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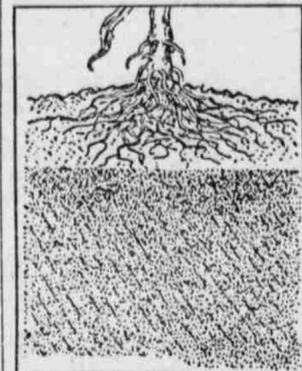
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CORN FOR GREEN FEED

Grow in Drills Wide Enough Apart for Sulky Cultivator.

Working Crops Four Times Will Hasten Growth of Plants, Clean Land of Weeds and Put it in Order for Fall Seeding.

Corn for feeding green to cows in midsummer or to cure for winter feed should be grown in drills wide enough apart to be worked by the sulky cultivator. Drill the corn in with about 400 pounds of some good bone phosphate to the acre. The corn should be put in for winter feed not later than

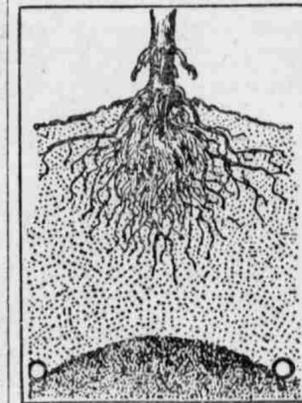


Root Development of Corn in Poorly Drained Soil.

latter part of May, says a writer in the Baltimore American. Drill one bushel of large, sound, selected corn to the acre; this will allow ten to twelve grains to the running foot in the 42-inch rows.

The ground should be in good order. After drilling roll the field, the corn can then be worked with the double-section smoothing harrow before the grain germinates. Work the crop four times; this will hasten the growth of corn and clean the weeds and put it in nice order for fall seeding.

If the ground is mellow and rich, nearly every stalk will grow a single ear of corn. The time to cut the fodder is when the grain is in the dough and the lower leaves commence to turn yellow. Cut with the self-rake reaper, make small bundles, let the fodder wilt for a day or so, then set up, putting six to eight bundles to the shock. Make the shock as follows: Take three armfuls for the horse, tie securely in the middle, then set the other five armfuls evenly all around, make an even shock, tie securely with tarred twine. Make straight, even-shock rows. After the fodder settles they should be tied tighter. We do not bind the bundles, the fodder keeps better when the fodder is put into the shock and pressed close with the hands. Drilled corn fodder, set up by this method, will keep dry and sweet and better in the shock than when packed in the barn. Corn grown by this method for fodder will average four to five tons of cured dry fodder to the acre, by actu-



In Well-Drained Soil Roots Go Deep and Are Not Affected by Drought.

al weight, and makes, next to first-crop clover hay, a most substantial winter forage for all stock. By drilling early in wide rows and giving thorough culture, the corn gets an abundance of sunshine and air, and has the full benefit of all plant food. The stalks have plenty of silica and are not easily blown down by heavy wind and rain storms, and there is no difficulty in harvesting and curing the crop.

Corn for fodder should never be sown broadcast or too thick in the row, as such stalks contain nothing but water and are worthless for feed. Fodder contains the most sugar and is in the best condition to feed green, or to cure, when the milk is just out of the grain and the grain is in the dough stage.

CLEAN STALLS AND BEDDING

Milk is Tainted With Foul Odors Very Quickly After it is Poured Into Receptacle.

The cow should have a clean bedding every night, and all filth should be removed from the stall early in the morning. The milk is tainted with foul odors very quickly after it goes into the bucket. The stall must then be kept scrupulously clean. It is a good plan to keep walls whitewashed and all dust should be well brushed from them.

BREEDING PLACES FOR FLIES

Treatment Recommended by United States Department of Agriculture to Control Insects.

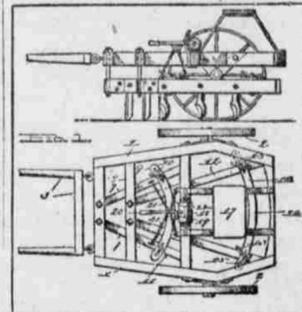
Manure piles are flies' favorite breeding places. If farmers will keep manure and stable sprinkled with a solution that will kill the larva, flies need not become numerous. The following treatment, recommended in United States department of agriculture bulletin 118, will control flies and will make a noticeable reduction in the number around a given place: Dissolve three-fourths of a pound of borax in two or three gallons of water. Spray or sprinkle manure piles and stables with the solution about twice a week.

This will kill the larva which hatch from eggs laid in manure. The danger to human health from flies is sufficient to make the wise farmer take these precautions, but if he looks for further justification it can be found in the protection of live stock. Human diseases are spread by flies and live stock are worried by them. The danger to human welfare must be conceded, but the loss to live stock is not so easily seen. Animals which are pestered by flies will lose flesh, and stable flies rob them of blood.

NEW PATENT ON CULTIVATOR

Extra Blades Travel in Advance, Cutting Sod, Weeds or Crust That May Have Formed.

John S. Smith, a Racine county (Wisconsin) inventor, sends in a description of his new patent cultivator to the Farming Business. This cultivator has extra blades that travel in advance and parallel to the cultivator blades for the cutting of sod, roots, weeds and any crust that may have formed, leaving the cultivator blades to do their work of stirring the soil. One lever manipulates both knives and cultivators. This relieves draft, as it



Improved Cultivator.

is not necessary to tear into the soil so deeply to do both the breaking of the sod and crust and the cultivation with one set of blades. Any one of the four beams used to carry the knives and cultivators can be adjusted independently so as to meet all kinds of conditions of soil and vegetation.

MANURE LOSSES BY LEACHING

When Rains Fall Much of Soluble Plant Food is Carried Away—Moisture Holds Plant Food.

Farmers have been so accustomed to throw the manure from the stable in a pile in the barnyard, and leave it until it is convenient to haul it to the fields, that they do not give the matter of loss by washing and leaching any consideration. Usually but little of the value of the solids of the manure is lost in the stable, but great losses occur after it is thrown in a pile. The manure in the stable, saturated by the urine, contains more than 50 per cent water.

The moisture in the manure holds in solution the greater part of the plant foods which the manure contains. When the rains fall upon the manure the leaching process carries away much of the soluble plant foods and it is lost beyond recovery, for it is either carried away in the water as it flows on the surface to the streams, or sinks into the ground where, for all practical purposes, it is wasted.

TESTING FERTILITY OF EGGS

If Trouble is With Male Fowl Replace Him—Make Sure Feeding Ration is Not Responsible.

Those who make a specialty of selling hatching eggs from selected matings should keep a careful test on the fertility of eggs produced, so that poorly fertilized eggs will not be sent out to customers, necessitating replacing the eggs later and causing delay in getting young chicks started toward the showrooms.

If the fertility is not good replace the male bird with another or make sure that the feeding ration is not responsible for the trouble.

TO STORE PERISHABLE FOODS

Every Farm Should Be Provided With Cellar, Storehouse and Refrigerator for Crops.

Farmers lose much every year because their facilities for storing perishable foods are poor.

Every farm home should have a cellar, storehouse and refrigerator so the surplus foods may be saved till such time as they may be consumed.

The fact that producers have inadequate facilities for saving perishable products gives speculators advantages over them.

CHICKENS DUCKS and TURKEYS

PROFIT IN RAISING TURKEYS

Farmers Are Cautioned to Give Marketing Problems More Attention—Best Birds for Breeding.

For those who conduct the business carefully turkey raising is likely to be very profitable. The demand in this country continues to increase, apparently, faster than the supply. Farmers who go into the business, however, are cautioned to give the marketing problem considerable attention in advance.

In the turkey publications of the United States department of agriculture, which is Farmers' Bulletin No. 200, the following rules for selecting turkeys for breeding are given:

First—Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy, and vigorous, and of good medium size. In no instance select the smaller ones. Do not strive to have them unnaturally large.

Second—The male may be a yearling or older. Do not imagine that large, overgrown males are best. Strength, health, and vigor, with well-proportioned, medium size, are the main points of excellence.

Third—Avoid close breeding. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys.



The Great American Bird.

Better send a thousand miles for a new male than to risk the chances of inbreeding. Secure one in fall so as to be assured of his health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

BETTER ATTENTION TO EGGS

They Should Be Uniform in Color and Shape, and Regular in Size as Far as Possible.

More attention should be paid to eggs at all times and under all circumstances. This means that they should be uniform in color and shape and regular in size as far as possible. If they had more attention paid to them at our fairs and were brought to the notice of the public and the farmers in particular, much good would come from it. Let us offer good prizes for a display of eggs, say not less than three dozen, and have it stipulated that they be strictly fresh; that no cold storage stock need apply for the sake of selecting for size. If such a plan were carried out at a number of our fairs for a few years the selection of good eggs would get to be a science and would interest the poultry public to a great degree, and be of untold benefit to all of us, whether as producers or consumers of eggs.

GOOD POULTRY FEED ADVICE

Poor Economy to Give Fowls but One Kind of Grain—Make Them Exercise by Scratching.

There is no economy in feeding fowls one kind of grain, for that compels them to eat more than they ought in order to get a sufficient quantity of food elements.

A large part of the egg is water, which shows the necessity of providing layers with an ample supply of pure clear water in fountains or dishes which are frequently disinfected.

A sluggish hen is never a good layer. The flock should be made to exercise by scratching for whole and cracked grains in a deep litter of clean material and jumping for green food, such as a cabbage or mangels.

Fattening Water Fowls.

By putting some care into the fattening of water fowls the farmer's wife will be able to realize more out of them. She will be in shape to solicit orders for fine table water fowl; and once her name is established she will have more orders for them than she can fill.

Drafts Mean Roup.
A draft in the poultry house means roup in the flock. Prevention is the best method and much cheaper than the cure.

A LAND PROBLEM AHEAD

(FROM THE PEORIA JOURNAL.)

The Nebraska State Journal calls attention to the fact that Uncle Sam's opening of a 4,000-acre tract in the North Platte irrigation district for settlement practically winds up the "free land distribution" of the nation. It adds:

"Free or cheap land has been the American safety valve. A population straining for self-ventilation has had its own remedy—to go west and grow up with the country. With the government reduced to advertising an opening of forty-three farms, the safety valve may be considered forever closed. The expansive energy formerly exerted outward, must hereafter work itself out intensively. Increasing land speculation, with rapidly rising prices of land and proportionately increasing dissatisfaction among the landless would seem inevitable. The tone of our politics and the intensity of our social problems cannot but be vitally changed under the strain of dealing internally with a social pressure which hitherto has had the wilderness to vent itself upon.

"Land hunger" will soon become a reality in this rapidly growing country and the constant pressure of population, increasingly higher than the ratio of production, is bound to bring us face to face with economic problems that we have heretofore considered remote. The far-sighted statesman and publicist must devote his thought earnestly to the consideration of these questions if we are to escape the extremes which curse the older nations of the world."

In the above will be found one of the reasons that the Canadian Government is offering 160 acres of land free to the actual settler. There is no dearth of homesteads of this size, and the land is of the highest quality, bearing such as produces yields of from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre, while oats run from fifty to over hundred bushels per acre. It is not only a matter of free grants, but in Western Canada are also to be had other lands at prices ranging from \$13 to \$30 per acre, the difference in price being largely a matter of location and distance from railway. If one takes into consideration the scarcity of free grant lands in the United States it is not difficult to understand why there has been most material advances in the price of farm lands.

A few years ago, land that now sells for two hundred dollars an acre in Iowa, could have been bought for seventy-five dollars an acre or less. The increased price is warranted by the increased value of the product raised on these farms. The lands that today can be had in Western Canada at the low prices quoted will in a less time than that taken for the Iowa lands to increase, have a proportionate increase. In Nebraska the lands that sold for sixteen to twenty dollars per acre seven years ago, find a market at one hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre, for the same reason given for the increase in Iowa lands. Values in these two States, as well as in others that might be mentioned, show that Western Canada lands are going at a song at their present prices. In many cases in Western Canada today,

there are American settlers who realize this, and are placing a value of sixty and seventy dollars an acre on their improved farms, but would sell only because they can purchase unimproved land at such a low price that in another few years they would have equally as good farms as they left or such as their friends have in the United States.

The worth of the crops grown in Western Canada is of higher value than those of the States named, so why should the land not be worth fully as much. Any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to give you information as to homestead lands or where you can buy.—Advertisement.

Careful of His Complexion.

With sobs in his voice, the applicant for a meal and some old clothes had told his story, and the kind-hearted woman had helped him.

Now as he sat eating a hunk of bread and cheese she thought it wise to get in a little good advice. So she began: "Don't you think that—or—it would be better for yourself if you used soap and water occasionally?"

The tramp sighed dolefully. "I would, ma'am—I would," he answered eagerly, "but the truth is that there's so many different kinds of soap, and it's so hard to know which is injurious to the skin that I'm afraid to take any risks!"

Proof Wanted.

"Willie, did you wash your hands as I told you?"

"Yes, mother, I did."

"Come here and let me see them."

"Aw, ma, can't you take my word for it?"

Much Faster.

"Which is the quickest way to send a message—telephone or telegraph?"

"Tell a woman."

Never judge a man's bravery by his conversation.

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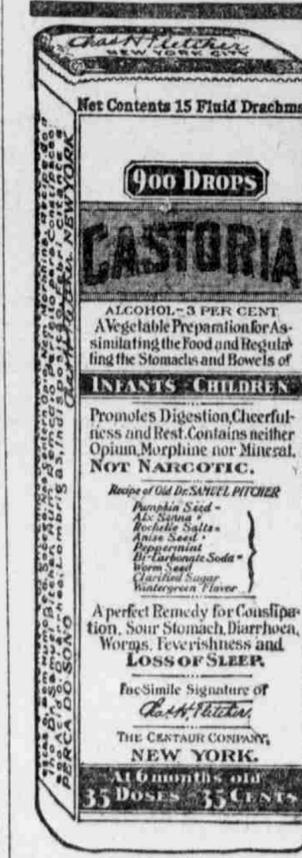
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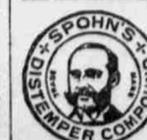
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