ALL USE ALCOHOL

SNAKEBITE REMEDY IN NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS.

Flask of "Mountain Dew" Considered an Indispensable Part of Man's Equipment—Not Always Possible to Save Victim.

Recent experiments with a serum to cure rattlesnake bites have called to mind the old-time remedy used by those whose ways lie along the paths of the mountain reptiles. Since the first mountaineer was bitten by the first man-hating rattler alcoholic stimulant has been the antidote, and the only one so far as the backwoodsman's knowledge was concerned.

In the North Carolina mountains, where rattlers are as plentiful as long-legged natives, the man considers a flask of "mountain dew" a necessary companion at all times, even if he is not a habitual drinker. Look into any log hut and you will find (unless the owner mistakes you for a revenue officer) at least one keg of the powerful corn whiskey stilled by some moonshiner back in the woods. It is well that the whitish beverage is uncommonly strong, since only a small quantity has to be carried about for safeguard against snake bites.

When a rattler hits you, as the mountaineer knows, you must drink enough alcohol to become intoxicated. As soon as you feel "lit," the poison has been counteracted; if you have not enough liquor to affect you the only thing to do is to lie down and say your prayers.

The amount of whisky needed to offset the poison depends, according to rural belief, upon the spot where the snake imbeds its fang. A bite on the body, in the region near the heart, is considered so surely fatal that no amount of spirits can avail, as the poison has only a brief distance to travel through the veins before it stops the heart's beating. If the bite is on the leg or arm, however, the whisky has plenty of time to get in its work. Fortunately most bites are on the limbs. The most frequent encounter with a rattler is beside some rotten log on the mountainside, when the climber unexpectedly puts his hand or foot on one of the creatures lying asleep. August is the rattler's sleeping month, and a majority of the bites are recorded then. The reptile awake is likely to run as fast as he can to avoid a man; he only uses his fangs when his enemy is too close to be dodged.

On account of the rattlesnakes trout fishing along the North Carolina brooks is not the least handicapped outdoor sport in the world. The angler who leaves behind his whisky is regarded as positively foolhardy. That there are few bites recorded by the fishermen is largely due to the rattler's fondness for high places; the snake does not come down to the brookside for water unless a long drought has dried all the springs high up, and hence it is only in the dryest season that one has to be careful when in the bottom of a valley. The streams are so rough, however, that it is often necessary to skirt a mountainside rather than risk one's neck wading or swimming through walled crevices, and the rattlers have their dens in rocky caves half way up the acclivity, almost overhanging the brook, at an elevation of a few hundred feet.

"Grouch Germ" Discovered.

Scientists have found the "grouch germ," according to reports from Kansas City. This germ, it is believed, thrives particularly in the vicinity of phonographs and in neighborhoods where a great many young porch parties celebrate until the small hours of the morning. These "grouch germs" are great travelers and are carried about from place to place. They are spread by bill collectors, book agents and persons who go from house to house selling potato peelers and glass cutters. Those who go about with subscription lists seeking donations are also responsible for the wide scattering of the little microbe which produces peevishness in hot weather. With these pointers one may know how to avoid giving the pest a chance to carry on its fiendish work.

Odd Cures for Seasickness.

Among curious remedies for seasickness is that which is popular among the mariners in the Levant—the daily swallowing of iron rust, which is obtained by the simple process of scraping it off the anchor or anchor chain. But this is only part of the treatment, for a small pouch containing roasted salt and flowers of thyme must be tied upon the abdomen as firmly as can be borne, this being considered to counteract the effect of the internal disturbances caused by the rolling of the vessel. Known to the ancient Greeks as "thymian salt," the preparation has at least the authority of old age, while its efficacy is not without modern testimony. And the belt is better than the salt, and the faith better than the belt.

Too Sunny.

James H. Scarr of the New York weather bureau said on a hot and blazing day:

"I overheard a timely dialogue this morning between two women.

"'Your husband,' said the first, 'has such a sunny disposition, hasn't he?'

"'Yes, regular July sunny,' was the reply. 'You've really no idea how hot he makes it for me.'"

The Age of the Weak.

This is the Age of the Triumph of the Weak; the jiu-jitsu system of wrestling has its equivalent in every direction. Popular education is the intellectual jiu-jitsu; the extended franchise the political, and modern enlightment the spiritual, which enables the many to discern the folly of the attiude of superiority assumed by the few.—London Truth.

Since She Asked.

Sue—Don't you know, George kissed me at the door last night twice before I could stop him!

Mae—Gracious! What cheek!

Sue—Both.—Smart Set.

POULTRY

CANADIAN GRADING OF EGGS

Poultry Producers' Association Making Efforts for Proper Classification.

The Poultry Producers' Association of Canada has been making an effort to provide a classification and grading for dressed poultry and eggs. Last year a number of grades were adopted for the use of poultrymen and at present the secretary wishes to get the views of producers and dealers in regard to any amendment of the grading rules that may seem desirable.

In the grading of eggs it is laid down as a first requirement that they must all be shipped new laid. A new laid egg is an egg that is not over five days old when shipped, an egg that has been gathered promptly and kept in a moderately dry, cool place (under 60 degrees), free from foul odors and other contaminating influences. On holding a new laid egg to

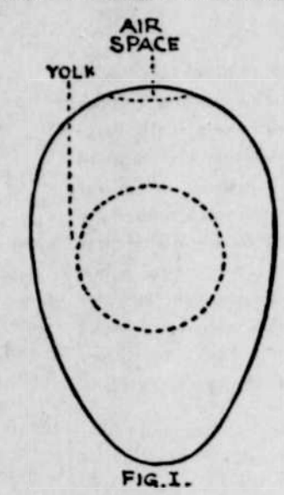


FIG. 1.

A Fresh Egg.

the light it will be seen that the air space in the large end is very small and the yolk almost invisible. As the age continues the air space enlarges and the yolk becomes visible as shown in the illustration. Rough shelled and abnormal eggs should never be shipped. Through some markets may call for several grades of eggs as a general rule there is no necessity for many grades. What the best trade demands is freshness, grading, uniformity in packing and regularity in supply.

For ordinary purposes two grades of eggs will be found sufficient to satisfy the demands made on the producer, viz.: New laid selects and No. 1. Another grade of common stock may for a time be marketed, but they must not be sold under the brand of the association.

New Laid Selects.—These are to consist of strictly new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than twenty-four ounces to the dozen.

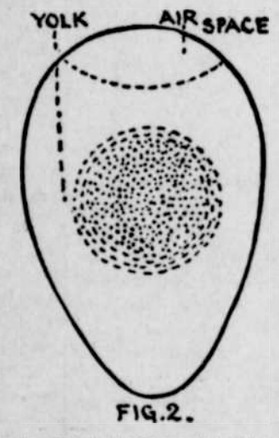


FIG. 2.

Egg in Which Air Space Has Enlarged

Clean, of uniform size and color, packed in substantial neat cases having clean fillers.

No. 1.—To consist of new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than twenty-one ounces to the dozen. Clean, packed in substantial and neat new cases with clean fillers.

Note.—Common eggs, not covered by the foregoing grading, must not be marketed under the brand of the association.

Hay Crops.

Wheat, corn and other crops are no more improved by rotation than hay. The Minnesota experiment station shows that a plot continuously cut for hay the past 15 years has given an average yield of 1.73 tons per acre, while a plot under a three-year rotation of wheat, clover and corn hay has yielded the past 10 years an average of 2.9 tons per acre. In a five-year rotation of wheat, timothy and clover, pasture, oats and corn, the hay has yielded an average of 3.9 tons per acre since 1900. Eight tons of manure per acre were applied once in five years on the five-year plots. There is money in manure.

Poultry Business.

The poultry business is not adapted to sluggards. The lazy man loses money with hens. Every neglect in poultry raising has its cost.

He who is constantly complaining about "bad luck" is only advertising the fact that his methods are at fault. Bad luck investigated will nearly always prove to be wrong management. Good luck and proper management are akin.

Benefits of Cultivator.

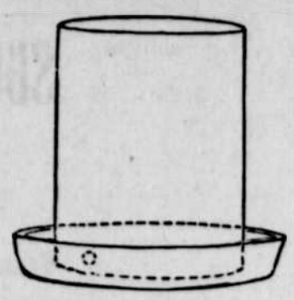
Those who have kept the cultivator busy in the cornfield will see the beneficial effect of a soil mulch this year. The more perfect the mulch has been kept the less water has evaporated from the soil and the more, consequently, has been utilized by the corn.

HOME-MADE CHICK FOUNTAIN

Handy and Inexpensive Receptacle for Watering Little Ones—Many Advantages.

The above sketch illustrates a practical chick fountain which can easily be made from a tin can and an earthern or tin dish.

Procure a tin can about four inches in diameter (baking powder usually comes in cans this size) and punch a hole in the lower rim with a nail about



Chick Fountain.

five-eighths of an inch from the bottom; fill with water and place a dish over same (diameter of dish must be about two inches larger than diameter of can).

Turn the can and dish over quickly and set where desired.

The advantages of this simple arrangement are many, the chicks cannot stand in the water and foul it, neither can they turn it over, and the dish is automatically filled from the tank as fast as the chicks drink it.

RATION TO FATTEN POULTRY

Method Adopted at Maine Station and Gives Much Satisfaction—Coops Are Used.

At the Maine station the following ration for fattening is fed to fowls in small pens with great success.

Hundred parts of cornmeal.

Hundred parts wheat middlings.

Forty parts of meat meal.

This was fed as porridge, thick enough to drop, but not run, from a spoon. Milk is preferable for moistening the mixture.

French and English fatteners who make a specialty of the business of fattening thousands of chickens each year confine them in small coops. The coops used at the Maine station had a floor space of 16 by 22 inches, in each of which four chickens were placed. This method can be used when the space is limited. At the Maine station it was found that chickens fattened in a pen put on weight as rapidly and at as low cost as those in crates or on which cramming machines were used.

Where a pen is used the fowls should have shade, grit and the water must be fresh and plentiful. Feed them three times a day and be careful to see that none is left in the troughs between meals.

Healthy Fowls.

The natural inheritance of all fowls is constitutional vigor, provided, of course, they are not enfeebled by injudicious breeding. Constitutional vigor can be maintained and brought about by choosing the strongest, healthiest and hardiest of the stock for breeders every spring and by killing off the weak and sickly ones in the fall. The introduction of fresh blood frequently not only keeps up the stamina, health and vigor of stock, but it also enables them to resist sickness and sudden changes of weather much better than fowls closely and continuously inbred, or fowls not bred to any degree of constitutional excellence, or selected for establishing any permanent quality.

Poultry Runs.

There is more or less dry weather during the summer, and the runs not infrequently become baked, and in heavy soils more or less filthy. The man who has the best interests of his stock at heart will once a week use a hand plow in such yards and stir up the soil so as to make it loose and fresh. If he does this at night, the next morning the fowls will get at work, scratching, hunting worms and stirring up things generally. It is wonderful how much they find in this turned up soil that furnishes them both amusement and food.

Food for Fowls.

The natural grain feed of fowls is hard and they should be fed hard grain when in confinement.

POULTRY NOTES

All poultry that are not pure-bred are not scrubs.

When growing fowls expressly for market, many poultrymen prefer cross-breds.

The houses and pens the fowls are placed in should be scrupulously clean.

Generally a hen with a nice, clean-cut head and a full, bright eye will be a good layer.

Crossing an African gander on Toulouse geese is said to give the largest sized offspring.

It is well to consider what is the best treatment of fowls while they are passing through the moult.

Fowls always seem to moult earlier and quicker when they are warm and in places where they are exposed to the sun.

When moulting actually commences, it is best to feed liberally on rations which are easy of digestion and rich in protein.

The cockerels should be culled out early and sent to market. Pullets will develop much better if this is done.

Some hens in every yard are too old for good service. Have you any? Good time right now to get rid of them.

Among the several varieties of the Cochin family the Partridge is considered by many to be the most beautiful.

Skimmed milk is a good feed not only for raising calves, and pigs, but it is also an excellent feed for raising chicks and for egg production.

SEEING THE SIGHTS

Rubberneck Men Have Fun With Visitors in Washington.

Are a Great Lot of "Kidders," and Tell All Kinds of Fairy Tales—Vacations of Cabinet Members.

Washington.—Those who attempt to see Washington from the rubberneck wagons have their own trials and tribulations. The rubber neck conductors are the most imaginative citizens left in the capital this summer. One of their favorite stunts is to indicate as the home of Senator Aldrich the magnificent new building just finished at DuPont circle, between Connecticut avenue and Nineteenth street. The Aldrich home is a very modest semi-colonial affair farther down in Massachusetts avenue, not far from the home of Senator Lodge. Another trick is to make sure that the tourist sees the house given to Admiral Dewey by the American people, whether the car goes anywhere near it or not. The "sight" that cannot be produced on demand by the modern rubberneck conductor is not worth seeing.

These are the days when the wandering tourist is able to see more of the interior of the White House than

"Rubbernecking" in Washington.

at any other season. True, all the furniture is neatly covered and the pictures are screened, but the entire first floor is open to visitors and they may look in ever nook and corner of the most interesting building in the country. The beautiful old-fashioned garden, just outside the long, glass-inclosed east corridor, is at its prettiest now, with a fine high hedge running around it on three sides.

Offices Are Closed.

Its appearance is not improved by the presence of two great staring wood settees at either end. The White House offices are closed to the public. Secretary Norton's room is being lengthened by the use of space formerly given over to the telegraph operators. Mr. Norton is accustomed to gather his important callers in his own office, where he can beam upon them and keep them feeling good during their sometimes long waits for the president. Room to stow an extra dozen will be appreciated, and no doubt will keep many distinguished men from sitting on the secretary's desk.

Getting back to the main building again, the curiosity of visitors is excited more than anything else by two of the most innocent objects in the whole collection of bric-a-brac. These are apparently a pair of sarcophagi, which lie in dignified impressiveness on either side the main entrance between the reception hall and the long corridor which extends east and west from the east room to the state dining room.

"Is that where presidents lie in state when they die?" inquired a busy old woman as she poked about wonderingly through the spacious corridors.

"No, madam, those are jardinieres. We use them for plants during the winter," was the courteous response.

These jardinieres, by the way, are carved in the severest style and doubtless are replicas of better known art objects abroad. They are of a texture not unlike soapstone, and from a glance at their sculptured sides might be mistaken for plaster. They are said, however, to be made of an exceedingly rare marble, and they are so brittle that an Italian workman, knowing their value, fled in terror and never returned again when he happened to push over and break one of the faces, some time ago.

Different Kinds of Visitors.

Summer visitors to the White House are of a totally different character from the throngs which swarm in and about the majestic building during the congressional session. They are chiefly men, women and children from humble homes who are more interested to learn "how Mrs. Taft keeps house" than the spot where the president stands and shakes hands with the people. The guards have the hardest kind of times keeping them downstairs, for the women especially are crazy to go up and look over the bedrooms. About one out of every ten puts up the argument that "I pay taxes and this house is mine and I have a right to go all over it," but so far no administration has been able to see it that way. It may be said, however, for the benefit of the disappointed, that the second floor of the White House is as spacious and beautiful as a human being could desire for a residence, and if all a president and his family cared to do in summer was to keep cool, they might do this on the hottest day without leaving the executive mansion. The building is now being fitted with lightning rods, to the open-mouthed surprise of hundreds of farmer visitors, who have been taught by costly experience that the promises of the lightning rod agent are a delusion and a snare.

There's Always a Goat.

"I was just thinking." "What?" "Why, when it is possible to fly from here to New York some one will probably be fool enough to do it."

CABINET IS SCATTERED.

The nation's capital has been such only in name during the hot weather, for activity has given way to the quietude of a country village. Not a department head is to be found in Washington. President Taft's cabinet members are scattered from the middle of the Atlantic to the middle of the Pacific. The most important official in Washington is Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles B. Hilles might be ranked as the next most important.

It is interesting to note how widely department heads have separated themselves, some seeking pleasure and recreation and others conducting investigations in their departments.

President Taft has been on a sea trip with members of his immediate and official family, coasting along the New England states. During this time he was the guest of honor and made the address at the unveiling of the big monument erected by Massachusetts in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers at Provincetown, just inside the hook of Cape Cod.

Secretary Knox of the state department is quietly cooling himself at Valley Forge, Pa., while Japan, Russia, Germany and Nicaragua are showing unusual activities in their own state departments.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh is seeking rest and recreation at Dublin, N. H., in an effort to stave off heat prostration.

Secretary of War Dickinson has gone to the Philippines, combining in his trip work and pleasure. Although no authoritative statement was given out before he left, it is generally understood his trip is in order to give him a personal knowledge of fortifications and war conditions generally in the Philippine and Hawaiian islands.

Attorney General Wickersham has devoted little of his summer to recreation. Early in the season he dodged in and out of Chicago, Washington and Beverly, keeping in touch continually with the various federal prosecutions which are now under way or about to be started. Then he and Secretary of Commerce Nagel started for a month's stay in Alaska to study the Alaskan situation, as it may be termed.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has returned after a short time in Europe, combining a brief period of rest with a thorough investigation of postal services abroad at first hand.

The only member of the cabinet who is seeking recreation by going back to nature in her most attractive form is Secretary of the Navy Von L. Meyer. Up in Canada, past the outskirts of civilization, he is enjoying a fishing trip with a number of friends at the Restigouche Fishing club.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is spending the summer in his home city of Seattle, Wash.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is on his Iowa farm in Tama county.

POSTAL DEFICIT IS REDUCED.

Postmaster General Hitchcock was gratified when he returned from Europe to learn of the fulfillment of his prediction of a $10,000,000 reduction in the yearly postal deficit. The report of the auditor of the department showed the saving for the fiscal year to be $11,573,000. The total amount of

the deficiency for the 12 months ending June 30 was $5,970,000, as against $17,480,000 for the preceding fiscal year. The savings for the year averaged nearly $1,000,000 a month, a record never before attained. The postmaster general said that during the coming year he hoped to make such further reductions in the cost of the postal service as will wipe out entirely the annual deficit and place the department on a self-supporting basis.

The extent of the postal savings bank institution which the government will have to build up to meet the demand, is just beginning to dawn on the officials of the post office department. At present the trustees have only designated a commission of subordinate post office department officials to devise rules and regulations for the new banks and have chosen Chief Clerk Reed as secretary. The correspondence has reached 200 letters a day on this one subject and it is believed that the trustees will have to select a secretary who can give his time exclusively to this work.

Smokeless Frying Pan.

A frying pan said to prevent smoke and odors from emanating from the food being cooked, even onions being included, is described in Popular Mechanics. One side of the wall of the pan has an extra section of wall attached. At this point the inner wall is cut low, and between the two is an opening. With the cover in position on the pan the natural draft of the cooking range starts a circulation through the pan and over the food being cooked, this circulation drawing all smoke and odors down into the fire chamber.

Sugar for Horses.

Good results are said to have been obtained in France from the feeding of sugar to overworked horses. Excessive strain and constant exhaustion as a result of slippery roads were lessened in those animals which were fed sugar daily. Some horses rendered unfit for service by overwork were restored to normal strength by a liberal mixture of sugar with their food.—Our Dumb Animals Magazine.

LIVE STOCK

IMPROVED HORSE FEED BAG

Is Attached to Collar and Gives Animal Perfect Freedom of Its Head.

An improved type of feed bag for horses has been designed by an Illinois man. Instead of being hung over the head, as the old style bag, it is attached to the collar and held in place under the horse's nose. A bar, hinged

Horse's Feed Bag.

in two parts, has one part adaptable to fastening to the collar and the other part with an attachment for the canvas bag. When this is adjusted the horse has perfect freedom to move his head and does not have to go through contortions to get the feed which remains in the bottom of the bag after that within easy reach has been eaten. In the old style bag, after the horse had eaten the top feed, he was obliged to press the bottom of the receptacle against something to get his nose down to the remainder. Or, as was more often the case, he would toss his head to fling up the oats and the result would be that a large portion of his lunch would be spilled. On the saving of wasted feed alone the invention here shown is entitled to respect.

GOOD HORSE BUYING POINT

Animal Should Not Have Too Much Daylight Between Hind Legs—Its Main Pulling Strength.

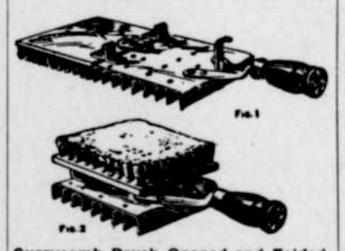
BY C. MILLER.

Father taught me one rule about buying a horse which I have always observed and I find it works out right every time. He said never buy a horse that shows too much daylight between his hind legs—that is if he seems to be split up too high you may be sure that he lacks power. A horse's main pulling strength comes from his hind legs and back and he should be low on the ground. He also taught me never to buy a horse which had the tendency to stand on the toes of his hind feet because such horses will invariably go stiff and lame in time. A good draft horse must stand flat on the ground. His feet must be large and his legs flat and his muscles supple.

GOOD CURRYCOMB AND BRUSH

Combination That Makes an Excellent Device for Caring for Faithful Horse.

The automobile threatens to put the horse out of business, but improvements in the methods of caring for the faithful animal are still being made, says Popular Mechanics. The illustration shows a device recently



Currycomb Brush Opened and Folded.

brought to the attention of the United States army. It consists of a combined currycomb and horse brush. The upper view shows it opened so that the brush may follow the comb over the horse. The lower sketch shows the brush folded back to allow the use of either currycomb or brush separately.

The Meat Supply.

No need for anyone to feel uneasy about the supply of cattle and meat all over the world. Nor should it be forgotten that when vast quantities of hides and skins are turned into vast quantities of leather and leather merchandise, that the world at large could get along comfortably for a considerable period with the finished material already on hand. The cattle and hide pessimists had their innings last fall, but in face of unexpectedly large stocks of hides and skins all over the world, the prophets of scarcity should endeavor to get a new inventory before predicting disaster on account of a possible famine in cattle.

Sheep Suffer in Sun.

Sheep suffer much in hot weather when compelled to pasture in the hot sun all day. If there are no shade trees in the pasture, make temporary shades at different points in the pasture, covering them with straw, weeds, brush, or any rough material that will protect from the hot sun.

Work Horses in Pasture.

Nearly all animals like to sleep out in the open on hot nights. If the stable is not extra well ventilated and cool turn the work horses out in the lot or pasture at night so that they can become cool and rested. Give them a full feed before they are turned out so that they will lie down and rest rather than graze all night.

The Nervous Hogs.

The nervous high-strung sow is not hard to pick out, and is generally a poor animal to buy.

WEAN PIGS AT PROPER TIME

Much Depends Upon Their Thrift, Season of Year, Accommodation and Their Feed.

BY W. H. UNDERWOOD.

The age at which pigs can be weaned is indefinite. The time depends largely upon their thrift, the season of the year, the accommodation and the feed one has for them. I do not consider it advisable to wean pigs before they are two months old, I prefer more, to less age.

I generally wean my early pigs in May, as I like to raise fall litters from a portion of the sows. Sows can ordinarily be bred within a week after the pigs are taken away.

Sows that farrow in June will be too late to breed for fall farrow. It has been my custom to let these run with the sows until they wean themselves.

I prefer to have my sows with litters in as small bunches as possible prefer a house and small yard with plenty of grass for each sow. If they are thus divided, and any of the pigs get out of order, you at once know what litter it is, and feed accordingly.

Watch the little pigs closely and if they look thin and hungry see that their mother is better fed and swilled. As it is next to impossible to raise a litter of pigs without some of them getting the scours at one time or another, I will give my treatment for this ailment, which has proven successful to me.

I watch them closely, and if any of them are too loose at the next feeding I dissolve a teaspoonful of copperas, in a little warm water and feed it to the sow in her swill. If the first dose does not prove effective, I give another the following day.

When the pigs get from two to four weeks old I fence off a corner in the yard, where the dam cannot go, and give the pigs all the shelled corn they will eat.

As soon as they are accustomed to coming for the corn I begin by feeding a little fresh milk diluted one-half wit water. I begin with one cupful and increase the amount as they learn to drink.

As the stomach of a little pig is as sensitive and delicate as that of a child it is very important that no milk is left in the trough from the previous feed as it tends to sour the trough and the new milk.

After I have the pigs eating and drinking, so they will come when called and their stomach thoroughly accustomed to the feed they are ready to wean.

SECURES WATER FROM DRAIN

Farmer Didn't Want to Bear Expense of Drilling Well, So Constructed Cement Trough.

I have a large pasture in which there is no natural water, writes Scott Adams in Farm and Home. I did not want to go to the expense of drilling a well, so I dug a hole over the drain that runs through the field. I constructed a little trough with a

Watering Place in the Field.

cement bottom and sides of wood. The water of the drain runs through this. I built a fence around it to keep stock from falling in, and once a day I dip water out of this into the tank nearby.

Give Hogs Plenty of Water.

Give the hogs plenty of water and shade these hot days. Nothing will take the place of pure, cold water with them. Give them plenty of room in the pasture, where they can secure a variety of green stuff. Coal and ashes should be supplied to them regularly for building bone. Wheat middlings is the best feed to mix with the slop.

Examine Horse and Harness.

Examine the work horses and their harness often as the heavy work goes on. Clean grease and dirt from the harness and horses every morning, as dirt on either is apt to cause galls and sores. A pail of water and a sponge or large rag used in the stable frequently on the horses and collars will obviate many troubles.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Oat hay is a good forage for driving horses.

Armed with alfalfa and corn, the stockman can simply do anything.

A sheep must produce a variety of products if it is to be most profitable.

The essential requisites for a working horse are good size, quick action and strength.

Keeep a pair of nippers handy to snip off the sharp points of a sucking pig's teeth.

In proportion to its size, the horse has a smaller stomach than any other quadruped.

Every effort should be made to have the stock enter the winter in good flesh and heart.

It does not pay to give water in dirty vessels to any farm animal. Hogs are no exception.

It weakens the horses to keep them shut up in a close stable during the hot nights. Turn them out.

A poor appetite in any farm animal is greatly against its doing its best, no matter where it is working.

Grubb flies worry the sheep in hot weather. Provide a dark, cool shed or let them run in thick underbrush.

Hog pasture is getting dry and short? Cut a little green corn and toss it over, stalks and all, to the hogs. It will help them out wonderfully.

Be considerate of your horses' comfort on these torrid summer days and offer them water frequently. They suffer with thirst as badly as you do and work harder.