

RAISING THE HARDY GOAT.

While goat raising is an important industry in European countries, especially in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Norway and Spain, it is only within the last eight or ten years that goats have attracted the attention of breeders who have raised them in any considerable numbers. The enthusiasts say that there is a big profit in raising them for market.

The hardness of the goat and its ability to care for itself render goat



FINE SPECIMEN OF THE ANGORA.

raising a very simple matter. It is not particular in its food, nor is it a gross eater. For this reason goat farming is especially recommended for women. The farmer's wife is learning that the care for a large herd with little effort or worry. An important source of income is thus made possible throughout the country. Practically any land, no matter how poor, will support a goat herd, provided alone it is not wet or marshy. Goats will thrive and multiply on land which would starve horses or cattle or even sheep. The roughness of the land works no disadvantage since goats seem to prefer hillsides and rocky cliffs to level country.

The principal value of the Angora goat from a commercial standpoint lies in its wool, which is commonly known as mohair, but another strong point in the Angora is its dietetic peculiarity, which makes it one of the best food scavengers in the world. A great many of the farmers who have in recent years gone into Angora goat raising have had the clearing of their brush patches in view rather than the mere production of mohair.

Writing of milk goats recently, a Massachusetts breeder said: "The two breeds which by common agreement seem the most desirable for this country are the Toggenburg and Saanen, both Swiss varieties. Only a few importations of these have been made, numbering in all fewer than 100. "What are they good for? They are milk producers—milk of a very high quality and with not the slightest strong or unpleasant flavor. They are not so good for cream or butter. The milk is richer in fat than cow's milk, but does not separate readily. At the same time it is the most easily digested milk known, which makes it the greatest value as food for children and invalids.

"The writer has a Saanen doe that gave three quarts of milk per day at her first kidding and now, six months later, gives two quarts. The milk sells in the cities readily for 25 cents per quart. When mature this doe should give five or six quarts when fresh. She is a hearty feeder and drinker, but for all that, what is such an animal worth as an investment? To the man familiar with the care of domestic animals and with a small capital here is an opportunity in an undeveloped but extremely promising field for, some time, in supplying pure bred breeding stock and later in the sale of milk.

"The best way to start is to get a few pure bred individuals and a num-



IMPORTED TOGENBURG DOE.

ber of good, active does from which to breed a flock of high grades, in order to meet the demand from the class of people who can hardly afford to pay \$40 to \$50 for a milk doe. There is no apparent reason why with patience and care there should not be produced a strain which will be large producers. I have heard of a doe giving eight quarts of milk in twenty-four hours and over 1,000 quarts in one year."

Mixed Breeding.
In mixed breeding of crossed breeding nothing is accomplished beyond the first cross. While a few good individuals may be secured, the tendency is for the progeny to be rather below than above the average. A man conducting his breeding in a haphazard way is contending with fearful odds, groping in the dark, following a will-of-the-wisp, writes George H. Glover in a Colorado experiment station bulletin. In a hundred years he would be just where he started. After animals have been graded up to a practical purity of blood, the longer they are bred along this line the more certain they become and the more certain that the offspring will uniformly possess general excellence of form, quality, action and utility.

FLIES AND SHEEP.

Pine Tar and Dipping to Protect Health of the Flock.
Fly time is on, and sheep, especially rams, should be watched closely for maggots. All rams should have liberal quantities of pine tar around the horns, which will prevent the fly from depositing her eggs. When present turpentine or dip will dislodge them and pine tar will keep them away, writes an Ohio breeder in the National Stockman and Farmer. The long and middle wool sheep are more annoyed by the common house fly than the Merino and should have a dust

Wool of an individual rather or care in which to spend the day. A single fly will prevent one of these sheep from thriving a whole day.

The owner of a grade flock of Shropshires once took the writer to the mouth of a cave in which his sheep spent the daylight of summer, secure from flies and in a climate very nearly like the native conditions of the Shropshires of England. He lamented the loss of the manure, but the loss was more than made up in the condition of the sheep.

Look out for the gnat. Her eggs are deposited in the nostrils of the sheep and almost as soon as deposited move up into the sinuses of the head and the sheep has grub in the head. Tar on the nose or even dust will warn the mother fly that such a place is not a promising home for her future family.

In the absence of late ground a furrow plowed in the pasture will supply the dust. Sheep salted in a V shaped trough with tar on sides of trough is practiced as a preventive by some stockmasters. Sometimes I think that between gnat, stomach worms, lung worms—indicated by the sheep standing with their heads close together, with their noses on the ground and by running ticks—foot rot, blunders and tariff thinkers we have a strenuous time.

Makes the Cow's Tail.
A new and improved contrivance for holding the switch of a cow when the cow is being milked has been designed by a Massachusetts man. The holder



PROTECTION FOR THE MILKER.

is constructed from a flat circular strip of spring metal, which is clamped around the leg of the attendant. To prevent it moving a number of projections are placed on the inner face, which engage the trousers of the wearer.

On the outer face of the strip is a spring clamp, one end of which is riveted to the strip, while the opposite end is free and curved slightly outward, so that the switch of the animal can be readily entered between the strip and the clamp. The animal is thus unable to swish her tail in the milker's face, protecting the latter from injury in this way.

THE HORSEMAN.

Brood mares should be fed liberally, but not to excess. They should have the best quality of well cured hay, oats and bran. Moldy hay that has been heated in the mow or bale, rusty oats and bran that has soured will not supply the proper nutrition for producing stake winners.

Horse Collars Should Fit.
A lady fitting collar makes the young team horse troublesome. It is of the greatest importance that the collar should fit perfectly, so that it does not cause discomfort to the animal nor wring or hurt its shoulders. The shoulders often become more or less tender at first through the pressure of the collar against them, and in order to harden the skin on them it is a good plan to bathe them with a solution of salt in water or alum in water when the young horse has finished his work for the day.

Exercise Before Feeding.
The exercise of mares before feeding should not be neglected. They can be worked without harm up to within a week or ten days before foaling, provided they are handled carefully. After they have been taken out of harness be sure that they get some exercise each day and do not feed large quantities of nutritious grain, as this will tend to stimulate the milk flow too soon and may cause milk fever or a bad udder.

I also believe there are many cases of scours in colts caused from this error. The quantity of grain should be gradually reduced and the amount of bran increased.—Professor R. C. Chubb, University of Illinois.

Colic in Horses.
Colic is our horses, says an English veterinarian, is generally the result of careless or impulsive feeding. The stomach of the horse is small and the digestion is limited, and if the horse is hungry and overfed or is allowed to swallow a bit of food only to vomit it up. Also if many hay or straw, poor food is used or if fresh cut green hay with dew or rain is hastily eaten in large quantities colic is often the result.

CLIPPING A HORSE'S LEGS.

Lower Part of Limb Should Be Left Uncolored, Says Dr. Lusk.
The question is, how much of a horse's legs should be clipped in any given year. It may be said without any hesitation that it is certainly not to clip the limbs, or at any rate, the lower part of them, when a horse is having his coat shorned. The very good reason for this is that the hair affords a certain amount of protection against the effects of wet and dirt to the legs. The unclipped hair is a wise protection with the coat of the animal, nor is it in any way an embarrassment. On the other hand, the clipping of the legs involves the destruction of the protection against wet and dirt, as stated above. Note the loss the legs of horses are very commonly clipped about the body for the reason that it adds greatly to the smart appearance of the animal.

The fact that it improves the appearance of a horse and looks smart is the sole reason that can be advanced in favor of the practice of clipping a horse's limbs, and unless appearance are really of great importance, and this can only be so in the case of pleasure

horses. It is decidedly advisable to refrain from doing so. The legs, along with the head, are the worst and most difficult parts to clip in a horse, and it takes a long time to do them, and a great many horses which are otherwise quiet and docile enough object to their legs being clipped and give a lot of trouble when this is being done. For this reason alone, if for no other, it is best to leave the legs unclipped.

The great majority of farmers predisposed to suffer from cracked heels or from mud fever, the animal ought not to have its legs clipped on any consideration whatsoever, as to do so will greatly increase the risk of its contracting these complaints. In all cases where a horse's legs are clipped the hair in the hollow of the heel should not be cut with the clipper, but it should merely be trimmed slightly with a pair of snail scissors, only sufficient being cut away to make the heels look smart, so as to be in keeping with the rest of the leg.—W. E. Gilbert.

SELLING LIVE STOCK.

Some Points For Farmers on Advertising Products of the Farm.
On the point of advertising the products of the farm Professor Humphrey of the Wisconsin Agricultural college advised farmers in a recent institute as follows:

"Advertising combined with intelligence and enterprise will do more to elevate the farmer and give deserved prominence to his occupation than any other factor. In fact, many advantages are enjoyed at the present time by our most progressive farmers, who may be recognized by the advertising which they do in one way or another. The great majority of farmers have not availed to the necessity of applying anything more to their occupation than hard manual labor, which, to be sure, is necessary and indispensable, but which alone classes the farmer with the man who works ten hours daily with shovel and pick and earns \$1 or \$2 a day. Successful agricultural advertising practiced by intelligent and enterprising farmers will overcome prejudice and elevate the occupation of farming to a plane where men can enjoy their labor and the same luxuries enjoyed by business men of other occupations and professions.

"The first step in agricultural advertising is to make the farm a respectable place of business and one which will invite patronage. The farm should be christened with a suitable name and the stock and produce marketed under the name of the farm as well as the name of the proprietor. The stock and produce should have a specific trademark to distinguish it in name as well as in quality and to induce buyers to become permanent customers."

HORSES IN SUMMER.

Care and Attention They Should Have During Hot Weather.
Extreme hot weather brings more or less suffering to a horse. The animal that has not received the proper care and attention is very apt to become a victim of heat exhaustion. A horse must twice a week visit a stable in keeping the system cool, and in case of overfat a dram of pulverized saltpeter added to the mash will be beneficial.

When the weather is very hot it is better to allow the teams two hours for dinner instead of one, and they should not be fed until they are somewhat cooled off. It will also be best to take off the harness while the horses are eating their dinner. This extra labor is offset by the comfort given the animals.

In a three horse team the middle horse is more liable to heat exhaustion than the rest on account of the additional amount of heat radiated from the horse on either side of him. It is therefore advisable to change the horses that in the middle more than a half day at a time.

Should it be seen that the animal lags, droops his head, pants hard or ceases to prephe he should at once be unharmed and the harness removed; then with a hose or sponge very cold



A VICTIM OF HEAT EXHAUSTION.

water should be applied to the back and crown of the head, after which he should be allowed to stand in a shady place outdoors.

If, however, the exhaustion becomes more pronounced and the eyes of the horse are bloodshot, the nostrils fiery red and the pulse bounding strong and fast, give, in addition to the above treatment, four ounces of good whiskey in a pint of water or one ounce of aromatic spirits of ammonia and two ounces of spirits of nitrous ether in a quart of water, repeating the dose every hour until the pulse becomes normal and the horse stops panting and holds up his head; then give him a half pint of water in which one ounce of pulverized saltpeter has been dissolved. The next day give one-third of an ounce of the saltpeter in the drinking water three times.

If, after all this treatment, the horse lapses into a condition of semiconsciousness, which can be told by a sleepy look, the eyes half closed, forgetting to chew the food taken into the mouth and staggering when attempting to walk, he should be given two grams of iodide of potash three times daily in the drinking water. The food should

be composed of soft mash and fresh green grass and the head kept cool by applying cold water, but not ice packs, as they are apt to produce softening of the brain.

FEEDING THE COW.

Small Grain Ration During the Summer Will Prove Profitable.
The cows should be fed liberally. It will be found profitable to feed a small grain ration during the summer. It not only helps them to keep up the flow of milk, but they come into winter quarters in better condition, do not dry up so quickly and come out the next spring able to do more work. Much, however, depends on the cows and the feed.

It is claimed that this additional feed in summer to the pasture is better for the manure and, besides, gives superior milk and more of it.

An extensive dairyman says that for twenty years his cows have had dry before them every time they were put in to be milked, which was twice a day, and the pasture never was so good for what those cows would eat some of the dry hay.

This question of feeding grain or hay in the summer time is a very important one. Professor Sanborn of New Hampshire some years ago made the experiment and found that one pound of hay was equivalent to one pound of grain for feeding his cows in the summer time on fresh pasture.

An old western dairyman once said that the most slowly way of feeding a cow is to let her go to pasture; that she destroys more than she will eat and if a man is using very much fine pasture, especially on high priced land, he is using it to great disadvantage. He said he could better afford to grow a crop and feed it to the cow, so there would be no waste.

It is important with silage and soiling crops to feed some dry hay as well as grain through the summer for the effect that it has on the digestive tract. A speaker before a dairymen's association said that some years back he began feeding the cows grain in the summer time and dry hay every time they were being milked. He came to do it by having had a lot of feed—ground up corn and oats mixed with bran—that he was feeding the cows, and after he told them out to grass he thought he would use up what feed he had left. He noticed that the more cornmeal there was in the mixture the better the cows liked it. They did not seem to care for bran, probably as they had plenty of protein. The next year he fed hay and cornmeal and oats and had an increase of fifty pounds of butter over the product of the previous year.

Pigs in the Orchard.
A writer in Rural New Yorker says that before the pigs are turned on to a clover sod they should have nose rings, not for the good of the pig, but for protection of the sod. It is but little trouble to insert the ready made wire rings, which cost 15 cents per 100, assorted sizes. The nippers for placing the rings cost 25 cents each. Pincer rings in the nippers, and while the pig is eating reach down and place the opening in the ring over the gristle part of the nose, close the nippers quickly and the job is finished. We have placed forty rings in their noses within twenty minutes. When we pasture pigs in the orchard we do not ring them. We think it advantageous to the tree and fruit to have the ground rotted up thoroughly. We are inclined to think this method is more beneficial to plum than to peach trees, especially in producing fruit. Our plum trees develop wood and a quantity of choice fruit, while the peach trees develop wood and less fruit.

Raising the Colt by Hand.
It not infrequently happens that colts are left motherless while yet quite young. Such colts are not an rare failure. They can be reared by hand and thrive quite well where the proper care is given them. If the colt has had even one or two feeds of its mother's milk it is well started, but where it has had none it is in a worse shape. In such case the bowels should be opened with a dose of castor oil, and a short while after that it can get its first feed. To make a substitute of its mother's milk take fresh cow's milk, add to it one-fourth water and sweeten somewhat with sugar. This should be fed to the colt at blood temperature four or five times a day. After the colt is a few weeks to a month old it can be fed a little oatmeal or other soft food. Even before this time it will begin nibbling soft grasses. Although the colt must be started in very slowly on these foods, it will be found that they help wonderfully.—Gregor H. Gillette.

Dairy Rules.
The lesson is this, says a dairymen: Break away from old traditions and customs; select a dairy breed that suits you best and stay by that breed; do not change; grade up the best cows that you have; test and discard the poor and worthless cows; have a standard to line up to; do not be afraid of a certain amount of line breeding to fix heredity; don't mix the breeds to advance the merit of a herd; do not change sires very often; breed for good health; be thorough; feed for milk and not beefmaking; be sanitary; be a dairy student; don't get flincky, and the dairy of the future will be the wonder of the world.

Plenty of Pure Water.
The hog must have plenty of good, pure water, obtained from well spring or flowing stream, and we like to have a place for our hogs to "wallow" during the hot period. We have never seen that good, clean mud and water injured our hogs in the least, says a breeder, and it certainly affords them a great deal of pleasure to slink down in the mud and sit in the hole where the water for the water is supplied from a spring.

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