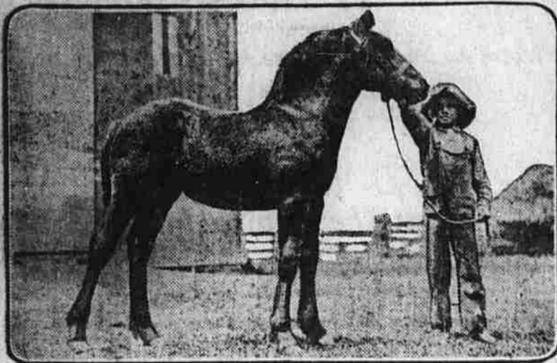


HANDLING COLTS DURING HOT WEATHER



A Promising Youngster.

(By J. M. BELL.)
Try to be patient with your colt, Mr. Farmer. Remember that he is green—yes, as green as the grass he eats so peacefully when you turn him out to graze, and the harness no longer chafes his soft young body.

All farmers know that a four-year colt will stand more than a three-year old. Bone and muscle are better matured and generally of better size; therefore, he is better able to stand a day's work. But when it comes to that no green, unbroken colt should be expected to do a full day's work in the team of well seasoned farm or road horses.

So many good colts have been aged and made dull by this foolish habit of letting them run absolutely unbroken into the spring when they are three or four years old, and then catching them and putting them at hard, steady work just as the busy season comes on, when time is precious, when the



A Vigorous, Well-Developed One-Year-Old Colt—A Good Example for the General Farmer to Raise.

crops need work, when the flies are rampant, and when neither the master's nor the colt's tempers are at their best.

Imagine a farmer starting out to mow hay with a green or half-broken colt hitched alongside of a mule or a steady farm horse to a mowing machine, double row cultivator, corn planter, plow or harrow!

All implements need a steady, well broken team and the same time a good driver, who in order to do his best

ERADICATION OF MORNING GLORIES

Cutting Tops Does Little Good and Plow Serves to Spread the Roots.

On our lowland farms we find four varieties of morning glories. The field morning glory resembles the cultivated kind, and unlike the bind-weed, grows only from the seed, so the only remedy is to keep people seeding. The field morning glory, a morning glory with its factions and vine-like stems that eyed whatever about anything they pass he might.

The numerous roots in bind out plants from every eye. The six roots being spread by the plow or cultivator, form new plants, until in a short time the corn field is completely covered.

They start so early in the spring that before the corn is large enough to cultivate the rows are so hidden that they must be cleaned out with a hoe before cultivation is begun.

Another variety called hedge bind-weed, pea vine, morning glory has large funnel-shaped flowers and a more slender vine than the other varieties.

In the central states we find still another of the prolific pests. This is the wild sweet-potato or man-of-the-earth vine. Its roots resemble in shape the cultivated sweet potato, but are much longer and penetrate far below the plowing depths.

Cutting the tops does little good, and cutting the roots only multiplies the number of vines, as all pieces of roots grow the same as the edible sweet potato.

The plow only serves as a means of spreading and transplanting the pieces of roots which grow new plants. Covering with salt or injecting sulphuric acid into the roots are as effective as any remedy for the weed, which, fortunately, is not so common as the other varieties of the morning glory.

Hogs are very fond of the roots, and are a great help in clearing up badly infested ground. Plowing during July and August prevents the plants from growing again in the same season, and will make them much less plentiful next year.

Lambs also like the vines wonderfully well, and few will be left in the fall if they are turned on before the bind-weeds go to seed.

work, has little time for else than quietly handling his team and implement at one and the same time.

This man will not get much satisfaction out of a day's work if he has to worry with a green, restive colt, who, chafing at the unexpected misery of heavy work in hot weather, starts up a little too soon or not soon enough, protests at having to walk in a straight line at a slow gait, etc.

It is not possible that he will balk, kick or rear upon what might be considered a very slight provocation, or no provocation at all to a broken middle-aged farm horse.

In that section of Virginia known as "The Valley," famous for its notably heavy draft horses, and their rule is to break these big colts at two years old, never working them over half a day at a time, and beginning the process in the late winter and early spring.

The first work to a wagon in a steady team and with a quiet teamster, generally a white man who is used to the daily handling of horses.

The writer visited that section recently and while the quest of a well-known horse breeder, saw four full-blooded Percherons working to a manure spreader, a nine-year-old mare under the saddle, a three-year-old stallion in the off lead and a young mare under the line.

The average weight of these splendid horses was about 1,800 pounds each, but the remarkable part of the business was that these two young, vigorous stallions were working quietly with mares. Their teamster had them under perfect control, but they had been worked the same as the two-year-olds, and had become used to farm labor by degrees.

Of course advice is cheap and farmers get lots of it, and in the matter of working colts and green horses in the summer time they have heard it all—fitting in the harness, scraping the collars at night, washing off the shoulders, and sparing the lash.

I have only to say this, and I speak from experience: if the farmer does not go easy with the three and four-year-olds at this season they will be old and sluggish before their time.

Our experience with bind-weeds is that spring plowing and persistent use of the cultivator only serve to spread the roots over greater areas.

The lowlands where the bind-weed flourishes are also suitable for alfalfa. We find that between the cuttings of alfalfa the bind-weed has no opportunity to seed, and in a few years a plant can hardly be found in an alfalfa field.

The bind-weed, when once established in a field, is there to stay or put up a strenuous fight, and no half-way methods will accomplish anything in the way of getting rid of this pest.

When plowing or cultivating through small spots of morning glory, it pays to clean the plow or cultivator of all roots to prevent the spreading of the growth of new plants.

The use of the disk harrows and disk cultivators will help to prevent the spread of this pest.

CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER ESSENTIAL

If Seed is Substantially Same Size Machine Will Drop Same Number of Kernels.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)

On all farms where the fields are of sufficient size the check row corn planter is almost a necessity. If the seed is substantially of the same size and shape the machine will drop precisely the same number of kernels to the hill. If on the other hand, the grain from the tips and butts of the ears is included the number of kernels in the hill will vary considerably. The distance between the hills and the number of plants to the hill will vary more or less according to the variety that is planted and the climate of the locality in which the field is being planted.

Under ordinary conditions I believe in planting four kernels to the hill and planting the hills about three feet six inches apart both ways. As a general rule nothing is gained by planting the field until the cold spring rains are over. None but good seed that possesses a strong germinating power should be planted.

Increases Purchasing Power. Intelligence in buying dairy feeds increases the purchasing power of the dollar.

FRUIT TREES AND COWS ARE PROFITABLE



Fine Old Apple Orchard.

(By C. M. SCHULTZ.)

There are days, and even weeks, when the fruit grower, even with a small orchard, if he be a true orchardist has his hands full and running over. At such times he finds it difficult to obtain sufficient help to take care of his fruit and must needs depend upon such boys and girls and women and non-competent men as he may be able to gather from the hedges and by-ways.

The small orchard alone will not permit the employment of competent help all the year around, but when combined with dairy or poultry raising this difficulty is easily overcome, and the owner is in the much better position to take care of his fruit and make a better profit out of it than he would be if conducting the orchard alone with insufficient help.

Orcharding is, of course, like dairying, a specialized line of endeavor, also is dairying and poultry raising. There are not enough people in the business who realize this, but the fact is slowly beginning to make its way upon the intelligence of those engaged in it.

Dairying is a man's job and so is poultry raising, although the latter can be conducted and in fact, is now, being conducted in thousands of places by women who find it more profitable and healthful than indoor employment.

A large farm is not necessary for dairying. While pastures are needful to a certain extent, it is a fact that dairymen are becoming less dependent upon them every year. A dairyman of my acquaintance near Danbury, Conn., last year plowed up 75 acres of pasture and put it all into corn which was later turned into the silo. He now has two pastures, each of about 40 acres, and one of these will go into corn this spring and the other will follow next year. This man says he has demonstrated that he can produce more milk with greater regularity of flow by the use of silage than on pasture and at less cost.

On an orchard farm where there is say, 40 acres of fine land, a dairy of 10 cows could be maintained without difficulty. Of course pasture could not be depended upon, but specialized feeds must be used. Good corn land will turn into the silo 25 to 35 tons of the very best kind of feed per acre, and no pasture on earth has ever yet been able to produce such an amount of milk-giving product.

Two silos of, say, a total capacity of 75 or 80 tons, will hold sufficient ensilage for six months' winter of 10 cows, and also provide plenty for summer use. Ten cows at least can be maintained on a farm of 40 acres exclusive of the orchard, provided the highest cultivation is followed and the work is specialized. Of course if the cows are to be allowed to run over large areas of pasture this cannot be done. While a little pasture must be used, mainly for exercise and to give that variety necessary to dairy feed, the main support of the dairy must come from the silo and from green crops, especially grown for them.

Of course, on a combination orchard and dairy, farm crop rotation is absolutely necessary. We must have clover, we must produce corn for the silo and some for the pigs, because the pigs are necessary to use up the skim-milk and the oats and cow peas should always have a place in the rotation.

Ten or a dozen cows with their calves and the pigs and horses necessary to work the farm, will produce sufficient manure to dress the land fairly well. If this manure is applied to clover sod and this is turned down for the corn it will produce a tremendous amount of succulent feed to go into the silo.

A farm of this size should also have a field of alfalfa—and let no man believe that alfalfa is to be confined to the arid regions of the west. Some of the finest alfalfa is now grown on the New England hills in places where little else have been raised for many years, while on the rich corn lands of the middle west, alfalfa is now as much a fixture as the corn itself. The orchardist with only 40 acres of free land at his command will have to buy some concentrated feeds. All right, let him buy them. He will find it will pay well. Dairying is strictly a manufacturing business, and if certain raw materials are necessary to get returns from those grown at home,

it is a matter of business economy to buy them.

No farmer need be afraid to buy feed for his dairy cows provided he knows what to buy and how to buy them. He must have those feeds that contain the elements lacking in the home feed, and then again, he must own cows which will make the best use of the feeds he buys. This means the scrubs must be kept out of the herd.

Dairy farmers on a small place must buy bran, oil meal and barley, and be most at all times study the question of feeding as carefully as any other branch of the business, because upon this proper feeding depends very largely the success of his dairying.

But no matter how much good feed the farm will produce, nor how much the owner may be willing to buy from the market, he will surely fall unless he owns the right kind of cows. Have nothing to do with beef blood. Stick to the two dairy breeds. Perhaps no other subject has so much written and talked about at the dairy meetings as the dual purpose cow. Some farmers imagine that they can produce an animal that will make good beef and milk as it is needed. Never was there a greater mistake. If we are going in for dairying let us use cows that are bred for milk and butter and not for beef. If we are going in for beef we have no use for the wedge-shaped, bony big paunched dairy type of cow.

Let us select the breeds that best please our taste, providing it is a true dairy breed, and then stick to that. By the use of pure bred bulls any careful man can, within five or six years, build up a herd that will produce the very best results and a great deal less expense than he could by going into the market and buying pure bred at the start.

We believe that the right way to run a dairy is to grow up with the cows. Select the best calves every year, and by this we mean those from cows that produce the greatest amount of milk and butter, use nothing but pure bred bulls and by keeping up this process of selection a man will soon be surrounded with a herd of which he may be proud.

In selecting calves from the best cows, guess work is not to be thought of. The Babcock tester is the detective that spots the worthless cow every time and the tests must be carefully made in order to know just what the herd is doing. There are thousands of cows in every state today that are not giving enough milk to pay for their feed, there are thousands of others that are not paying for one-half of their feed, yet their owners go on, year after year, caring for these worthless animals because they are able to hide their shortcomings in the product of the general herd.

A farmer may own six cows that will produce every year a profit of from \$75 to \$100, but if he has, in addition, six others that do not pay for the feed they consume, he is simply trying to lift himself with a boot strap and is working against himself all the time.

The Babcock tester is now an easy matter to tell exactly just what each cow in the herd is doing, what it produces every day, and how rich the production is in butter fat. The young heifers must also be tested. At first many of them will not prove profitable, but as the true dairy blood works itself into the herd, the per cent. of non-profitable ones will grow smaller. There is absolutely no use on the small farm, or any other for that matter, for the cow that will not pay her owner from \$75 to \$100 net profit per annum.

We know of a farm of 43-acres near Elgin, Ill., on which is kept a herd of from nine to 12 cows. Nine cows are now being milked and the regularly monthly gross income from these nine cows runs from \$115 to \$125 per month. The work is all done during the winter by one man, a young German who is a good dairyman, and who runs his place on scientific principles. During the summer he hires some extra help, but laments the fact that he has no orchard or enough small fruit to enable him to keep a man all the year around.

Poultry raising is the true adjunct of dairying and ought to be hitched up with fruit raising on every farm where orcharding is not a strictly commercial business.

The Time is Now at Hand

WHEN FARMERS MUST PLACE ORDERS FOR MOVING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

Every Prosperous Farmer has a **McCORMICK**



CALL ON THE McCORMICK AGENTS

This is one of our Specialties. We handle the Great International Line and we also keep a full stock of parts to repair your old machines. Don't wait till the crops are ripe to get your machinery ready.

Snyder Hdwe. Co.

LOUISA, KENTUCKY.

SEND US THE ORDER

We can fill your order for any medicine or Drug you may want that is legitimate or decent to handle. Mail orders given prompt attention.

A. M. HUGHES,
DRUGGIST,

LOUISA, KENTUCKY.

Took First Prize!

Bread Baked from Flour Made by the New Big Sandy Milling Company, of Louisa, Won Highest Honors at the Fair. TRY IT. We do business Strictly for Cash and have cut prices accordingly.

BEST FLOUR, MEAL, FEED AND COAL.



SNYDER HARDWARE COMPANY,
Funeral Directors.

Our charges are reasonable and we will supply with the same careful attention anything required from the lowest priced to the most costly arrangements.

We will gladly receive orders by telephone, and deliver caskets, coffins and robes to any part of the county.