in two feeds, night and morning, and it is better to feed after milking, because the peculiar odor of the silage might affect the flavor of the milk.

It Pays to Feed Well.

To be successful at dairying we should know that a cow is a machine and that we will get out of her just in proportion as we put in, writes C. L. Hunt in American Agriculturist. We would not think of taking pumpkins to the mill for cider, neither should we expect to get milk from a cow fed on timothy hay or corn fodder alone. Nor should we expect a profit from cows when they are fed barely a maintenance ration. The profit must come from the excess of feed above that used to maintain life. How foolish, then, to withhold the little extra, that which pays for all the feed used. Is it not much better to feed a ration costing say \$5 per month and produce \$10 worth of milk than to use one costing only \$2.50 and get no returns?

Value of Salt.

Salt is a very important item in the dietary of a cow, and many people are very careless and negligent about feeding it. Salt is a constituent of the body and like all other constituents must be replaced through the channels of nutrition, but salt has other functions besides forming a small part of the organized body. Salt accelerates the assimilation of food, especially facilitating the passage of the albuminoids of the food from the digestive canal into the blood and facilitating the circulation, thus increasing the energy of the vital processes.

Roots as Feed.

In arranging the plots and fields for crops this summer do not forget to plant an acre or two of roots for the dairy cow. Such roots as the so called "cow beats," mangels, turnips and even potatoes make an acceptable change from the more concentrated feeds during the winter. Most of these roots need not be planted till after the corn is in. Of course none of the roots are rich in food elements, since they are composed largely of water, but that is where their value lies. They serve as a balance to the concentrated feeds. Enough can be raised upon an acre or two to provide an abundance for several dairy cows.

FEEDING SHEEP FOR PROFIT

I have fed in Nebraska and Wyoming and have always done it on a large scale. I have been quite successful and suppose my experience will be helpful to others, even though engaged on a smaller scale, writes a Montana breeder in American Agriculturist.

The first essential is to get good sheep. To my notion that is the most vital point. For my part I would prefer Merino, Rambouillet or Delaine grades, as they are very hardy, good fatteners, and their wool is fine and gives them good protection against cold, wet weather, more so than the coarse woolled breeds.

Making a Good Trough.

More care should be taken in starting sheep, especially lambs, than any other stock, as they easily overfeed themselves, and it is not an easy matter to get them back to their normal condition again. Troughs should be built for sheep according to their size. Take a sixteen foot board ten or twelve inches wide. Nail four inch cribbing on the sides and put ends on of the same material. Take 2 by 4's and cut thirty-two inches long. Cut slanting in the middle four inches and nail to sides about two and one-half feet from the end and brace under the bottom. This will keep the sheep from tipping them over. Take two pieces of six inch material and cut on one end four inches down, so as to let in a cribbing four inches wide in the slot so made. Nail small piece to the end of trough and put in cribbing and nail. Then brace on middle with two inch piece. This will keep the sheep from getting in the trough with their feet. This plan is for a lamb trough. Make a little higher for grown sheep.

Starting on Feed.

For weathers give one peck of oats in the same manner to each hundred, all the hay they will eat, both lambs and older sheep, and increase gradually until all the sheep have learned to come to the trough when the gates are opened. When all have become accustomed to feed and they clean up one-half bushel of oats to the hundred, then mix in about one gallon of cornmeal (corn should never be fed whole) and increase pretty rapidly with corn until at the end of one month they should be on about three-fourths full feed. Full feed is all they will eat up clean in about fifteen minutes, or about two and one-half to three bushels for lambs and from four to seven bushels for weathers, according to age and size.

Cull ewes should be fed in self feeders when started, as they require more time to eat than younger sheep, and in place of corn use wheat screenings and middlings, about half of each to about one-third of cornmeal. Self feeders are not preferred for young sheep because they have a tendency to gorge themselves, and when that happens death nearly always follows.

The illustration shows the champion Lincoln ram at the 1903 international



CHAMPION LINCOLN RAM.

live stock show. It is owned by J. H. Patrick of Ontario.

Jettings by a Hog Feeder.

I have been feeding hogs for a number of years and have had almost no losses, while all around me so called cholera has devastated one herd after another, writes J. P. Fletcher in American Cultivator. Here are a few of the things I did and did not do, which I believe kept my herds from disease:

Do not feed an extreme green corn diet.

Do not crowd the young stock unnaturally.

Keep clear water before them all the time.

Keep the sleeping quarters clean and dry.

Have good shade during the warm weather.

Give the hogs salt and ashes, especially hard coal ashes, and an occasional dose of copperas and sulphur in the slop. Be particularly careful about this with the hogs that are in the feeding pens.

Keep the hogs and their yard in a sanitary condition and watch the herd carefully in order that no disease may get a start.

All these points should be kept in mind, for they are the only effective insurance against cholera and kindred diseases.

Feeding the Brood Sow.

From two weeks after breeding to within four weeks of farrowing I feed my sows the following, writes a breeder in National Stockman and Farmer: In the morning three quarts of oats, not ground; at noon a drink of water or swill slightly thickened with either middlings, tankage or bran; at night a feed of corn. Of course some brood sows have a greater tendency to lay on fat than others, and this tendency is kept within proper allowance by using less corn. A sow at farrowing should not be overly fat, but should be put in good round condition as soon as practicable after pigs are weaned, then keep slightly gaining until the little ones arrive.

Additional Local.

A cable dispatch from J. M. Nolan, received yesterday by relatives, announced his safe arrival in Ireland, his old home.

A party of railroad timber land seekers, while out on a prospecting trip a day or two ago, captured two little wildcats and a fawn, over in the Alsea country. The parties hailed from Independence but names were not learned.

There was a general cleaning up and burning of trash around the Johnson brick, yesterday, leaving a clear walk and a more convenient way open for reaching the postoffice. The job was fully appreciated by the public.

It is the intention to make the Iowa picnic a week from tomorrow, one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind ever given hereabouts, and there is reason to believe that there will be a large attendance. A musical and literary program, speeches, games and general merry-making will be the order, and a good time is assured all who attend.

At the United Evangelical church the annual memorial service of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. will be held at 11 a. m. The Post and Corps will attend in a body and the sermon will be suited to the occasion. In the evening the W. M. S. will have charge and Mr. Roberts of the College Y. M. C. A. will deliver an address. Rev. C. T. Hurd, pastor.

About 50 Bellefontaine citizens have been in Corvallis this week, inquiring into the railroad land proposition and arranging to file on certain desirable tracts, hoping thus to establish a claim that may later be recognized by the railroad company and result in the tracts being sold to these first seekers, in case the company is forced by the government into a sale of these timber holdings.

"Old Arkansas" was the attraction at the opera house, Wednesday evening, and it was greeted by a fair sized audience and an appreciative one. The play is on the same order as the "Missouri Girl" and some of the characters depicted threw the onlookers into a gale of laughter without a word being spoken. The character of old Jeremiah Snodgrass is exceptionally good in this production and is one that keeps the audience delighted from start to finish. As a whole the performance is creditable and seemed to please Corvallis theatre goers.

Two very exhaustive and valuable bulletins on apple culture have just been issued by Prof. C. I. Lewis of OAC. One bulletin is entitled, "The Apple from Orchard to Market," in which packing and packing boxes, the marking of packages, storage, the loading of cars and many other subjects are treated. The other is entitled "Orchard Management," and Prof. Lewis and W. H. Wickes issued the bulletin jointly. This deals with location, soil, drainage, cultivation, irrigation, propagation and many other phases of handling and putting out an orchard. These bulletins are sent to any resident of Oregon who desires them.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. R. Bryson were called to Portland, Wednesday morning, by the critical illness of the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Bryson, who was not expected to live through the previous night. A message from E. R. Bryson, Wednesday noon, announced that the doctors had given up all hope and that the patient was wholly paralyzed on one side of the body. Death, the message said, might come at any moment, or it may be several weeks delayed, but the case is hopeless. Mrs. Bryson is the widow of the late Hon. W. R. Bryson, and is one of the highly respected ladies of Corvallis, where until recent years, she has made her home. The news of her serious condition is deeply regretted by many friends here.

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. J. C. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and open to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them the basis of a known composition.

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the public scrutiny.

Not only does the character of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. J. C. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents, and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable and most reliable native medicinal plants of our country were first discovered by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the woman's functions, correcting displacements, as prostrations, anæmia and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, loosening the bowels and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.