

IT IS NOT LUCK THAT MAKES SUCCESSFUL FARMERS, BUT SENSE

Success in agricultural pursuits depends as much upon the individual in charge as does success in any other vocation. But many lose sight of this fact. They attribute the success of others to better farms, or better luck.

The successful farmer does have a better farm than his unsuccessful neighbor, but it is not the lay of the land that is responsible—though of course a man of good judgment will choose the better location. On a level stretch of prairie with only a wire fence between one farm will improve and the other decline in productiveness and value. It is the individuality of the two farmers that accounts for the difference.

Some men are born managers. They can handle men and get the most out of them. They can work out plans to a successful conclusion. Everything they do seems to be successful. It's in the man. Luck has nothing to do with it.

Some men are not born managers, but they have the gumption to profit by experience, whether their own or others. They make up by a close study of problems what they lack naturally. Others never see their lack and never try to know in judgment and skill.

The man who is a successful farm manager is apt to be a leader in the community. You find him conspicuous at the Institute and craps. He has his say at the school meeting and everywhere. Some dislike him for this. But say, how much stock do men take in the advice or leadership of the unsuccessful man?

Fortunate is any community that has in its midst a few very successful men. Fortunate indeed if those men do not take advantage of their ability and override the rights of others as favored.

Not all road hogs ride in automobiles, although most of them are found in the honk-honk cars. Once in a while you find a farmer who is as much of a road hog as anyone can be. He is, of course, a selfish, narrow-minded man, and has always wanted the whole of the road.

He used to take delight in crowding bicyclists into the ditch, but he cannot crowd the auto there, for this machine is bigger and stronger than his team. So he takes his spite out in occupying as much of the road as possible, and tries to prevent the autos from going by him.

If there is a road hog in your neighborhood who drives a team tell him plainly that he is bringing discredit upon others by acting so childish. The big majority of automobilists are decent sort of chaps. Most of them own owned horses and appreciate the rights of other horsemen. They are willing to give courteous, gentlemanly treatment to others, and are entitled to it in return.

What is gambling? There seems to be considerable variation of opinion as to what constitutes gambling. The law is strict in some respects and there is no law at all covering what appears to us to be exactly parallel cases.

The man who plays faro, roulette or other gambling games is watched by the law. In some states he who books bets or makes them at a horse race is doing so at his risk. The boys caught at a game of craps are dealt with as gamblers.

On the other hand, the parlors of "high society" are continually open to the "refined" gamblers who play bridge for high stakes and the law is dumb. Church societies conduct lotteries in various forms and the law is blind. Daily the boards of trade are operated for the sole purpose of gambling in stocks and the law is as silent as the tomb.

The super-sensitive folks would have us believe that playing any game for a prize is gambling. It seems to us that we are all playing the game of life for that. The prize of honor in winning a game may satisfy some, but a medal or token of some kind makes the game more interesting and intense and in that way calls for better playing. But if an outsider should bet on the outcome just to keep up his interest in the game or race, he then becomes a gambler.

The boy playing "keeps" with marbles takes the marbles as his prize. It is a game of skill. The boy playing craps is gambling for it is purely a game of chance.

Speculation of every kind is in a sense gambling though it is considered a legitimate business transaction. You buy land with the hope that it will rise in value. It may not. The merchant buys your eggs with the hope that he can make a profit. The price may drop and he lose. He has gambled on the outcome. The planting of corn is a gamble with the elements against you if they are not with you. You do not know which it will be. But no one would think of prohibiting speculation in land, or eggs for legitimate trade, or in crop raising.

When one man on the board of trade begins to corner eggs and puts the price up beyond all reasonable limits as a speculation he becomes a menace to society and such work should be prohibited.

What is the difference between speculation in farm products and in farm lands? Just this. You can't speculate in real estate without having the land. Something tangible exists with which to trade, to hold, to sell again. Speculation in eggs, wheat, butter, cotton or wool—goes beyond actual supply and demand. The real thing does not exist in the transaction. A man says he has so much wheat for sale. Has he? He may have but more likely he has not—at least the full amount called for in the transaction. If the price goes up before the date of delivery he has lost money—maybe gone "broke." If it goes down he has made a good margin of profit on nothing.

What effect does it have on business? Take, for example, the recent rise in wheat caused by Patten "bulling" the market. He sent wheat away up. Were the farmers benefited? Possibly a few had wheat to sell but in the spring they are usually sold out and become buyers of seed wheat. Then they get nothing out of it. When wheat went up flour went up. Farmers had to buy back their wheat as flour and feed at inflated prices. When flour went up bread stuffs went up and the consumers in the cities had to pay 7 and 10 cents a loaf for 5-cent bread.

When the cost of living goes up on account of a rise in price of any necessity the people must quit buying many things so as to keep within their means. This puts a brake on trade all along the line and the farmer who has raw material to sell is faced with low prices for his stuff. So any rise in the price of any of his wares caused by stock gamblers and not by an actual shortage of supply affects him to his hurt.

There should be a stop put to such speculation in products that do not exist. We see no harm in buying and selling wheat if the transaction is based on actual wheat in possession of the one who sells. We do see harm, though, in allowing anyone to corner any market. He should never be allowed to possess over 50 per cent. of the supply—and possibly less should be the limit for the good legitimate business.

When a broker goes broke for several million dollars it hits many lines of business. The sooner gambling in farm products is stopped by law the better. And if any of the smaller deals in particular gambling den is seen to create an unrest, a desire for sudden riches, then the closer we draw the lines the better for the whole people.

In the big factory of the National Cash Register Company is this conspicuous motto for the workmen to forever contemplate: Good enough is an enemy of the best.

That's a common enemy, isn't it? Don't you find that most of the mishaps of the farm are through the careless acts of hired men who thought they had done the job "good enough"? Maybe you have suffered loss through feeling that you had done something "good enough" but did not do your best. Somehow "good enough" hangs to one's back like the old man of the sea. It makes him satisfied with inferior service. It makes everybody a poor workman.

Take a breathing spell. It's a law of nature. To ignore it is business folly. Accomplishment is not measured by the day, but by the year. The man who succeeds is the one who has made the best showing when the books are closed. And mark this: He is seldom the one who has driven himself and those under him ceaselessly. You allow your horse intervals wherein to ease his straining lungs and weary muscles. You know that by doing you will get there just so much quicker. Apply the same logic in your own case. Take a day off. Take the family with you. It will be the best investment you make this season. So thoroughly do we believe this that we have devoted much of this issue to recreation topics. Recreation is as essential to success in life as hard work. Don't fail to take a day off.

Put, a farmer in the legislature, and you can generally depend upon it that he will do the square thing.

With the increasing expense of maintaining macadam roads and their short life under automobile traffic, some new road material must be found. The use of hard-burned brick seems to offer a suggestion. Although the first cost of a brick-paved road is greater the 15-year cost is less.

DAIRYING AGRICULTURE POULTRY LIVE STOCK ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

DAIRYING TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS AS DANISH DOCTOR FOUND IT

Interesting Report from Copenhagen Institute.

THE CARE OF THE CALF.

BY ARTHUR J. BILL.

In 1905, Dr. Bang, head of the Royal Veterinary School of Copenhagen, was able to record 85 small herds, in which his method of isolation had eliminated every diseased animal. More than half reacted in the first test, but the last test showed 1,895 healthy cattle. These seventy-five definite instances under practical farm conditions are summarized to show beyond all doubt that this method is a success.

But more was shown. The total expense of transforming one herd of 25 calves, including 139 diseased, was only \$270. Some of the small farmers said that the work caused a great deal of trouble, but that the expense was nothing to speak of. To illustrate, one man spent less than \$54 in changing a highly tuberculous herd into a long a highly tuberculous herd, and a perfect herd of thirty cattle, and others achieved similar results at still less cost.

Dr. Bang advises the killing of the badly diseased animals, but he would keep the lightly infected ones as long as the disease does not manifest any progress, use these milk (boiled), and raise their calves, keeping them separated as a special herd. If a common water pipe is used to supply the two divisions, the water must pass first to the healthy herd.

If the same set of stable hands tend both herds they must first care for the healthy animals and then change shoes and overalls, and use different implements when they go to the diseased herd. Complete isolation is much more entirely secured by keeping the herds in separate stables, or better yet, on separate farms.

In one district of Zealand 125 small cattle farmers belong to an association which has rooted tuberculous herds of twenty-five herds within three years. The members have 2,070 healthy cattle, and fourteen of their number have 372 rearing calves.

It is wholly justifiable to apply the results to mankind. Remove the child from the tuberculous mother, and the tuberculous home, place it in healthy surroundings and take care that it is not infected through milk, and it will keep healthy. This is an experience noted numerous times with human beings.

It is of special importance to know that the tubercle bacilli can be admitted through the alimentary canal, as well as through the respiratory organs, and hence that contagion from infected food must be avoided. With human beings there is a possibility of infection through the consumption of meat, milk and dairy products, including butter, from tuberculous animals, but there is no doubt that milk and dairy products are far more dangerous than meat.

A cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder daily distributes in her milk millions of live and virulent tubercle bacilli. Such milk may look no different from healthy milk for a month after the disease reaches the udder, and this greatly increases the danger of contagion. Under the Danish law, about 700 cows having this disease are slaughtered each year, and the owners partially indemnified.

Tubercle bacilli in an early stage, when that organ is apparently healthy, but it is believed this occurs only when the cow suffers from a very advanced stage of tuberculosis. It is possible, however, that the bacilli circulate in the blood.

Cows swallow most of their sputum, and the discharges from the body may contain tubercle bacilli which may be alive for some time. Some dirt will always get into the milk, and this may contain the living germs of the disease. There is special danger when the cows suffer from tuberculosis of the uterus, and this disease is more frequent than tuberculosis of the udder. The law should require the slaughter of all cows having either the form of the disease or open tuberculosis.

One tuberculin tests of numerous herds in Denmark have shown a very great danger of disseminating tuberculosis in the mixed skim-milk and butter-milk and whey, which the patients of common dairies take home to their calves and pigs. To prevent such wholesale infection Denmark has a law requiring that all skim-milk and butter-milk shall be heated to 176 F., and this regulation is pretty well enforced. The people agree that this is their best law in regard to tuberculosis. Without its operation the past ten years Denmark would have fallen in its fight against this disease.

Single day's neglect of it may cause great harm. If a calf drinks one portion of raw milk full of tubercle bacilli it may produce serious tuberculosis. This occurred in each of five cases where Dr. Bang gave two drinks of diseased milk to healthy animals, and in each case the disease had evidently started in the intestinal and mesenteric glands. Does not the same principle apply to human beings? Scientists agree that bovine tuberculosis can infect human beings, but they disagree as to how frequently this occurs.

Several experiments have shown that young animals take the disease much easier than older ones, and it is very likely that the same is true of infants as compared with older children, and especially with adults. They may be protected from infection by boiling the milk to 176 F. The taste of boiled milk may be almost wholly removed by cooling the milk immediately after heating.

In exceptional cases boiled milk disagrees with children, and it is of great importance to furnish wholesome milk free from tuberculosis. In Copenhagen and several other Danish cities all milk sold as "children's milk" must be furnished from perfectly healthy herds that have been subjected to the tuberculin test, and in Denmark all exported butter is made from cream that has been heated to 176 F.

But it is still more important to protect children against infection from living together with tuberculous persons. Everybody ought to know that tuberculosis is a contagious disease, and can be avoided.

AGRICULTURE CONCRETE BRIDGES, TOO.

Some Useful Hints on the Best Way to Use New Material.

CONCRETE BRIDGES, TOO.

BY J. J. SNOWDEN.

Lumber has been so cheap in this country, and is so easily worked that it has been the custom to use it for many purposes for which it is far from being the best material; but it's rapid increase in price, of late years, has brought into prominence, for building purposes, many materials which have not been commonly so used in the "new world" heretofore.

Probably the foremost of these is concrete, which, within the last few years, has gained a degree of prominence never dreamed of before, and buildings made of this material are now to be seen in practically every town in the immediate vicinity of the timber.

This material lends itself to manipulation by unskilled hands even more readily than lumber, and is, in many localities, and for many applications, quite as cheap; thus, a building of concrete is a saving of money for many purposes.

Sharp sand and gravel, which are intended to be cast in regular pieces, are better, while foundations, floors, and a thousand and one other things may often be made to advantage.

As to the proper proportion in mixing, no fixed rule can be given which will apply to all cases, as materials differ so, but anyone can determine, with such apparatus as he has at hand, as well as the best expert, just the best proportions to use.

Having determined the proper proportions, and sufficient concrete, the addition of more concrete, but this is not for the purpose of making a finished surface, which is better mixed separately and applied later.

What portion of sand is necessary to fill the voids in the gravel which you intend to use, you next proceed to find the quantity of cement needed to make the mixture perfect, as is always the case, take two dishes of the same size and the sides of which are straight, and stir the two dishes with the same tool, until the mixture is smooth as good butter, and then mix the sand and gravel and then pour in all the water and carefully stir it all this water from the first and the second which its depth bears to the whole proportion of cement, but the same given parts of sand and gravel.

Either clear sand or clear gravel, mixed with the proper amount of cement, will make good concrete, but in the manner stated, as gravel is usually in lumps, and must be broken up, and cement should be thoroughly blended first, then wet.

In cases where it is not necessary to determine the quantity of cement, it is best to wet the mixture thoroughly, so that it will flow readily and so that a little water will appear on the top of the concrete, but in the case of making blocks or similar work, where the mold must be removed, once, the concrete should be made, pressed, and a handful, when pressed, will barely stick together, and no free water will exude.

When mixed in the latter way it will wash down, and must be kept thoroughly wet for a week or so, else it will be weak and crumbly.

CONCRETE FOR HIGHWAY BRIDGES.

In recommending concrete for building bridges and culverts on highways, Mr. Hirst, of Wisconsin, says: "We should be careful to select the materials which are best and most economical in the long run, and if we can get a material which is not only cheap in first cost, but is also the longest lived we are indeed lucky. Concrete is such a material."

Available in most localities, concrete is inexpensive and small sizes of culverts and bridges, easy to build and practically everlasting. It neither rots, rusts, or burns, and with all these virtues has few, if any, faults.

If gravel or stone is available under \$2 per cubic yard, circular concrete culverts can be built cheaper than you can put in any kind of metal pipe, and the culverts will be there when the pipe is a streak of rust. It doesn't pay to dig down into one's pockets and send money out of the town for metal culverts. Spend the money at home and build concrete structures.

To tan a sheep pelt scrape off all the meat and tallow and apply the following mixture twice: Two parts powdered borax and one part salt. Add enough water to make a thick paste. This can be applied with a brush.

A nice little brook is very useful in a sheep pasture, unless there is a bunch of sick sheep or hogs up stream.

A pig never outgrows the habit of crawling through holes in the fence, neither does he outgrow the hole.

Of all animals kept on the farm sheep come the nearest to solving the help problem.

Living together with tuberculous persons. Everybody ought to know that tuberculosis is a contagious disease, and can be avoided.

POULTRY CHICKEN CARE BY A MINISTER

How One Man Gave an Example of How Not to Do It.

CAREFUL WEANING OF YOUNG PIGE NECESSARY.

BY REV. J. L. WELCH.

I remember once going into the country in May to assist a brother minister. I arrived at night and in the morning I put on my overalls to walk about before breakfast. I met the other preacher coming from the neighbor's with the milk. We walked across the lawn toward the barn and began to see little fellows chirping and dragging or running through the wet grass hunting breakfast, and then we came to a box filled with hens and their brood, and calling to her heedless brood and frantically trying to get out. There was no evidence of a night cover for protection from wind or animals. Doubtless the hungry chicks had been on the ground since dawn. "I have not fed them yet," my friend said. Then as he picked up a dead one and threw it over into the felt, he added, "They are not doing very well."

He had purchased two sets of Partridge Wyandotte eggs. The nests had been well fed in fresh hay in a vacant manger in the horse stable. The hatches were good. He had given all the chicks to one hen, and put her in a box out on the lawn, that they might enjoy the grass, and he fed them corn meal wheat he fed them others. A week had reduced the number, but there were still more than a worried hen could warm or than pasture could make.

We carried the box into barn, opened the big door for the morning sun, placed upon the floor handfuls of clover, filled a tub from the bottom of the manger, and rolled out from the housekeeper, and found a board and an old horse blanket with which to keep the brood in a little better condition. During the time we were through the old hen was settling down to warm some of the chicks members of the family.

As to the percentage of hatch as a rule, it is not good health and constitutional vigor of the chicks at the start. Many incubators have a nursery chamber into which newly hatched chicks are tumbled, and here the temperature is raised, and during the first three or four days this temperature is necessary, not continuously, but regularly, just as the chick regularly needs a hot bath. During the first five minutes of play.

Begin to feed on the third day, little at a time, five or six times a day. A little grit, fresh water, and no need for green and animal food until the second week, when the feathers begin to form which is a tremendous drain upon vitality and requires considerable surplus energy. The fellow that rushes around looking as if he had just swam a marble and hopes to scratch with another, can probably go through with a number of the prepared chick foods on the market are perfectly satisfactory. As they do not spoil, they are as cheap as anything else when bought by the sack and can be used in a local store in any less quantity.

Use rolled oats for variety, also curds and sour milk, squeezed dry, what may be left of rice pudding, or an omelette, stale bread crumbs, and the like. Convenient ways of adding the necessary meat element to this variety list are first, meat mixed with a little mash, or a bit of well-cooked liver, crumbled, a slice of cold roast beef, or leg of lamb from yesterday's dinner. Chicks two weeks old will eagerly take green cuttings, but should not have too much. Good milk or buttermilk is always a treat but not a substitute for water.

It is like having a mother hen with the chicks for six or eight weeks and no more than she can keep warm. When I put the chicks together in a large box, and as the weather is warm enough for gardening they are able to make heat for themselves. I have not a few chickens that are roosting on a platform makes a secure protective door for shutting in at night. The whole thing is whitewashed before being used.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Feed the calf regularly. Dehorn the calves before fly time. Provide shade for the calves on pasture. Calves must be kept growing from birth to maturity. Do not feed too highly. As this affection involves the spinal cord, it is not only liable to prove fatal, but is not, as a rule, satisfactorily treated. Remove the cause. Cut down feed and allow plenty of range, and if not fed too liberally they will forage about and get exercise. Young pigs only partially paralyzed will often come right treated as above advised. Old animals will not often respond to any form of treatment.

Paralysis in swine most often follows overfeeding of rich nitrogenous foods, to animals that are closely confined. Pigs do best when allowed a considerable range and not fed too highly. As this affection involves the spinal cord, it is not only liable to prove fatal, but is not, as a rule, satisfactorily treated. Remove the cause. Cut down feed and allow plenty of range, and if not fed too liberally they will forage about and get exercise. Young pigs only partially paralyzed will often come right treated as above advised. Old animals will not often respond to any form of treatment.

SOME POINTERS.

The pig with a "kink" in its tail is generally the picture of health. Don't worry about "black teeth," but watch out for parasites. It is harmful to a small pig to lift or handle it to any extent. They cannot stand "petting."

The quiet and gentle sow makes the ideal mother—on friendly terms with your brood sows. Don't let your sows run like wild all over your farm and your neighbor's also. They do much damage and cause trouble. Flow your old feed lot and turn up fresh earth for the hogs to live upon—foul feeding ground causes disease.

When a hog is sick remove it at once from the herd, for most diseases and ailments of swine are contagious. A pig that sleeps in a damp straw rack—provides good shelter and a dry bed. Let each brood sow have a private pen all her life. When you crowd a lot together your losses will start at once.

The best way to barrel we know of is the one that stands bottom uppermost, providing you have any scapy dishwater, stale whey or other refuse dump into the gutter and not into the hog trough. Cleanliness means health.

LIVE STOCK POINTED LAMB PARAGRAPHS.

Careful Weaning of Young Pige Necessary.

POINTED LAMB PARAGRAPHS.

BY H. D. HUMPHREY.

As a protection against stock being killed or injured by lightning when pastured, many farmers practice ground wiring their wire fences. When one starts to think of the ground wiring of fences is an easy matter, we are sure the farmers will see its value in affording protection against lightning.

The plan is to put a wire down the side of the fence post. Rap the ground wire around each wire of the fence. Have it extended into the ground at least three feet. This will require 8 feet of wire for each post. Place these wires 8 rods apart. Either galvanized or copper wire may be employed. An expense of from 75c to \$1 would be sufficient to protect 100 acres of pasture. Stock that are likely to be driven by a storm into fence corners or close to wire fences, are in danger of being struck by lightning. Ground wires will protect them from this danger.

Weaning the Pigs must not be done recklessly or you stunt the pigs. If a second litter is desired then they are taken a few days, providing them with—at five or weeks of age. But if possible let the pigs remain until two or three months old and then gradually wean them by supplying other feed and reducing the milk in the sow.

Provide a little trough away from the reach of the sow and feed therein sweet milk. See that they eat it up clean each time. Then in addition to the milk the pigs can have some corn soaked 24 hours in water, and other feeds not too fattening. You want growth and thrift and not an over-fat condition. Chumps come from little exercise and too much fattening feed.

There is nothing better than good pasture for pigs. But you can't wean them if they can get with the sows. In order to do this the sow must be injured take the pigs away one at a time, taking the largest and best each time. Leave a runt or two with the sow a few days, providing them with other feed if necessary, in order that they may take care of her surplus milk.

Don't let the pigs stay with the sow until she is all run down. There's nothing gained by that method. Let them early shift for themselves. No branch of the live stock industry is more profitable for the general farmer than the raising of a few draft colts each season. Heavy horses of good quality can always be sold so as to net the raiser a handsome profit. Heavy horse business is in exceedingly good condition, and you cannot afford to neglect it. The profit, however, will depend largely upon the care given to the colts from the time they are four months. See that the mare is well nourished, so that the colt will get a good supply of milk. Teach it to eat on its own as possible, give it a good pasture, and let it run on a good pasture. This will take it through the fall, when it will be in the best shape to get through the winter. It pays to give colts good care. It does not cost much and the final reward will please you.

Sweet clover is generally considered a weed, and under certain conditions it is such. It, however, produces valuable forage in sections south of the Potomac. Stock do not like it at first, but they can easily be educated to eat it either green or cured. Sweet clover is biennial and dies after the second year. It is necessary to allow a good portion of the plants to go to seed in July. Steers pastured on sweet clover will make fine beef. The plants soon become woody and tough if allowed to grow too large. The greatest value of sweet clover is as a soil improver. It will grow on land too poor to produce anything else. It is commonly found growing wild along railroad cuts, roadsides and other places where the top soil has been removed. In a few years it would reclaim poor land and make it capable of producing other and more valuable crops.

Insert their beaks under the surface of the water and suck the juices of the plant. Kerosene emulsion would be effective or a strong tobacco decoction. Spray and care should be taken under high pressure under portions of the leaves where the lice are.

Blot from Clover.—Subscriber.—"I have been told that equal parts of salt and lime given to cattle on clover will prevent blotting. Is that so?"

Ans.—No. There is no remedy that can be given as a preventive. The only precaution is to exercise care in turning cattle on clover. It is not to be turned to it until the clover is wet and keep them on pasture but two or three hours a day at first, till they become accustomed to it. This is the only treatment that will make them immune to blotting.

Slilage Questions.—L. F. S.—"Is there any fodder that can be put into a silo without cutting it? If silage is wet from dew or rain will it hurt to put it in the silo? Does the roof on a silo have to be air tight?"

Ans.—1. Silage put in without cutting has not given good satisfaction. It is impossible to pack it so that there will be no air spaces to favor spoiling; also it is difficult to get it out. 2. It is not advisable. The roof should be tight, but a properly constructed silo has a ventilator whereby air is admitted beneath the roof and is drawn out through a pipe or cupola. This prevents rotting of the timbers.

Dealers in Chicago, under pressure, recently granted farmers a raise of one-quarter of a cent per gallon for milk, and immediately added to the consumers price one cent a quart. John D. Rockefeller doesn't seem to be a philanthropist in comparison with these fellows. The consumers of the great cities pay enormous prices for farm products, but it is the middle man who gets the profit. As rapidly as possible farmers must devise plans for trading directly with the consumer. Close organization enables city dealers to extort unreasonable profits which are wholly undeserved.

place at this stage of the game is a disgrace. It bespeaks a careless procrastinating sheep grower. How about dipping? If your ewes are not rid of external parasites the next thing you know your lambs will be alive with them too.

Sheep should not be left in the pasture at night in winter. Dogs will get enough of them any way, without their being thus exposed. Wool should be stored in closely tied packs so that it will not become dusty or soiled. The wool buyer pays more for clean than for dirty wool.

The ram ought to have a chance for his life, too, these days. It is wrong to keep him shut up in the barn. As well as the ewe, needs sunshine and exercise. If there is no pasture paddock for him, he should at least be turned out into the yard every day.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NOTE.—Not more than one question from one correspondent can be considered at one time. Questions should be specific, clear and concise, and should be addressed to the Editor of the Agricultural Department of this paper. Any person requiring answer by mail must enclose stamped envelope.—Editor.

Homestead.—F. C.—"If a man takes a homestead and then relinquishes it has he the right to take another?"

Ans.—Yes. Any one who does not own 100 acres of land can take up a homestead if he is in other respects qualified.

Scaly Legs.—Subscriber.—"What will cure my chickens of scaly legs?"

Ans.—When the weather is warm scrub the legs with an old brush dipped in hot soap suds until the scales are softened; then scrub with kerosene, and finally with benzene, to which a little sulphur has been added. Repeat occasionally till the legs are healed.

Scaly Leg.—B. N. Minn.—"What is the cause of roasters losing their toes? The toes swell in rings and are very sore. The birds do not thrive and in some cases the spurs come off."

Ans.—Soak in hot water several times till the matter becomes soft. Then scrub with compound sulphur ointment.

Divorce.—J. G.—"If a woman separated from husband ten years and receiving support for self or children during that time desires to marry again, must she procure a divorce?"

Ans.—Yes. She is still a wife. A divorce must be procured before a second marriage would be bigamous. It should not be difficult under the circumstances stated to procure a divorce.

Sore on Horse's Jaw.—A. D.—"Horse has a running sore under his jaw, caused, I think, from eating wild barley hay. I have used carbolic acid and sulphur with water, but it does not heal. What do you advise?"

Ans.—If there is any foreign matter, as pieces of barley in the sore, they must be removed before it will heal; then wash with equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen and water into the sore.

Manure as a Mulch.—E. D. M.—"Last winter I hauled manure and placed it from 4 to 6 inches deep between the rows in my apple trees. Will the leaching from the manure injure the trees if the season is wet?"

Ans.—No. It will be well diluted before reaching the roots. The only damage likely to ensue is burning of the bark if the manure is close against the trees.

To Can Corn, Peas, etc.—Mrs. K. S.—"Will you give directions for canning corn, peas and beans?"

Ans.—More useful directions than we can give in the small space available can be obtained by sending to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for bulletin No. 283. This bulletin gives reliable directions for canning like this at home, particularly those like the above which are generally supposed to be difficult keeping for it.

Horse Deal.—Heaves-Subscriber.—"It is impossible to advise in reference to the horse you purchased without knowledge more of the facts. Unless it can be proved that the man from whom you bought her knowingly misrepresented the facts you will probably have to stand by the deal. Better consult a local attorney. For heaves, give teaspoon doses of oil of turpentine three times daily and see that pasture and hay are free from dust. Lime water sprinkled over the hay is often beneficial.

Lice on Snowball.—A. C.—"What will kill the small light green lice that infest the green bushes? I have used kerosene emulsion and paris green, but with no success."

Ans.—Paris green has no effect on lice, as they eat nothing on the surface. They insert their beaks under the surface of the water and suck the juices of the plant. Kerosene emulsion would be effective or a strong tobacco decoction. Spray and care should be taken under high pressure under portions of the leaves where the lice are.

Blot from Clover.—Subscriber.—"I have been told that equal parts of salt and lime given to cattle on clover will prevent blotting. Is that so?"

Ans.—No. There is no remedy that can be given as a preventive.