Globe's Agricultural, Live Stock and Poultry Page .·. Practical Hints for the Farmer's Benefit

AGRICULTURAL PAGE WILL BE WEEKLY FEATURE

Starting with this issue the Globe will each week give this page to the farmers, live stock and poultry raisers. Each week it will contain practical hints which may be useful and items of agricultural interest. Send in short stories about your farms or your cattle, pigs and chickens. They will be interesting to others and might be helpful. Incidentally, stallion ads or any advertising that may appeal direct to the farmers will have more readers and more weight on this page than in any other medium.

THE FLOCKMASTER.

A good Shropshire flock should average nine to ten pounds of wool.

Do not attempt to winter more sheep than can be done without crowding.

Be sure the flock has plenty of fresh water. If the sheep drink from springs, keep the approaches dry.

It is a great mistake to keep sheep in a warm pen in winter. Their fleece protects them, and if they are kept dry they will be comfortable if properly fed.

Avoid crowding the lambs in the winter feeding quarters. They need a lot of room on account of their natural habit of crowding.

Arrange for plenty of yard room, and on all fair days keep the sheep in the open air as much as possible.

Salting the Butter.

In salting the mass should be spread out thinly and the salt sprinkled over evenly, because it is impossible to work the salt through all of the butter if the salt is thrown all in one place. Streaked or mottled butter is often caused by uneven salting. After salting the butter should be allowed to stand for five or six hours and then worked again.

THE MARKET TYPE OF HOG.

Points to Note When Selecting Sows For Breeding Purposes.

In selecting a brood sow there are certain points which are so generally accepted that they may offer a guide to the beginner or to the breeder who would improve his herd. Perhaps the demands of the packer will serve as a good guide in this matter. The experience of the packer has taught him that a certain type of hog is most profitable for him because it will produce the largest amount of salable pork with the smallest amount of waste. Any hog that varies from this type is confronted with a variation in price when he goes to the market.

The head should be medium in length, with a full jowl, which must not be heavy or baggy; the neck must be short and full; the shoulders well set and in line with the side; the chest full, well let down and wide between the legs; the back rounded; the lower line should be straight and the ribs well sprung, but not round. There should be plenty of meat on the loin, the sides should be straight and the flank low. Too many breeders overlook the importance of the flank. A low, deep flank means a deep side and middling and means a correspondingly good side and ham. The flank is one of the indexes of a quiet disposition, easy feeding and early maturing qualities, and a hog which has a good flank and a good head will generally be found to possess these.

Baron Masher, Jr., 135,962, whose portrait is shown herewith, was champion Berkshire boar at the Wisconsin state fair of 1912. This fine animal weighed over 800 pounds when the picture was taken. Baron Masher, Jr., is descended from a long line of prize winners and boasts the bluest blood of Berkshire aristocracy. He is owned by George E. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.

Depth of body is more essential than length, although both are desirable. The sow which combines depth, length, a good top line, low, broad flank and stands on good feet and legs will generally prove to be an excellent brood sow, and if she possesses the breed character her progeny will be in demand and may develop into prize winners. There has been for a long time an impression that one could not secure too much ham on a hog of any one of the lard type breeds. This, however, is erroneous. The surplus ham, which has a baggy appearance, is so much waste material, and any surplus that can be bred into a hog should go into quality. In measuring a hog the distance from the root of the tail to the center of the forehead over the back should be about the same as the measurements about the heart and about the flank. If one should have in mind a box of oblong shape from which the corners have been rounded off he would have a good idea of the proper type for the individual hog.

The herd boar should be the best that money can buy. This does not mean that he should be secured at an exorbitant price, but it does mean that his qualities should be such as are needed in the herd and should be the best of their kind and that a few dollars should not stand in the way of his purchase if he is exactly the right animal.

Quantity of Silage For a Cow.

A cow weighing 1,000 pounds will consume on an average about thirty pounds of corn silage daily. Fifteen pounds may be fed in the morning and fifteen pounds in the evening. The allowance may be increased or decreased in proportion to the cow's weight and individual needs. Some cows weighing a thousand pounds require more silage than others of the same weight. It is well to feed regularly, and it does not make much difference when the cows are fed provided they are fed regularly. As a rule, we believe it better to feed silage immediately after milking in the morning rather than before. If care is not exercised there is some danger of the silage tainting the milk when fed at the time of milking.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Selecting Feeder Steers.

While the butcher desires fineness of bone and high quality in all parts so that there shall be little waste on the block, it is not desirable to have this go to extremes. A steer with too much refinement, as indicated by a light bone and frail head and a small paunch, will not be able to stand the strain of heavy feeding and then finish out with the great weight that is desired. No one point is considered more important in selecting feeder steers than the width and straightness of the back, with the accompanying well sprung rib. It is an index to the feeding quality and points to the ability to put on meat in the expensive cuts.

The Globe gives all the news.

THE COLT IN WINTER.

Growing Animals Need a Ration of Grain and Warm Stalls.

During the cold winter days the colt needs some grain to keep him growing and in good flesh. The older horses may get through fairly well on roughage, but they are not developing bone and muscle like the colt. Then they are larger and naturally have more heat in their bodies. The grain given the colt should be ground so that he can thoroughly masticate it and get all the nourishment it contains. He should be fed in good, tight troughs so that he will be certain to get all of it. Also he needs to be shut away from older animals while eating so they will not steal his daily ration. Oats and corn ground together make a splendid feed. One-fourth oats and three-fourths corn is about the proper proportion for winter feed.

Then the colt should have good shelter from the storms. The old horse may stand the sleet and snow and rains and biting winds, but the colt will soon become pinched, and he needs a good warm stall where he will be protected from the furious weather. Keep him well housed and he will need less feed and come through the winter looking better than if left exposed to the storms. A box stall 14 by 14 feet will accommodate three or four colts if they are kind to each other. This should be located on the south side of the barn if possible and should be fitted up with mangers and feed boxes. The colts should be fed plenty of hay, and if it is clover or alfalfa so much the better. During the warm, sunny days they may be allowed to run out in the pastures or lots. This gives them plenty of exercise, and they will keep the more healthy.

It is a good plan to watch the colt's feet and keep them trimmed. Allowed to grow long, there may be a split hoof or a deformed ankle. If the colt gets lousy rub some coal oil and lard down his backbone, and if worms bother him feed a teaspoonful of finely ground tobacco in his feed twice each week.

While, according to this plan, it is a little more expensive to take a colt through the winter than would be the case where the little fellow is allowed to rough it, yet in the end there is economy in good care. This applies particularly in the case of draft colts, where weight at maturity is a most important factor.

Treatment For Ringbone.

In many cases treatment for ringbone starting on hind pastern of a colt's leg is not necessary. If lameness is absent it is usual to leave such cases to mature, says A. S. Alexander in the Farm and Fireside. Sometimes the "bunch" is reabsorbed. More commonly it goes on growing, and lameness comes on when the horse is worked hard on hard roads or even without the hard road influence. If you prefer to try inducing reabsorption of the growth (exostosis) clip off the hair and blister at least once a month by rubbing in a little of a mixture of one dram of biniodide of mercury and two ounces of cerate of cantharides. The cerate keeps indefinitely, but the iodide of mercury should be rubbed up with the cerate just before use. Rub the blister in for fifteen minutes. Tie the colt up short so that he cannot lie down or bite the blistered part. Rub lard on the part in three days and then apply a little lard once a day. For a ringbone that causes lameness it is best to have the part puncture fired and blistered by a veterinarian and then give six weeks of rest in the stall. The results will pay for the expense.

Cause of Mottled Butter.

Mottled butter may be due to several causes. If the cream is not strained into the churn there are likely to be large specks of curd in the butter, as the curd will not take up the coloring matter used for coloring the butter. The most common cause of mottled butter is the improper mixing of salt and the presence of too much buttermilk. When care is taken to thoroughly wash out all buttermilk and to mix the salt evenly throughout the butter there is very little danger of producing mottled butter.

Remedy For Scours In Horses.

The feeding of carrots sometimes checks tendency to scouring. If that does not prove helpful mix a pint of browned wheat flour with each feed, and if that does not suffice give twice daily a tablespoonful of a mixture of one part each of powdered alum, subnitrate of bismuth, powdered catechu, powdered ginger root and two parts powdered wood charcoal.

Hog Troughs.

The question is often asked, "What is the best style of hog trough?" writes G. P. Williams in the National Stockman. We use troughs made of inch oak boards. Bottom boards are eight inches wide, with edges slightly beveled so as to make the width at top about ten inches. The sides should be of six inch boards nailed to the beveled edge of the bottom board. End boards should be two inches longer at each side than the width of the trough to prevent splitting when nailed on. Thirty inch lengths for single hog, three feet for two or three hogs and twelve feet for general use make good standard lengths.

Wider bottoms are likely to warp and split. Shallower troughs waste feed. Deeper troughs invite the hogs to put their feet into the trough while drinking. No slats should be used, as they prevent easy cleaning.

HORSE SUGGESTIONS.

Horses are very fond of a variety, and fussing always pays in the better condition and greater usefulness of the horse.

Never whip a horse when he shies. It will increase his fear. Confidence in his driver will do much to overcome fear of objects.

It is just as necessary to fit a collar to a horse as it is to fit a shoe to the foot.

A man cannot work on boiled turnips alone; neither can a horse work on a diet of straw and fodder.

It costs a good deal of money to buy a satisfactory team. In most cases this can be avoided by the farmer raising his own.

Always tie your team or put them in a barn when you go to town. It is much cheaper than having to buy a new harness and wagon.

The horse that is all the time being tapped with the whip never knows what his master means by it and comes to think he means just nothing.

You'll always see it in the Globe.

GROW MORE OATS WHEAT, BARLEY SAYS WILCOX

(Continued from page 1.)

Grow wheat, which has a steady market all the time, at what must be a good profit. Men cannot live on fruit alone. Get down to diversified farming, with the cereal and livestock products, which always have a great demand and good prices. While I am scouring the state for wheat now, thousands of acres of land lie idle in the Willamette Valley and the fruit goes to waste. The world wants more bread, and flour may be shipped long distances. There is no necessity for making a market for flour and livestock."

Alfred De Blaise
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TERMS:--$15 season, $20 to secure mare with foal.

If mares are disposed of or removed from the county, the breeding fee shall become due and collectable at once. Care will be taken to prevent accidents but we will not be responsible should any occur.

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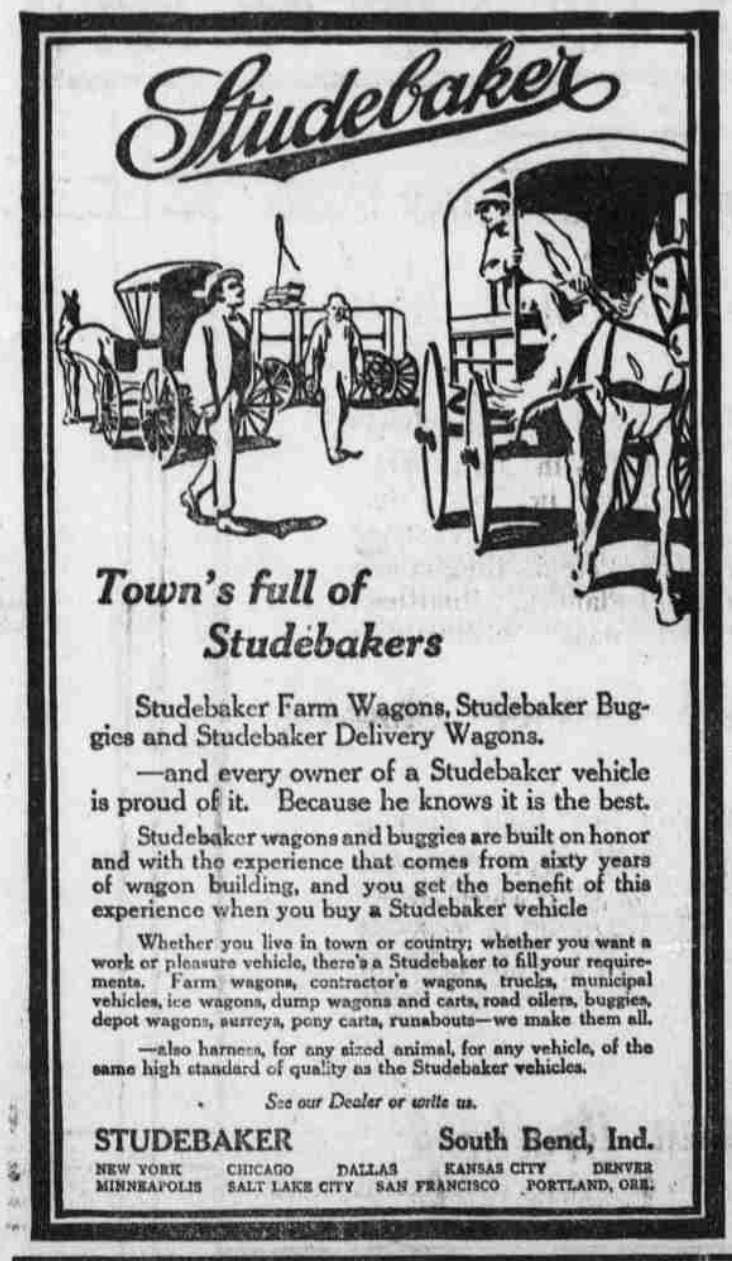

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