

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

THE SILO.

"Who needs a silo and when and why?" asks E. V. Wilcox, in the Country Gentleman. The dairy man with ten or more cows everywhere needs one unless he can have green feed every day. He needs the silo because it will enable him to carry more cows to the hundred acres than by any other system. Moreover, silage is palatable, stimulating upon the milk flow and altogether the best form of succulent feed for winter use. And the beef and mutton feeders need silage unless they have an assured supply of hay and other roughage.

Sixteen of every seventeen farms of the United States are still without silos, and there are eighty dairy cattle for each silo in the country. This gives room for silo expansion without considering the changes of making winter beef and mutton. But there is no occasion for a silo campaign. The use of silage is growing at a healthy, satisfactory rate. The silo has become its own and most convincing advocate.

REQUEENING THE APIARY

Experimental Farm Note

Serious losses are caused each year in Canadian beekeeping by many beekeepers failing to replace with young and prolific queens, the old and failing queens in their colonies. With more progressive beekeepers it is becoming a common practice to systematically requeen each colony every two years and in some cases to requeen every year as young queens are more prolific as a rule than queens more than one year old.

In requeening the apiary it is not advisable to allow the bees to rear their own queens promiscuously but to adopt some method of queen rearing by which only queens of the best strains are produced, thereby improving the strain of bees kept.

As soon as the queen is making preparations for swarming by having larvae in queen cells at the beginning of the main honey flow from clover the old queen is removed from the hive and all the queen cells are destroyed. Nine days later all queen cells are again destroyed and a young laying queen of select parentage is introduced, this effectively controls swarming and provides the colony with a young prolific queen in time to build up the colony with young bees for the winter and makes the colony more profitable the following spring. Where a beekeeper has no spare queens on hand, or is unable to obtain them and it is necessary for the colony to produce its own queen, one cell can be left at the time the old queen is removed from the colony but the colony should be examined later to see if the young queen is safely mated.

Before introducing the new queen be sure that the colony is queenless and that no queen cells are present. Directions for introducing accompanies each queen sent out.

The following method of requeening has given entire satisfaction at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa:

As soon as the colony is making preparations for swarming by having larvae in queen cells at the beginning of the main honey flow from clover the old queen is removed from the hive and all the queen cells are destroyed. Nine days later all queen cells are again destroyed and a young laying queen of select parentage is introduced, this effectively controls swarming and provides the colony with a young prolific queen in time to build up the colony with young bees for the winter and makes the colony more profitable the following spring. Where a beekeeper has no spare queens on hand, or is unable to obtain them and it is necessary for the colony to produce its own queen, one cell can be left at the time the old queen is removed from the colony but the colony should be examined later to see if the young queen is safely mated.

C. B. GODERHAM, Dominion Apiarist.

NEW VARIETIES OF GRAINS

How the New Varieties Measure Up Under Test

The General Division of the Dominion Experimental Farm system does not distribute new varieties of grain to the public until their superiority to the older sorts has been proved, and the conditions of soil and climate have been determined under which they best thrive. While a few of the new sorts described in the report of the Dominion Cerealist for 1921 will be available for distribution in the near future, the majority require further study before their exact status can be defined. In addition to the experiments and tests being conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, they are being carried on at upwards of twenty other farms and stations covering every province four being in British Columbia, five in Alberta, three in Saskatchewan, one as well as the Central in Ontario, two in Quebec, two in Nova Scotia and one in Manitoba. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory.

Last year there were tried out according to this report just issued 112 varieties of spring wheat of which Garnet Ottawa 657 made the best record maturing in 86 days from July 16 the date of sowing and yielding 2,880 lbs. of grain per acre; seven varieties of emmer and spelt, of which the best was Early Emmer Ottawa maturing in 90 days from July 20, and yielding 2,280 lbs. per acre 27 varieties of oats, of which Gold Rain proved the best yielding 2,460 lbs. per acre in 85 days; 103 varieties of barley, of which Stella Ottawa 58 proved the best, the yield being 2,940 lbs. in 77 days; five varieties of spring rye, of which Common yielded 2,160 lbs. per acre in 75 days; 14 varieties of field peas, all sown in May, of which Early Blue, Ottawa 675, was the earliest ripener and best yielder, the record reading 2,400 lbs. per acre in 75 days; 14 varieties of field beans, all sown May 26, the best yielder being White Pea with 2,060 lbs. per acre in 99 days, taking 35 more days to ripen than Carleton, Ottawa 718; 137 varieties of flax of which the best produced was Blanc Ottawa 62 with 990 lbs. per acre in 80 days, and which the best proved to be Flax Ottawa 675 with 14,607 lbs. per acre in 61 days from July 12, the date of sowing.

Forty-four plots of flax were sown for fibre production, the results being handed for examination to the fibre division. An account is given in the report of experiments in the control of smut, which are being continued and details of the free distribution of 10,061 samples of seed grains.

THE PRICE OF EGGS.

How often we as consumers, say that phrase over in a year. The different tones of voice used and the varied inflections put into it are what tell the tale. To hear it is to understand. Exasperation, sarcasm, hopelessness, this is changed to exultation or thankfulness as the case may be when the price begins to decline. A few weeks ago a happier note crept into it and now we find the chorus more pleasing than it was earlier in the year.

It is very well to treat this lightly, but honestly follow common sense do you think we are any ways fair in our condemnation of the price of eggs? In this enlightened day we are supposed to know something about the why and wherefore of things and do you think we speak as if twenty-five cents a dozen for eggs is all they ought to be in expressing our opinion? But let us not get into a row, let the farmer wax rich (spelt with capitals) waxing rich at our expense. But do you find the farmer (or more likely his wife, as she is often the one most interested) in this state it is true that sometimes the price may be too high but does the producer always reap the benefit? I leave that answer to you. What must be taken into consideration when reckoning the price of eggs? The care and feeding of the flock, then add to this the cost of transportation and the profit to the retailer. In this case we have left out any middleman and also the fact that the producer must have a profit on his money invested, as well as be paid for his time. We have been spoiled by the tales of "the good old days" or our experience of them when eggs were fifteen cents a dozen. But things have moved rapidly since then—everything has speeded up. Take some of the things into which our pennies go—ice cream, candy, the movie—have they not all soared in price the last few years? And yet we pay the price and do not raise anything like the protest that we do in connection with the price of commodities—eggs for example. Do you think it would be a little more in keeping with this advanced day if we found out a little bit about what it costs to produce the eggs before even any profit is added and then we would be in a position to make an intelligent protest if necessary? Let us think it over.

How Do You Pack Your Eggs

A year ago in this column we had directions for packing eggs in water-glass. I wonder if you were successful with yours? I tried different ways. Some I put in water glass, some in lime water a few in salt and a very few rubbed with fat. The latter I did not find successful. Those in salt kept very well but there was a noticeable shrinkage in the content. The lime water and the water-glass were the best and yesterday I used some of the last and found them in good condition. The great advantage of packing (and the season is at hand) is that when eggs are scarce and consequently expensive we have packed ones to draw upon.

Lime Water Method.

23 gallons of lime.
5 gallons of water.
Slake the lime with a little water and pour the milk of lime so formed into the five gallons of water. Keep the mixture well stirred for a few hours and then allow it to settle. The "saturated" lime water is poured off they poured over the eggs which have been put in a crock. The vessel holding the eggs should be well covered,

and the eggs should at all times be completely immersed. If the eggs are kept in a cool place 40 deg. F. to 45 deg. F. it will aid in keeping them a good flavor.—Canadian Poultry Review.

TIP BURN OF POTATOES.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

This disease is first seen on potato plants about the latter part of July, with the most severe effects from the middle of August to the first week in September. The leaves exhibit a burning at their tips and margins, later the whole top withers and the plant dies prematurely. This condition is most noticeable in hot, dry, windy weather and particularly during periods of dry and sunny weather following rain.

With regard to the cause of this disease, there is much difference of opinion, and several agencies have been suggested as responsible for the burning of the leaves. The effect of excessive evaporation of water from the surface of leaves in extreme heat and sunshine with the consequent death of certain cells in the leaf, has been suggested as the cause of tip burn. Other authorities claim to have definitely demonstrated that the potato leaf hopper is the cause of tip burn; thus the name "hopper burn" which is also applied to this disease. More recent investigators associate the leaf hopper with the disease, but claim that there is some "specific" either normal or extraneous, which is transmitted by the leaf hopper and is the direct cause of the burning on the potato leaves. This was shown by the fact that tip burn could be produced by inoculating macerated leaf hoppers into potato leaves.

The regular Bordeaux mixture spray has been found to be beneficial in the control of this disease. Those believing in extreme heat and sunshine as the prime causal agency, associate this control with the layer of Bordeaux mixture on the leaf acting as a protection from severe evaporation. Others claim that it destroys the leaf hopper and again the spray is also supposed to act as a deterrent for the hoppers.

In any case the Bordeaux mixture has been demonstrated as capable of arresting the development of the burning and this is but careful and systematic spraying of potato plants.

F. L. DRAYTON.

HOW TO USE THE SEASON'S FRUITS

In canning fruit, be sure that your jars are absolutely clean, and that no air-able rubbers to the seals by placing them in cold water and heating until it comes to a boil. This process neither kills nor sterilizes the jars, but it does kill anything else that might carry germs into the inside of the jars. Do not touch the fruit to come into contact with iron or tin vessels; use enamel or ware.

For canning fruit, use one-third to one-half as much sugar as fruit; for preserving, three-quarters as much; for jam an equal quantity of sugar and jelly equal quantities of sugar and juice. For canning use only perfectly sound, fresh, firm fruit. For jelly, fruit should be under-ripe.

Sugared currants can easily be made by dipping the fruit into white of egg and then in powdered sugar.

A few drops of currant juice left over from preserving, added to lemonade, gives it a delicious flavor.

Spiced Currants—Use seven pounds of fruit, four pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one table-spoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one nutmeg, grated, and one teaspoonful of allspice. Boil for two hours.

Cherry and Raisin Conserve—Use three pounds of sour cherries (dried), four pounds of sugar, four oranges (seed and copped), two pounds of raisins (seeded and chopped). Steam the raisins for twenty minutes, put all the ingredients together and boil for twenty minutes longer. Put in glasses and seal.

Raspberry and Currant Jam—Crush the desired amount of fruit, using equal parts of raspberries and currants. Use also equal weights of sugar and fruit. Combine the sugar with the berries and bring slowly to the boiling point. Boil until thick and clear. Place in sealed glasses.

Raspberry Vinegar—Put any quantity of fresh red raspberries in a crock cover with vinegar and let stand twenty-four hours. Strain and strain. Add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Boil twenty minutes and bottle.

Raspberry Cream Whip—Sprinkle a quart of raspberries with a heaping cupful of powdered sugar. Allow them to stand until a thick syrup is formed then press them through a sieve and pour slowly on to two cupfuls of cream which has been stiffly whipped constantly during the process. Chill thoroughly and just before serving add a cupful of meringue made from the whites of two eggs beaten with half a cupful of confectioner's sugar. Serve heaped in pyramidal form on a round or frosted angel cake.

JUDGING COW BY HER UDDER

A well placed udder is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." For nothing so adds to the value of a dairy cow as a capacious, well developed nicely formed udder. Either at a sale or in a showing ring the udder is often the one point on which the final decision is based. It is not surprising, therefore, that it indicates whether or not a cow will be a money-loser or a revenue producer.

The udder is a very delicate organ. It is as sensitive to abuse, ill-treatment and improper care as a watch. It is composed of four parts which are separated by fibrous tissues. There is no connection between these parts, so it is impossible to draw milk from one to the other of the udder. The glands are located near the abdomen and extend downward to the udder. The remainder of which is occupied by blood vessels, nerves, muscles, ducts and tissues, which make it rather open and spongy-like. The sphincter muscle is at the lower end of the teat, and keeps the milk from escaping.

The upper end of the canal in the teat is connected with the milk reservoir the size of which varies in different cows the opening of this into the teat is also guarded by a muscle over which the cow has little control. In dealing with the udder of a cow we are therefore working with a very complex mechanism.

Length and width of the udder are of greater importance than depth. To get the length desired in an udder that is attached high behind, and runs well forward on the belly. Width is determined by the conformation of the thighs. The inside of the thighs should curve outward forming a well defined arch that begins high has its widest part at the top and inside of which the udder hangs free and easy. An udder that is long low and set far from the body is termed a udder, and very objectionable in many ways. It swings as the cow walks or runs, hitting her legs often becoming bruised, thus causing bloody milk or other troubles if it comes in contact with the dirt manure, etc., in the barn.

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With this kind of an udder the secretory glands are further removed from the blood supply than is the case with a long udder that is closely attached to the body. A cow with a pendulous udder is disagreeable to milk, and it is also a sure indication of a poor producer.

Another shape of udder to guard against is the "tilted udder" one that is fully developed in the hind quarters, but greatly lacking in more of the milk in the hind quarters. Sometimes the teats are very close together and cause great inconvenience when milking. It is natural to suppose that were the fore quarters developed like the hind ones a much larger production of milk would be obtained from their increased capacity. Another objectionable form of udder is what is termed the "pointed udder" such an udder is lacking in all the quarters and comes to a point like a funnel, the teats being very close together. It is really not safe to milk a cow without first seeing her udder. The practice of "bagging up the udder" is followed by many and is very harmful and dangerous. Many a good cow has been ruined by the care in preparation for public auction sales for showing at various fairs and other contests. The better the cow the more dangerous is the practise.

It is also very difficult to detect a bad quarter when the cow's udder is large and tight from the need of milking out. The size however may be due to a "fleshy udder" as it is often termed. It is not unusual to milk a cow with a very large udder and get little over a gallon of milk with no more to be had even though from the appearance of the udder there should still be two or three gallons left. Such an udder has a number of fatty cells incapable of secreting milk and the udder remains large and hard to the touch even after the milk is milked, whereas it would collapse and become soft and spongy to the touch. Since a good udder should be attached high behind there should be loose folds of soft and oily skin hanging from the attachment after the udder is milked out. Such an udder denotes quality and efficiency.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

SHOEING TO CURE HOOF CRACKS.

In taking up the subject of hoof cracks, there are a number of kinds to deal with. These are commonly called "sand cracks," and are a great source of trouble to horse men, but if properly treated, the trouble can be eliminated with success.

The reason why I select this subject is because hoof cracks are very common among road horses, and especially the horses which are shod with sharp calks. Where sharp shoes are used the horse is liable to have the inside heel calk come in contact with the hoof of the opposite foot, generally at the coronary band or top of hoof at the hair line. At this point the wall is very thin, it is concealed about one-half inch, it is very sensitive when injured, and when punctured by the opposite calk it is called a calk wound. As the wound grows down with the hoof it leaves an opening or cleft, which makes a weak and tender hoof. This can be helped by melting together equal parts of beeswax and harness wax and filling the cleft. Then have the hoof properly dressed for the shoe, and make blunt the inside calk on the opposite foot so as to prevent further trouble. Have a brass plate made

four little larger than the cleft, with screws, and screw on with very short screws. Great care must be exercised so as not to screw through the wall, which is less than one-half inch thick. If you have any difficulty in procuring a brass plate, half of a small butt hinge will serve your purpose.

In cases where the calk wound grows near the sole and starts a too or quarter crack, great care must be taken to have the foot shoe properly with well-formed shoes turned up on the shoe on each side of the crack. The two extreme bearing edges of the crack should not have an exact pressure on the shoe, or at the two extreme edges so when the shoe is properly nailed on the two, cleft at the side of the crack are to be set up neatly with the hammer, which will have a tendency to draw the crack together and hold it there. Repeat this every shoeing until the crack has disappeared.

Quarter cracks are cracks which, in most cases, come on the inside of the front hoof, near the heel, due to the fact that the inside walls of the hoofs are thinner and come in contact with the ground first in locomotion. The crack generally extends from the coronary region to the sole or shoe, and when cracked all the way through renders the horse lame. It should be treated in a like manner to calk wounds, but with a different plate take a small horse nail, bend out the point slightly and drive in at the side of the crack, so as to come out at the other side of the crack and thus form a complete stitch. Then bend up the two ends by forming a clinch. Great skill must be exercised in making these stitches as the wall is thinner at the top than the shoe surface, not one-half inch thick, all depends on the bend you give the point of the nail when you start to drive, so as to have it go in and come out properly. This done, it will be very necessary to put on a shoe, and a bar shoe should by all means be used so as to relieve the heel pressure and put the pressure on the frog.

When the two stitches are made and the crack drawn up tight there will be no friction then on the two edges. Dress the hoof properly and have the wearing taken off the crack leaving an opening between the wall and the shoe in a circular manner about one-quarter of an inch high and about one and a quarter to one and a half inches long, with the most opening back of the crack next to the heel, which has a leverage on the heel to press the crack together tightly and leave out the heel nail.

THE "OFF FLAVORS" IN MILK

Many an otherwise wholesome milk carries an "off flavor" which condemns it for household use. These flavors are of various kinds, sources; Milk and its products; off-flavors; manure. No other kind of livestock can furnish so great, so pure and so constant a return as the dairy cow. To be sure it is a slow producer by day product, but the totals in the end are what really count.

HOW TO CONTROL CATTLE LICE.

Cattle lice are found mostly on underfed and poorly housed animals although they often occur on well kept and healthy stock in sanitary quarters. As a rule individual members of a herd are not infested equally, some being infested more than others, because some cattle seem to be practically immune. Weak and poorly fed cattle suffer the most from lice. Infested calves do not thrive or gain weight normally during the winter season and will remain stunted until the coat is shed in the spring at which time the lice will disappear. The loss in weight is sufficient to warrant adopting some method of treatment.

There are three kinds of lice that are usually found on cattle and are commonly known as "Short nosed cattle lice," "Long nosed cattle lice," both of which are blood sucking lice, and the "Biting Lice of cattle," whose presence is not as serious as that of the former. All, however, are treated in the same manner.

In the control of cattle lice, plenty of nutritious food and a thorough cleaning up of the animals and their surroundings are essential to success, whatever method of control you choose to adopt.

There are two commonly used methods of treating cattle for lice: first, hand applications and, second, by spraying. The method to adopt will depend upon the season of the year, the remedies selected, the number of cattle to be treated, and the facilities available. All animals in the herd should be treated regardless of whether they show evidence of being infested or not.

Of the hand applications, the common prepared louse powders that are on the market are useful in helping to hold in check the parasites during the season when the weather is too cold for dipping or spraying.

Grease and liquid preparations can be made up at home which are fairly effective and practicable where the farmer has only a few head to treat and will give the material personal attention. A small quantity of raw linseed oil applied with a stiff brush over the surface of the body is very efficient. A mixture containing equal parts of

lard, kerosene and sulphur is very useful when applied in the same manner.

An efficient decoction can be prepared by placing a pound of larkspur seed in a gallon and a half of water and boiling down to a gallon, this preparation has worked well in the treatment of many herds. This may also be applied with a brush.

For spraying the coal tar dips will be found efficient if in making up the solutions you will add about ten ounces of vinegar to each part of the coal tar solution. The vinegar is added for its destructive action upon the eggs of the lice. As soon as you have finished spraying an animal it is well to wash the solution in well with a brush.

BREAK UP BROODY HENS EARLY.

There are very few farmers who appreciate the economical importance of breaking up broody hens as soon as they become broody. The longer a hen is broody the longer before she begins laying again and the more eggs you lose. With quite a few hens broody once this means a loss of money. Furthermore, you are not keeping the production of each hen up to the maximum, and if you allow them to go on a vacation an other well good hen might be culled out later as a poor producer. In another way, by not breaking up the broody hens, you are working against your own interests, and that is that fertile eggs start to hatch when sat upon even for a few hours and you might readily be marketing market-hatched eggs. Many farmers do this quite unconsciously. Then again, lice and mites breed much more rapidly in nests and around nesting quarters when broody hens are sitting.

O. C.

THE DUST MULCH

The importance of the well mulched seedbed is one that present day self-own each season when spring work is under way. Finely pulverized soil has an important part to play in seed germination. The reason for this is that each soil particle is surrounded by a thin film of moisture which is so firmly held that nothing short of actual heating in an oven will cause it to part company with the bit of earth in which it adheres. It is evident, of course, that the smaller these soil particles may be, the more points of contact there will be between the seed and its surrounding medium. Consequently, it follows that the dust mulch brings more moisture in contact with the seed and tends not only to hasten the increase but certainty of this important feature in plant development. Time that is spent in the preparation of a seedbed is never lost. In addition to the fact of which mention has been made, is another of almost equal importance—namely, that the smaller the soil particles that are on the surface the greater will be the power of the soil to retain moisture which otherwise would escape through evaporation.

In the matter of income, the dairy cow furnishes returns from three sources: Milk and its products; off-flavors; manure. No other kind of livestock can furnish so great, so pure and so constant a return as the dairy cow. To be sure it is a slow producer by day product, but the totals in the end are what really count.

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As soon as you notice a hen getting broody which is readily evident by the persistent clucking and the ruffling of her feathers when you approach her, catch her and give her a teaspoonful of castor oil. This tends to clean out the intestinal tract and does not have the irritating effect of Epsom salts. It tends to get the digestive tract into laying condition. Put the hen in a slat-bottom coop and give her plenty to eat and drink. Give her proper attention and she will soon be back laying as hard as ever. The longer you leave her broody the harder it will be to break her.

M. A. J.

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It might be well to keep in mind that a small, well-selected, properly bred herd of females, bred to a good bull, will, when properly directed, and the productions well grown out, return a much greater profit to the owner than double the number of the just average kind. The measure of success attained rests with the man, his qualifications, kind of cattle and care given.

CRUEL METHODS OF DEHORNING

In answer to many inquiries as to the best way to dehorn cattle, we have always advocated the use of caustic potash on the emery horns of young calves. This, in the writer's experience during many years, always proves effective when properly applied and causes very little pain or annoyance to the calf. It is, however, quite possible to overdo the caustic potash method and thus cause as much pain as the saw or shears. There is no need of rubbing in the caustic, or of soda until the part bleeds or is very severely burned so that a scar is caused. Experience will soon teach the operator the degree of cauterization required and enable him to spare the calf unnecessary suffering. Worse than over burning is the application of the caustic when it is so wet that it runs down the eye. We have known blindness to result in more than one instance from such careless use of caustic. The skin around the horn button should be well covered with lard or vaseline before rubbing the caustic upon the central patch which should be merely dampened and not soaked with wet.

Blunt, dirty instruments will be sure to cause torture when grown horns have to be removed by saw or dehorning shears. They should be made as sharp and clean as possible, and then will cut quickly and not be likely to infect the wounds. Bleeding is less likely to prove troublesome when blunt instruments are used but that is no excuse for their employment. Excessive bleeding is not very difficult to control.

Instead of applying tar or any similar substance to stop bleeding, it is better to saturate a wad of sterilized cotton with a one per cent solution of permanganate of potash, bind it tightly upon the wound, and then tie the animal's head high for a few hours. The bandage may be changed in 12 or 15 hours and the cotton allowed to drop off of its own accord. Oakum may be used in the same way.

When bleeding is profuse the severed vessel or bleeding part may sometimes be caught with artery forceps or hemostatic forceps and crushed or twisted to stop bleeding. Some operators prefer to burn the part lightly with a cherry red-hot iron. In many cases, however, it is sufficient to foment the bleeding part persistently.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GROWING CALVES

A study of the values of all farm products reveals the fact that there are very definite periods of price declines which occur. This swing in price is usually uneven, so that the periods of low prices are of shorter duration than are the periods of profitable production. This variation is but the working of the natural law of supply and demand. So long as an article may be produced at a profit it will continuously attract new producers until the point of over production is reached. At this point a general decrease in number of producers immediately follows, reducing the supply and causing the market to return to an attractive basis.

The dairy industry has recently passed through this period of natural discipline. The "fly-by-night" dairy farmer has forfeited his charter and has sought other fields of endeavor. This change in the course of the dairy business until today hope shines forth where in the past few months all has been despair.

While the profits may be small at the present time, the future is bright. More prosperous times are in store for the dairy farmer. To be forewarned is to be fore-armed. If you are to be fore-armed you must have your future dairy herd in course of development. Your calf herd will be in two or three years from now be your producing herd. Therefore, the dairyman who now grows his calves from his best cows is looking forward to the future. Economic conditions demand that he practice strict economy in calf feeding. This is possible through the use of complete knowledge of calf feeding. Grow your calves—save this year's crop—they will make for you a future dairy herd and dairying will soon again be a highly profitable business.

Milk fever usually attacks cows when they are at their best, both in years and in milk production seldom are poor producing, scrub-

bed and kept in for two or three minutes; then rinsed out by injecting warm boiled water. Afterwards the cavity should be packed with a strip of antiseptic gauze or roppa of oakum saturated with a mixture of equal quantities of pure turpentine and raw linseed oil, a tag of the packing material being allowed to hang from the wound to serve as a drain. A bandage should then be applied. The dressing has to be replaced daily and the entire ewe

in the past, milk