OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

The Value of Early Maturity in Rais-

SALT FOR THE DAIRY STOCK

Cows Should Have Access to It as Times-Winter Care Breeding Hogs - Fall Calves-Bees.

Early Maturity.

It requires good management at present prices to raise and fatten entile for mirrect and realize a fair per cont profit. One item in this is early maturity, writes a correspondent of the Western Agriculturist. The small amount of feed saved while the stock is making a slow growth is more than under up by feed saved while the stock is making a slow growth is more than made up by the time required to mature. Animals can be made ready for market at a less cost if a steady grain is secured from birth to matirity. It may require a little more feed to maintain a steady growth than to only keep them alive, but by pushing they can be made ready for market when mast two years old, while otherwise it wil often require three, if not four. The longer an animal must be fed the greater the risks, while all the time that they are fed and no gain is secured is adding that much to the cost without a corresponding gain. It is, of course, an item to secure their gain at as low a cost as possible. Good shelter, regular feeding and watering are necessary. The kind of material that should be used will vary in different localities, and what may be the most economical in one locality will not prove so in another, and the farmer m ust be able to determine this for himself.

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A certain amount of food is necessary with each animal to maintain life and heat; these will come from the feed first and the gain in growth or weight afterward, so that a sufficient amount of feed more than is necessary to maintain animal life must be supplied if a good gain is secured, and if well fed a rapid growth may be realized. There is, of course, considerable in the breed, but as yet we have no breed that will make a vigorous, healthy growth uniess pienty of feed is supplied, and if an early maturity is secured good breed, good feed and good earo must all be given and in proportion as these are supplied will be the growth of the animals.

With catile at the present time the cost must be lessened or it will be difficult to realize a fair profit, and securing an early maturity when it can be done without too much increase in the cost is an important item with cattle.

Satt for Dairy Stock.

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We have never had any doubt of the importance of free access to sait by dairy stock. But we now and then meet with people who think salt an injary to both animals and men, and some have gone so far as to deprive their animals of salt altogether, except what they derive from the food they eat, every kind of which contains at least a trace of common salt, writes a correspondent to the Nebraska Farner. Lack of salt for cows used to be considered a cause for hard churning and is nows considered by many good judges, who at once administer all to their cows as a remedy for the cvil. But in earliery days duitymen had not yet reached the point of keeping salt constantly within reach of their cows so they could at will help themselves. All these early notions were founded on tradition and loose observation, but it is interesting to note how closely they agree with modern scientific conclusions. The experiments of European nations—notably of the Frenchesems to have definitely determined the value of salt for all kinds of stock. Modern observers have reached the conclusion that salt is necessary to the best health and performance of a cow. Prof. Robertson of the Guelph experimental station, Ontario, Canada, says a series of experiments convinced him that to deny cows salt for even on week reduces their flow of milk 14; to 17; per cent in quantity and lowers the quality. Milkgiven when the cows are deprived of salt, he says, will some twenty-four hours sooner than that given when they have a full supply of it. It is greatly relished by all animals, which is strong presemptive evidence in its favor, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt, at this late day, that salt is beueficial to them.

Receding rows in Winter.

Breeding bows in Winter.

It is not advisable to attempt to winter too many bogs. In fact, when it can be done, it will prove more economical to have only the breeding stock—the sows and bears—to winter, says the Western Agriculturist. Whether the pigs are to come in February, March or April, it is quite necessary to keep the sows in good condition. They will do betten and bring better pigs fit they are only kept in a vigorous, healthy condition than if fat. Neither the sow or boar will be as good a breeding animal if kept too fat.

It is quite an item in wintering to lessen the cost as much as possible, and one very important item in doing this is to provide a warm, dry shelter. Unless a much larger number than the average is kept, during the greater part of the winter they can be kept together and will do better than if separated. They should have bedding

average is kept, during the greater part of the winter they can be kept together and will do better than if separated. They should have bedding supplied them, and this should be charged every week or ten days in order to keep them free from liee.

A week or ten anys before farrowing they should have a separate nen so that such sow can have a place to herself and she should be placed in her pen so that she will become accustomed to it before farrowing. A sufficient amount of bedding to make her comfortable should be provided, and a gradual change of feed be made, especially if they have been fed largely on core. It is never a good plan with stock of any kind to make a change of feed suddenly, and especially at this time. But core is inclined to make the sow constipated and feverish, and other materials that will loosen the bowels and secure a better condition will prove more satisfactory.

One of the best materials to use is wheat bran, ground cats and barley. Commence with a small feed at first, decreasing daily, the amount of this mixture until they are given all they will eat up clean. Water regularly and let alone the rest of the time. An ear of corn and a bucket of bran slop should be given as sood as she feels like getting up and eating it. Be careful about feeding until her milk comes, and these crowd her as much as possible. That is, give her all she will cat up clean. making up a good variety rather than depending upon any one material.

Pail Calves.

The cow that calves in the fall should give as much milk as the one which "comes in" in the spring, and the milk must be of more value. Butter is always high during the wister months. To make fall caiving profitable, however, there must be good care and warm quarters. If not well cared for by spring the cow will be nearly dried up—so nearly that grass will not bring her "out o' the kinks." The fall call

may also be made as profitable as the spring calf, but it also requires better

may also on mane as protations as the spring call, but it also requires better care.

The most critical period in the life of a call is the first six months, says the Nebraska Farmer. The spring call has the advantage here of warm weather, sunshine and grood pestore, and what the fall culves lack in this direction we must make up for them by better care. Give them full milk usuit they are a week old; you can then gradually change it to skim milk. Skim milk fed in connection with oil meal belied to a thin jolly is as good for calves three weeks old and upwards as is new milk, only the oil neal must be used with care, it is easy to use too much.

Get the calf to enting solid food as seen as possible. The calf will quickly imitate older cattle in sating hay, etc., if placed where it can bearn. Slage or green feed is excellent and it guickly goes from these to dried feed. Claver hay is good and for grain a mixture of onis, core and wheat tran may be fed. Corn and onts should be ground very coarse. For the first six weeks give the calf all it will eat, and do not forget to water it, for milk alone is not sufficient to quench thirst.

Winter Carr of Rees.

the call all it will eat, and do not force to water it, for milk alone is not sufficient to quench thirst.

Winter Car- of Bees.

There is but little opportunity during winter to give bees attention, and the preper time to put them in shape is during the autumn months. Feeding should all be done before cold weather sets in, and they should be settled in their winter quarters before real winter is at hand. It often occurs that winter overtakes us with colonies that lack food. In such cases we cannot possibly use ayrup for food, as the weather is too cold for the bees to sail it over, and unscaled stores will not serve properly for winter, says the American Agriculturist. The moisture which always arises from the bees in cold weather enters the unscaled honey and dilutes it, making it very unwholesome. Our only resort, therefore, for feeding in cold weather is to make candy and use it. This is very good and healthful if properly made and administered. It is made from granulated sugar by melting it, adding a little water—no more than will thoroughly melt the sugar—when it is wolled for a few minutes and poured out into cakes or shales of three or four pounds each. When cool this becomes very herd, almost like rock candy. In feeding this it is placed on frames just over the cluster of bees where they can have access to it at all times. When in this position if receives the heat arring from the bees, and they remain on it all the time. It is so hard that it will last them a long while. This condy may be given bees at intervals during the winter, and colonies may be brought through in good shape that would have otherwise perished. This, or my other work that is necessary to do with bees in winter, should be done on warm days. It will not do to molest them on a cold day, but it should always be done on days when the bees are flying.

The Missouri Anti-trust Law.

There is just now a very great interest in all parts of the west over theoutcome of the enforcement of the anti-trust law of Missouri. Under the provisions of the act the secretary of state has been empowered to require sworn statements from the others of all corporations, whether home or foreign, that they were in no trust, pool or combination which had for its object the artificial enhancement of the price of these products. Some nune hundred corporations have failed its furnish the affidavits, and the secretary has accordingly revoked their charters, and they are now deprived of the use of the courts to cellect any dobt in the state. It is not to be expected that the law will be enforced without a severe struggle, says the lowar Homestend. We notice that Congressman Neufringhaus of the St. Louis stamping company will head the resistance to the law. In refusing to make the required affidavit, the attorneys of the stamping company make the following claims:

That they are operating under patents granted by the United States; that some of their stockholders are living in other states, and that the Missouri law contemplates an aurogation of the interstate commoree rights states. By the constitution of the States will be definitely determined.

Nearly every kind of rascality tries to livide under a potent. Notice has been The Missouri Anti-Trust Law

where the nower of the state in the premises will be definitely determined.

Nearly every kind of rascallty tries to hide under a patent. Notice has been served on all foreign corporations that at the end of thirty days proceedings will be instituted against them in the courts. We hope that the farmers of Missouri will stand by the secretary in his efforts to enforce the law. The Missouri law is not a toothless bate, like so many of the anti-trust laws. It has a full set of teeth, and can take hold. We would like to see such laws in every state. In fact, the states will be compelled, for the protection of the people, to enact and enforce them.

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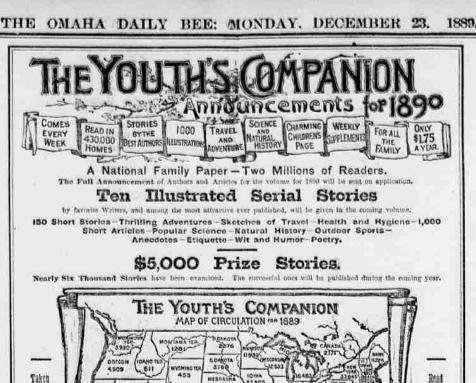
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