

OTHER PEOPLES' EXPERIENCE

THE CROPS

DAIRYING

SHEEP

THE HORSE

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

WHAT ONE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOUND OUT ABOUT POULTRY

(BY RAYMOND PEARLE, Ph. D.)

NOTE.—This is the fourth instalment of Mr. Pearle's instructive article covering the experiences of the Maine poultry station, in which he goes more deeply into the curtain front poultry house methods and advantages. Back numbers containing the previous instalments may be had on application to this office.

Single pulleys are hung at the rafters, and by means of a rope fastened to the lower edge of the curtain frames it is easily raised or lowered and kept in place.

Six trap nests are placed at one end of each room and four at the other. They are put near the front so that the light may be good for reading and recording the numbers on the leg bands of the birds. Several shelves are put on the walls 18 inches above the floor for shell, grit, bone, etc. The doors, which open from one room to another throughout the building, are frames covered with ten-ounce duck, so as to make them light, and are hung with double action springs hinges. The advantages of having all doors push from the person passing through are very great; otherwise they would hinder the attendant with his baskets and pails. Strips of old rubber belting are nailed around the studs which the doors rub against as they swing to, so as just to catch and hold them from being opened by the wind. Tight board partitions are used between the pens instead of wire, so as to prevent drafts. An outside platform three feet wide extends across both ends and the entire front of the building.

This house accommodates 350 hens—50 in each 20-foot section—is well made of good material, and should prove to be durable.

THE LATEST FORM OF CURTAIN-FRONT HOUSE.—During the summer of 1905 the management of a commercial poultry plant built a certain front house to accommodate 2,000 laying hens. This was built in accordance with unpublished plans prepared by the Station. The description is here given, as it represents the latest development of this style of house. The appearance of the house as a whole is shown in Figure 5.

The house is 20 feet wide by 400 feet long, and is divided into two sections, each being 20 feet square. It is on the same general plan as Houses Nos. 2 and 3 just described, but house No. 2 is 12 feet wide, house No. 3 is 16 feet wide, and this one 20 feet wide. The widths have been increased in the last two houses as experience has shown the advisability of it. At first it was thought the houses should be narrow, so that they might dry out readily, but the 20-foot house dries out satisfactorily, as the opening in the front is placed high up so that the sun shines in on the floor to the back in the shortest winter days.

The economy in the cost of the wide house over the narrow ones, when space is considered, is evident. The front and back walls in the narrow house cost about as much per lineal foot as those in the side house, and the greatly increased floor space is secured by building in a strip of floor and roof running lengthwise of the building. The carrying capacity of a house 20 feet wide is 68 per cent. greater than that of a house 12 feet wide, and it is secured by merely building additional floor and roof. The walls, doors, windows remain the same as in the narrow house, except that the front wall is made a little higher. Three sills, which are six inches square, run lengthwise of the house, the central one supporting the floor timbers in the middle. They rest on a rough stone wall, high enough from the ground for dogs to go under the building to look for rats and skunks that might incline to make their home there. The stone wall rests on the surface of the ground, and there are openings in it like cellar windows, every 20 feet, to allow the air to draw through and keep the basement dry during the summer. The floor timbers are 2 by 8 inches in size, and rest wholly on the top of the sills. All wall studs rest on the sills; the front ones are eight feet long, and the back ones six feet six inches long. The two sides of the roof are unequal in width, the ridge being eight feet from the front wall. The height of the ridge from the sill to the extreme top is twelve feet six inches. All studding is 2 by 4 inches in size, and the rafters are 2 by 5 inches. The building is boarded with one-inch boards, and is papered and shingled with good cedar shingles on walls and roof. The floor is of two thicknesses of hemlock boards, which break joints in the laying.

The building is divided by tight board partitions into twenty sections, each section being 20 feet long. All of the sections are alike in construction and arrangement. The front side of each section has two storm windows of twelve lights of 10 x 12 glass. These windows are screwed on upright and two feet eight inches from each end of the room; they are three feet apart from the edge of the roof platform. The distance between the windows is eight feet ten inches and two feet eight inches from the edge of the roof platform. The part of the roof to a depth of three feet six inches from the plate is not boarded, but is left open to be covered by the cloth curtain when necessary. This leaves a light wall three feet ten inches high, extending from the bottom of the opening down to the floor, which prevents the wind from blowing directly on the birds when they are on the floor. A door is made in this part of the front wall for the attendant to pass through when the curtain is open. A door sixteen inches high by eighteen wide is placed close to the floor under one of the windows for the birds to pass through to the yards in front. A similar door is in the centre of the back wall to admit them to the rear yard when it is used.

A light frame made of one by three-inch pine strips and one by six-inch cross ties is covered with ten-ounce white duck and hinged at the top of the front opening, which it covers when closed down. This curtain is easily turned up into the room, where it is caught and held by swinging hooks until released.

The roof platform is made tight and extends along the whole length of the room against the back wall. It is four feet ten inches wide and three feet above the floor, being high enough for a person to get under it comfortably when necessary to catch or handle the birds. There are three roosts framed together in two ten-foot sections. The tops of the roosts are one foot above the platform and hinged to the back wall, so they may be turned up out of the way when the platform is being cleaned. The back roost is twelve inches from the wall, and the spaces between the next two are sixteen inches. They are made of two by three-inch spruce lumber, placed on edge, with the upper corners rounded off. The roosting closet is shut off from the rest of the room by curtains similar to the one described above. For convenience in handling there are two of these curtains, each ten feet long. They are three feet wide and are hinged at the top so as to be turned out and hooked up. The space above this curtain is ceiled and in it are two opening each three feet long and five inches wide for ventilating the building when necessary. In every compartment is a door placed five inches out from the edge of the roof platform. These doors are three feet wide and seven feet high, divided in the middle lengthwise and each half is hung with double-acting spring hinges, allowing it to swing open both ways and close.

Ten nests are placed in two tiers against the partition. In each end of the room. They are of ordinary form, each nesting space being one foot wide, one foot high, and one foot long, with the entrances near the partition, away from the light, and with hinged covers in front for the removal of the eggs.

Each section of five nests can be taken out without disturbing anything else, cleaned, and returned. In constructing the house it was designed to use these nests only during the first year. The framework where they rest was arranged for the use of the trap nests, which was installed in October, 1908.

Troughs similar to those described on page 13 are used for feeding dry mash, shell, bone, grit and charcoal. Two lines of 4 x 4 inch spruce are arranged as an elevated track above the Goors. The track extends the entire length of the building and being faced with narrow steel bands on top, a suspended car is easily pushed along, even when heavily loaded. The car platform is 2 x 8 feet in size and is elevated a foot above the floor. All feed and water is carried through the building on this car. The car is pushed into which the accumulations on the roof platform are cleaned every morning, are put on the car and collections are made as the car passes over through the pens to the far end of the building 400 feet away, where the roof cleanings are dumped in the manure shed. As the car is pushed along a guard at the front end comes in contact with the floor timbers and pushes them open and they remain open until the car has passed on, when the spring hinges force them to close again. This car is a great saver of labor, as it does away with nearly all carrying by the workmen. It has enabled one man to take good care of the 2,000 hens from November to March, except on Saturdays, when the litter was removed and renewed by other men.

At one end of the building there is a temporary feed and water house, also used for dish-washing and scalding, where the car remains when not in use.

There is a walk outside of the building, extending along its entire front. It is four feet wide, made of two-inch plank, and is elevated two feet above the floor of the building, which allows the doors below it through which the birds pass to the front yards, to be opened and closed without interference. The door which opens out of each room through the curtain section is above the outside walk and necessitates stepping up or down when passing through which is not a very serious objection, as the door is used but little in the daily work, but mostly in the weekly cleaning out and renewing of the floor timbers and pushing them open and they remain open until the car has passed on, when the spring hinges force them to close again. This car is a great saver of labor, as it does away with nearly all carrying by the workmen. It has enabled one man to take good care of the 2,000 hens from November to March, except on Saturdays, when the litter was removed and renewed by other men.

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EARLY WHEAT IS GOOD CROP BUT ORANGES ARE FEW

Hop Yield is Short and Profit is Long in Consequence.

SOMETHING ABOUT HAY. WHERE EUROPE LEADS.

(BY G. I. POWELL.) The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, has received... (BY J. CROUCH.) The horse family is a varied one, and an exceedingly large one, so diversified in size, uses and moods...

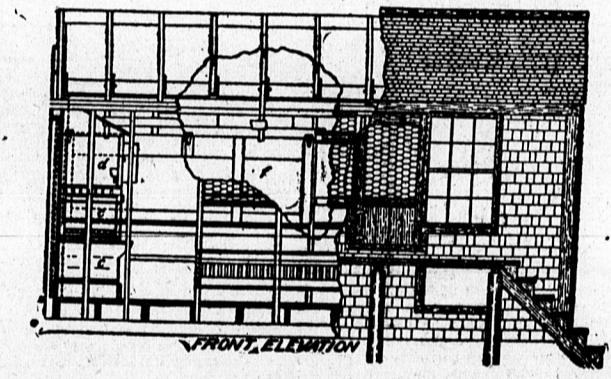
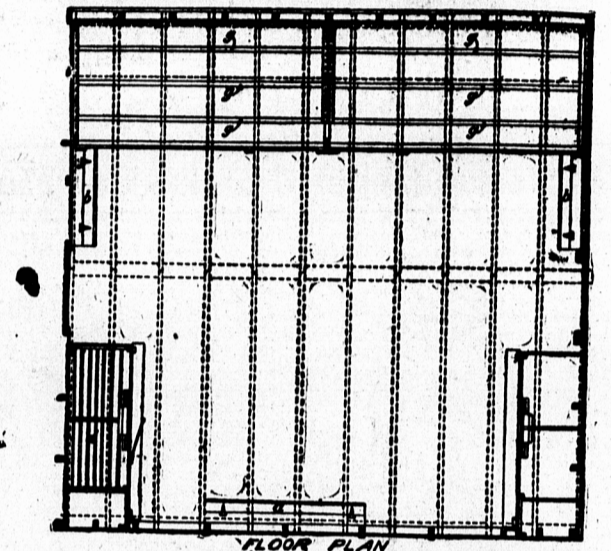


FIG. 5.—Floor plan and front elevation of section of latest curtain-front poultry house. a, Feed trough for dry mash; b, feed trough for grit, bone, etc.; c, trap nest; d, door; e, front curtain; f, front door; g, front door; h, front door; i, front door; j, front door; k, front door; l, front door; m, front door; n, front door; o, front door; p, front door; q, front door; r, front door; s, front door; t, front door; u, front door; v, front door; w, front door; x, front door; y, front door; z, front door; aa, front door; ab, front door; ac, front door; ad, front door; ae, front door; af, front door; ag, front door; ah, front door; ai, front door; aj, front door; ak, front door; al, front door; am, front door; an, front door; ao, front door; ap, front door; aq, front door; ar, front door; as, front door; at, front door; au, front door; av, front door; aw, front door; ax, front door; ay, front door; az, front door; ba, front door; bb, front door; bc, front door; bd, front door; be, front door; bf, front door; bg, front door; bh, front door; bi, front door; bj, front door; bk, front door; bl, front door; bm, front door; bn, front door; bo, front door; bp, front door; bq, front door; br, front door; bs, front door; bt, front door; bu, front door; bv, front door; bw, front door; bx, front door; by, front door; bz, front door; ca, front door; cb, front door; cc, front door; cd, front door; ce, front door; cf, front door; cg, front door; ch, front door; ci, front door; cj, front door; ck, front door; cl, front door; cm, front door; cn, front door; co, front door; cp, front door; cq, front door; cr, front door; cs, front door; ct, front door; cu, front door; cv, front door; cw, front door; cx, front door; cy, front door; cz, front door; da, front door; db, front door; dc, front door; dd, front door; de, front door; df, front door; dg, front door; dh, front door; di, front door; dj, front door; dk, front door; dl, front door; dm, front door; dn, front door; do, front door; dp, front door; dq, front door; dr, front door; ds, front door; dt, front door; du, front door; dv, front door; dw, front door; dx, front door; dy, front door; dz, front door; ea, front door; eb, front door; ec, front door; ed, front door; ee, front door; ef, front door; eg, front door; eh, front door; ei, front door; ej, front door; ek, front door; el, front door; em, front door; en, front door; eo, front door; ep, front door; eq, front door; er, front door; es, front door; et, front door; eu, front door; ev, front door; ew, front door; ex, front door; ey, front door; ez, front door; fa, front door; fb, front door; fc, front door; fd, front door; fe, front door; ff, front door; fg, front door; fh, front door; fi, front door; fj, front door; fk, front door; fl, front door; fm, front door; fn, front door; fo, front door; fp, front door; fq, front door; fr, front door; fs, front door; ft, front door; fu, front door; fv, front door; fw, front door; fx, front door; fy, front door; fz, front door; ga, front door; gb, front door; gc, front door; gd, front door; ge, front door; gf, front door; gg, front door; gh, front door; gi, front door; gj, front door; gk, front door; gl, front door; gm, front door; gn, front door; go, front door; gp, front door; gq, front door; gr, front door; gs, front door; gt, front door; gu, front door; gv, front door; gw, front door; gx, front door; gy, front door; gz, front door; ha, front door; hb, front door; hc, front door; hd, front door; he, front door; hf, front door; hg, front door; hh, front door; hi, front door; hj, front door; hk, front door; hl, front door; hm, front door; hn, front door; ho, front door; hp, front door; hq, front door; hr, front door; hs, front door; ht, front door; hu, front door; hv, front door; hw, front door; hx, front door; hy, front door; hz, front door; ia, front door; ib, front door; ic, front door; id, front door; ie, front door; if, front door; ig, front door; ih, front door; ii, front door; ij, front door; ik, front door; il, front door; im, front door; in, front door; io, front door; ip, front door; iq, front door; ir, front door; is, front door; it, front door; iu, front door; iv, front door; iw, front door; ix, front door; iy, front door; iz, front door; ja, front door; jb, front door; jc, front door; jd, front door; je, front door; jf, front door; jg, front door; jh, front door; ji, front door; jj, front door; jk, front door; jl, front door; jm, front door; jn, front door; jo, front door; jp, front door; jq, front door; jr, front door; js, front door; jt, front door; ju, front door; jv, front door; jw, front door; jx, front door; jy, front door; jz, front door; ka, front door; kb, front door; kc, front door; kd, front door; ke, front door; kf, front door; kg, front door; kh, front door; ki, front door; kj, front door; kk, front door; kl, front door; km, front door; kn, front door; ko, front door; kp, front door; kq, front door; kr, front door; ks, front door; kt, front door; ku, front door; kv, front door; kw, front door; kx, front door; ky, front door; kz, front door; la, front door; lb, front door; lc, front door; ld, front door; le, front door; lf, front door; lg, front door; lh, front door; li, front door; lj, front door; lk, front door; ll, front door; lm, front door; ln, front door; lo, front door; lp, front door; lq, front door; lr, front door; ls, front door; lt, front door; lu, front door; lv, front door; lw, front door; lx, front door; ly, front door; lz, front door; ma, front door; mb, front door; mc, front door; md, front door; me, front door; mf, front door; mg, front door; mh, front door; mi, front door; mj, front door; mk, front door; ml, front door; mm, front door; mn, front door; mo, front door; mp, front door; mq, front door; mr, front door; ms, front door; mt, front door; mu, front door; mv, front door; mw, front door; mx, front door; my, front door; mz, front door; na, front door; nb, front door; nc, front door; nd, front door; ne, front door; nf, front door; ng, front door; nh, front door; 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se, front door; sf, front door; sg, front door; sh, front door; si, front door; sj, front door; sk, front door; sl, front door; sm, front door; sn, front door; so, front door; sp, front door; sq, front door; sr, front door; ss, front door; st, front door; su, front door; sv, front door; sw, front door; sx, front door; sy, front door; sz, front door; ta, front door; tb, front door; tc, front door; td, front door; te, front door; tf, front door; tg, front door; th, front door; ti, front door; tj, front door; tk, front door; tl, front door; tm, front door; tn, front door; to, front door; tp, front door; tq, front door; tr, front door; ts, front door; tt, front door; tu, front door; tv, front door; tw, front door; tx, front door; ty, front door; tz, front door; ua, front door; ub, front door; uc, front door; ud, front door; ue, front door; uf, front door; ug, front door; uh, front door; ui, front door; uj, front door; uk, front door; ul, front door; um, front door; un, front door; uo, front door; up, front door; uq, front door; ur, front door; us, front door; ut, front door; uu, front door; uv, front door; uw, front door; ux, front door; uy, front door; uz, front door; va, front door; vb, front door; vc, front door; vd, front door; ve, front door; vf, front door; vg, front door; vh, front door; vi, front door; vj, front door; vk, front door; vl, front door; vm, front door; vn, front door; vo, front door; vp, front door; vq, front door; vr, front door; vs, front door; vt, front door; vu, front door; vv, front door; vw, front door; vx, front door; vy, front door; vz, front door; wa, front door; wb, front door; wc, front door; wd, front door; we, front door; wf, front door; wg, front door; wh, front door; wi, front door; wj, front door; wk, front door; wl, front door; wm, front door; wn, front door; wo, front door; wp, front door; wq, front door; wr, front door; ws, front door; wt, front door; wu, front door; wv, front door; ww, front door; wx, front door; wy, front door; wz, front door; 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zl, front door; zm, front door; zn, front door; zo, front door; zp, front door; zq, front door; zr, front door; zs, front door; zt, front door; zu, front door; zv, front door; zw, front door; zx, front door; zy, front door; zz, front door.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP PILE PROFITS UP FOR MANY OWNERS

Hardy Breed and Adaptable—Also Good Wool Bearers.

BUYERS SHOULD SEEK QUALITY.

(BY ROBERT GROVES.) The Shropshire is undoubtedly the most popular of all the mutton breeds in America. They are scattered throughout every state and every province of Canada. Why? Because they are robust; adapting themselves to all climates and conditions. With practical management and care they give a good account on the right side of the ledger.

MATURE EARLY AT LOW COST.

The lambs mature quickly and are ready for market at from five to six months if given good care. A 90 to 100-pound Shropshire lamb will be fat and in fine condition for the block. Some of the larger breeds at the same age would probably be heavier, but would not be fat. They also generally require a little longer to mature.

STARTING A BREEDING FLOCK.

The imported Shropshire is important in developing flocks, but his American cousin is going to give him a warm reception. I think this coming season will bring out a large number of home-bred sheep at many of the fairs.

SELECT FOR QUALITY.

The point to consider most is to make ripeness selection to start with, remember that in the end a few good ones are cheaper than a lot of poor ones, even if they do cost considerably more to begin with. Let quality rather than quantity be your aim.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS AS DRAFTERS.

I prefer the Percheron and the Belgian breed of horses because they approach nearer our ideal and combine all the qualities to a greater degree than any other draft breed. We will have to admit that America, with all its diversified wealth, has yet to produce a breed of horses that will compare with the full European, yet the Belgians and Percherons have made wonderful strides in the last quarter of a century looking toward the horse of the East side, and the country. We are glad to note the public interest that several of our states have taken within the last few years, requiring the registration of all stallions that are advertised for public service. It is upon the great system employed by France and Belgium that they have been enabled to produce these two great fountain heads in the matter of draft horses.

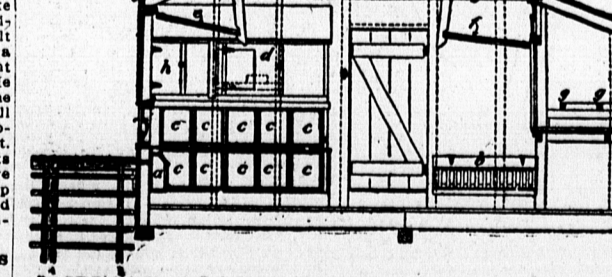


FIG. 7.—End elevation (inside) of latest curtain-front poultry house. (For key to letters, see fig. 6.)

GILT EDGE BUTTER IS SURELY WORTH THE EXTRA TROUBLE

Successful Butter Maker Tells of the Methods Used.

GO SLOW AND KEEP COOL.

(BY D. H. WATTS.) Our equipment consists of a four-horse power stationary engine, cream separator, churn, butter worker, a one-pound printer, two shipping boxes, and a little weighing scale. These are all essentials except the engine. In our case the engine is a grand affair, but cannot be spared here to dwell on it. The centrifugal cream separator is the costliest piece, and the last one we would part with, because with it we get practically all the butter fat. We do not feed fat worth 20 cents a pound to five-cent-a-pound calves, when we can get feed at less than two cents a pound that will meet the demand of the growing animal.

ABORTION IN COWS.—What causes cows to abort two or three weeks before their normal period is due? Please give remedy.—R. C. E.

Abortion in Cows.—What causes cows to abort two or three weeks before their normal period is due? Please give remedy.—R. C. E. You did not state the particular case, but my opinion is you are feeding too much corn.

WIND BROKEN.—J. W. Y. has a horse that has been wind broken for several years. This disease is incurable, but the horse can be helped by giving him 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose in grain mash twice a day and continuing it for a month, when stopping a month and giving again.

DEBILITY.—J. S. E. has a horse that is in very debilitated state. The horse has been fed on hay, sweetened with sugar, and clean hay, oats and bran and in the morning, a dose of Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose twice a day in grain mash, and continue for a month or more if needed.

RHEUMATISM.—M. M. has a mare whose hip joints make a noise when she moves. She seems to be weak on the left side. Rub a little of Fowler's solution of arsenic on the hip joint once every three weeks. Also give one of Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose twice a day in grain mash, and continue for a month or more if needed.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES FROM FARGO IN REGARD TO A "YOUNG ORCHARD" BUT DOES NOT SIGN HIS NAME. HOWEVER, OUR CORRESPONDENT DOES NOT FEEL SUFFICIENTLY WELL TO GUIDE US IN ANSWERING HIM. FROM THE WAY HE DOES SAY, HOWEVER, WE SHOULD JUDGE THAT HE WOULD BE HAPPY TO BE HELPED. I WOULD ADVISE YOU TO HAVE HIM EXAMINED BY A QUALIFIED VETERINARY SURGEON.

BARREN COW.—Cow eight years old had second calf the fourth of July, and will not breed. What can I do for her? For lack of history of this case I am at a loss to know how to advise you, for there is a great many hindrances to a direction. I would advise you to have her examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

SUCKERS ON CORN.—H. T. Some varieties of corn produce more suckers than other kinds. Where the crop is grown for grain it will frequently pay to remove the suckers, as they produce nothing but fodder and take away plant food from the main stalk. If the corn crop is grown for the silo nothing is gained by pulling them down, but the ground should certainly be ploughed before it is done.

MRS. J. L. D. ST. PETERS INTENDS TO SINK A WELL, AND WISHES TO KNOW WHETHER CEMENT OR STONE WOULD FORM THE BEST CASE, AND STONE WOULD FORM THE BEST CASE, AND STONE WOULD FORM THE BEST CASE.

NASAL GLEET OR CHRONIC CATARRH.—Borrel horse six years old runs at the nose. His breath is very bad and he does not eat his feed good. One of his eyes runs some. His head is very sore. He is not distemper. He only runs at one nostril and has done so for three months. A graduate veterinary surgeon ought to see and examine thoroughly. I would be glad to offer any suggestions I have. I have told you the right thing to do.

FUNGUS GROWTH.—J. D. has a horse that has two growths on the end of his penis. The best way to treat such a case is to remove a portion of the penis just above the growth. This operation should be performed by a qualified veterinary surgeon. If the growth cannot be obtained by the following: Give a small amount of iodine around the base of each growth, and if it does not slough off in a week tie on another cord. When it does slough off apply a weak solution of antimony to it at once, then let it alone for three days. Then apply a little of the following to the part twice a day: Mix 1-2 oz. acetate of lead with 1-2 oz. sulphate of zinc and 1-2 oz. carbolic acid with one quart of water.

NAVICULAR ARTHRITIS.—Horse 12 years old has a swelling on the end of his penis. He has been treated with iodine and has not improved. He is very sore. He is not distemper. He only runs at one nostril and has done so for three months. A graduate veterinary surgeon ought to see and examine thoroughly. I would be glad to offer any suggestions I have. I have told you the right thing to do.

PROPAGATING GOOSEBERRIES.—R. C. Gooseberries are propagated principally by layers and cuttings. Cuttings of ripe wood six to eight inches long should be taken in the fall and set obliquely up to the top bud. They are somewhat more difficult to root than currants. For layering, the vines are pressed back to the ground and set up to eight inches high around the base of the plant. The soil should be well stirred up, and in the fall the earth can be leveled down and these should be removed and set into rows. The berries should be removed as soon as they begin to ripen. Young canes may be set in through bearing. Young canes may be set in through bearing. Young canes may be set in through bearing.

SCOURA IN YOUNG CALVES.—Young calves seem to get the scoura, when two weeks old, and die. Please give remedy. (R. C. E.)

Scoura in Young Calves.—Young calves seem to get the scoura, when two weeks old, and die. Please give remedy. (R. C. E.) You did not state the particular case, but my opinion is you are feeding too much corn.