

LIVE STOCK SHOW

HIG PRIZES FOR THE EXHIBITION AT CHICAGO IN DECEMBER.

The International Live Stock exposition, to be held at the Dexter Park amphitheater, Union stockyards, Chicago, beginning the 1st of next December and continuing until the 8th, will bring out the best animals leading breeds. For Herefords a first premium of \$25 is offered in the different classes for bull and also for best cow and heifer, and a first premium of \$75 is offered each for exhibitors' herd, breeders' young herd and get of one sire. The Hereford association offers a very liberal list of special prizes. For instance, for bull 3 years old and over, \$45 for first and ranging down to \$10 for an eighth premium. The same premiums hold good for bull 2 years old and under 3, bull 1 year old and under 2, bull 6 months and under 1 year. There will be a first premium of \$75 for bull under 6 months and a first premium of \$75 for heifer 1 year old and under 18 months, also a premium of \$75 for heifer under 6 months. Then for senior champion male a prize of \$75 is hung up; likewise the same amount for junior champion male, senior champion female and junior champion female.



DEATH FARM AMPHITHEATER.

For exhibitors' herd a first, second, third, fourth and fifth prize of \$50; for breeders' young herd a first, second, third, fourth and fifth prize of \$50 each are offered. For short horns the same classes and premiums offered to Hereford breeders by the exposition management hold good. The Short horn association's special prizes are \$45 for first, ranging down to \$10 for the eighth premium, and the same list of premiums follows for bull 2 years old and under 3, bull 1 year old and under 2, bull 6 months old and under 1 year and for cow 3 years old and over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 18 months and under 2 years, heifer 1 year and under 18 months. Larger prizes—\$75 ranging down to \$10 for the eighth premium—are hung up for bull under 6 months and heifer under 6 months. Then a special prize of \$75 is offered for each of the senior champion male and female and each of the junior male and female; also prizes of \$50 are given for the best five exhibitors' herds and the best five breeders' young herds. For Aberdeen Angus cattle the same classes hold good as in the above, and like premiums are offered by the exposition. Liberal special premiums are offered by the Aberdeen Angus association, ranging from \$20 for first premium down to \$10 for fourth premium for the different classes, with special prizes of \$75, \$50, \$25 and \$10 for best exhibitors' herds and like prizes for best breeders' young herds and best get of one sire. The Galloway classes for cow and heifer are the same as the previous ones as to premiums offered by the exposition, and the Galloway Breeders' association has hung up some very attractive special premiums. These range from \$50 for first down to \$10 for fourth, running through the different classes for bulls, cows and heifers; also prizes of \$75, \$50, \$25 and \$10 are offered for the best four exhibitors' herds, the best four breeders' young herds and the best four get of one sire. The Red Polled breeders have given generous prizes, and the Red Polled association has hung up a very liberal list of specials. Polled Durham breeders have offered a very attractive list of specials for the different classes; likewise the Devon and Sussex. In the fat cattle division many valuable prizes are offered.

Exceptional Cases. We sometimes hesitate to report without comment the sale of such horses as the high stepping gelding The Turk, which brought \$7,500 at the late Tichenor sale, says The National Stockman. The Turk is a small horse, only 15.1 hands, but of beautiful conformation and a splendid actor. He is an exceptional horse in every way. The man who breeds small horses may now and then get an animal of this kind, but he has no assurance of this as even of getting enough out of them to pay for their raising. Small park horses do sell for fancy prices now and then, but for every little horse that fetches a big price there are 10,000 that owe their breeders money when they go to market. No breeder who has to make a living from his business can afford to take any such chances. Better breed big ones. Good big horses will average more money than little ones of the same quality. Let the ranchmen produce the little fellows—they can do it cheapest—and go in for size along with quality.

Sheep Thrive on Beets. Tuscola county farmers, says the Grand Rapids Herald, have been experimenting with feeding their sheep through the winter exclusively on beet pulp and pronounce it a success.

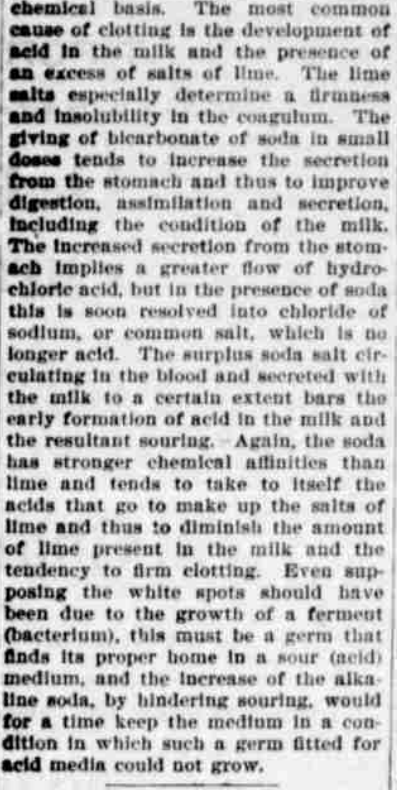
OUR CHEESE INDUSTRY.

Producers Afraid to Buy on Account of Misrepresentation. A leading cheese exporter who is quoted in the Boston Transcript states that the total production of cheese in this country at the present time is figured at about 255,000,000 pounds annually and that we export about 10,000,000 pounds of this amount. He figures that the home consumption is about 245,000,000 pounds, including about 12,000,000 pounds of foreign cheese that is imported. These figures are correct, our experts of cheese are very much larger than they were last year, which are given by the treasury bureau of statistics at 28,198,733 pounds for the fiscal year of 1909. Most likely the Boston exporter's figures are exaggerated, but it is probable that we export a considerable gain in our exports for this year. Since the crusade that has been made against "filled" cheese our cheese has recovered some of the reputation that it lost. There is a demand for further legislation to prevent the counterfeiting of well known brands of cheese in order to restore the prestige of these different makes. Congress is being urged to

HOW TO STACK HAY

A SIMPLE MACHINE WHICH IS SAID TO DO THE WORK SATISFACTORILY.

A simple stacker consists of two principal parts—a swinging derrick or crane and a supporting framework—says J. L. Townsend in The American Agriculturist. The crane is made with a vertical standard, a pole about 4 inches or more in diameter and 20 to 25 feet long (b), with an iron band and pivot pin at the base. This standard supports an arm (c) inclined at an angle of 35 degrees from the horizontal. This arm is a stout pole 30 feet long.



HAY STACKER.

attached either by mortise and tenon or bolts to the top of the standard, leaving about one-third of the arm extending below. A short brace extends from the standard to the short end of the arm, and a long brace reaches to within about five feet of the upper end of the arm. These braces are bolted fast and have cleats nailed on for convenience in climbing. Five inch iron pulleys are secured to the ends of the arm through which runs the hoisting rope. The supporting frame is usually made of posts, but would be better if made of 2 by 4, 4 by 4 and 2 by 8 lumber. This frame consists of a platform base (a) of 14 feet square, four corner posts (a) of 5 inch poles or 4 by 4 scantling and a top platform about 5 by 5 feet square. Two long braces are attached to each of the four sides from lower to opposite upper corners. The center planks of the upper platform are cut out so as to fit around the standard, forming the upper bearing and keeping it in position. A suitable plank with socket for the pivot at the base of the standard is fitted to the lower platform or base. A pulley is attached to the corner of the base, as shown in the drawing. A seven-eighths inch rope 90 to 100 feet long, is placed in the three pulleys. This stacker can be easily moved short distances by hitching a team to one side of the base. Usually it is built in the stackyard, a stack being made close to one side or on both sides, as desired. To operate the implement attach the hay fork or sling hook and the single tree as usual in handling hay by horse power. If the ground pulley is placed in the right position, the rope will swing the crane from the load of hay to any desired position above the stack. Round stacks or the usual long hay racks of any desired length can be made at will.

Cattle From Mexico. From our Texas exchanges we learn that there is a big movement of Mexican cattle, says Farm, Field and Fireside. They were to be expected on recent market prices. It seems that the Sierra Madre railroad has been called on to supply 300 stock cars for cattle to be loaded at stations on their line. "It will be a big business," said Dr. Bray, government live stock inspector, "that very large shipments will be made by the Carrizotas company, Mr. Eruston, the Azarate Bros. and other cattle raisers in Casas Grandes country. The cattle will be shipped to ranges for grazing in Texas, Colorado and other western states. Many of them will be calves and yearlings."

Belgian Hares. Belgian hares have been greatly improved by judicious breeding and are now very popular. Some even believe that they are more profitable than poultry, being cleaner and more cheaply fed and withstanding confinement well. The meat is delicious, and when they are 4 months old it will bring a higher price than chicken of the same age. Don't buy cheap ones. There is as much difference in breed stock of Belgian hares as there is in other domestic animals. The standard weight of the hare is eight pounds. In this country it is easy to obtain greater weight than the standard, some good specimens weighing 12 pounds. The hide is valuable for its fur used in the manufacture of hats; also it is tanned and made into robes, the hide of the black Belgian being especially suitable for this purpose. The hide of the hare is much tougher than that of our common rabbit.—A. C. Cipe.

Marketing of Range Cattle. In figuring on the cattle situation it must not be forgotten that the ranges have been swept pretty clean during the past two years, says The National Stockman. There are comparatively few stags above 2 years of age from the ranges this year, and the marketing of cows and heifers will in all probability continue to be limited. The ranges are down closer to their actual surplus yearly production than they have been for many a year. There are no reserves from previous years in the round up nowadays. They have all been cleaned out by high prices.

CREAM SEPARATORS. Their Advantages For Farmers With a Few Cows. Cream separators were not thought much of until recently, says William Swan in The Prairie Farmer. Now their use is becoming widely spread over the entire west. Every farmer who has six or more cows is obliged to have a separator in order to get good results from dairying, either on a large or small scale. The time is coming and is near at hand when every farmer who has six or more cows to milk will have a cream separator. Still there are many farmers yet who do not realize how much profit they are losing every day by not using a separator. They have heard others tell of their experience with a separator, but when it is suggested that they should buy one they object to the price being so exorbitant. They do not know it for a separator, but they do not hesitate a moment at the price of any other piece of machinery used on the farm. The cream separator is used more than any other machine on the farm, you might say, as it is used twice a day 305 days in the year, and it brings in more dollars than any other machine. Of course

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS

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HOW OLEO IS MADE.

Notwithstanding the protests of the oleo trust and its friends in congress, the various formulas for making oleomargarine have been made public, and they are at least interesting, says the Philadelphia North American. One of the processes for making the kind of butter that is sold in Pennsylvania as a dairy product is thus described in the patent office records: "The process consists in first forming a soap emulsion of the fats or fatty oils with caustic soda; then precipitating the lye; then applying chlorinated alkaline lye or chlorinated gas to the soap emulsion; then adding a soft soap, but when the color is making the result is a light green 'creamy' butter for the Pennsylvania market.

Here are a few of the constituents of the "oleo" as made in Pennsylvania: Bisulfate of lime, borax, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, orris root, cottonseed oil, bicarbonate of soda, glycerine, caprylic acid, alum, caustic alkali, sulphate of soda, cows' milk, sulphuric acid, soap, water, hard salt, corn starch, butyric ether, caustic potash, castor oil, chalk, slippery elm bark, coal oil, oil of sesame, oil of sandalwood, olive oil, turpentine seed oil, brown tannic acid, oil of turpentine, oil of sweet almonds, oil of nutmeg, extract of manganese, stomach of pigs, sheep or calf, nitrate of soda, mustard seed oil, nitric acid, dry blood albumen, sugar, butyric acid, bicarbonate of potash, and a few others. One pound is a very modest rate of protection for such a formidable array of mineral and organic poisons and abominations.

Skim milk as an Insect Destroyer. It may not be generally known that skim milk or buttermilk readily mixes with kerosene, forming an emulsion which destroys insects without the danger of injury to animals or plants on which they might be that might result from the use of the pure oil or oil of water. We first learned of this from using it in the kitchen. The insect, or mite, which causes scaly legs on fowl. We found that one or two dippings or washings with it would cure the worst case of scaly leg and leave the skin as smooth as when first hatched. We never had occasion to try it for lousy animals, for we never had one, but we do not hesitate to recommend it, and we have lately seen its use advised for ticks on sheep, using a gilt to apply this mixture for the scalp. It did not make a mixture so strong of kerosene as that, but perhaps the larger tick may need a stronger application than an insect so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye.—American Cultivator.

Cows' Taste in Music. I am not an agriculturist, but for ten years I lived with an uncle who kept cows. We had several changes of cows and milkmaids during that period. It was noticed that certain milkmaids could draw more milk than others. Our most characteristic cow was Trieste, so named on account of her and bearing. It required the most touching of border songs to prevail upon her to give a decent supply of milk. The old woman who generally milked her always wound up with "The Land of the Living" to get the evening ending of the milking process. A new maid once tackled Trieste with sea songs, with dire consequences. Another cow was called the Evangelist on account of her intense hatred for psalm tunes and Sanky hymns. She, strange to say, preferred rocking tunes.—London Chronicle.

FAILURE WITH ALFALFA.

Some Ideas About the Cause and How to Prevent It. In some sections of the west where alfalfa could be easily grown it has not become popular because, the farmers say, it will not succeed on account of being choked out by weeds or of failing to give a good second cutting, with no third cutting at all. From a study of the failures in growing this crop it seems that the method of growing is at fault, according to a writer in Farm and Fireside, who says: As a general rule, the ground is well prepared in the spring, the seed sown at once and a good, promising stand obtained, but in the autumn when alfalfa there is hidden among the foxtail and other weeds. Few or no plants appear the following spring, and the farmer after perhaps another trial or two gives up. If this method were abandoned for the following, there would probably be more fields planted to this crop: Prepare the land—five acres is a convenient area—a year or two previous to sowing by growing well tilled corn up to the spring sowing an early maturing crop, such as early planted soy beans or oats. Harrow the ground after this is off each two weeks until the autumn rains commence. Plowing will not be necessary unless the stubble is dense. This harrowing will improve the soil and kill several crops of weeds. After the ground has become wet sow the alfalfa. If it does not become wet, postpone seeding until the spring. The best method of seeding is to cross drill, the seed being mixed with an equal quantity of sand, bran or other substance, or the drill being set so as to sow only half the quantity at each operation. In this way the seed is sown across the other half. As soon as the plants reach a height of six inches they should be mowed. This, if practiced two or three times, will kill weeds and help the alfalfa. It should be done, weeds or no weeds. Don't cut alfalfa as you would clover—after full bloom. Cut before the maximum bloom and for the first spring cutting early cuttings. As usual cuttings avoid loose, dry ground, let the soil settle and become moist, avoid late cuttings and avoid pasturing until the third year.

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