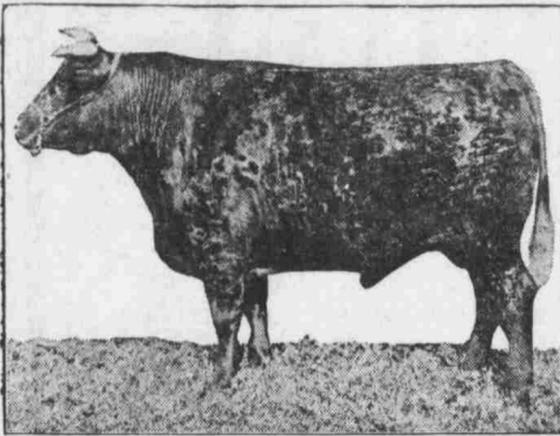


SHORTHORN TO GRADE UP NATIVE STOCK



COLLEGE DALE, PRIZE-WINNING STEER.

In all of man's ramifications over the globe he has had a constant follower. Since animal production became important, the shorthorn has been the first to nose its way into the cattle countries. Of course, there were native cattle in many places, but when it came time to yield to pure blood, the shorthorn was invariably the first choice.

C. L. Willoughby, professor of animal husbandry in the University of Florida college of agriculture, is of the opinion that the shorthorn is one of the best beef breeds for Florida. It is the largest breed, although the Hereford is a close second. It ranks in the first class as a butcher's animal.

The shorthorn is of the blocky type,

has a large frame and excellent feeding capacity. Its popularity is shown by the large numbers in the show ring and in the stock yards. However, some of the other breeds in recent years have been surpassing the shorthorn steer as grand champion of the shows.

The importance of the shorthorn as an animal to grade up native stock can hardly be overestimated. Shorthorn bulls crossed on native cows produce an animal that is finding greater favor every year. This type of steer has raised the standards in stock yards and has found favor throughout the world. The disappearance of the Texas type of steer has been due largely to the use of Shorthorn bulls on range cows. What they have done for the western ranges they can do for Florida.

MOST POPULAR BREED

Size Is Quality That Recommends the Light Brahma.

Has No Superior Where Large and Slow Maturing Fowls Are Desired—Barred Where Egg Production Is Chief Item.

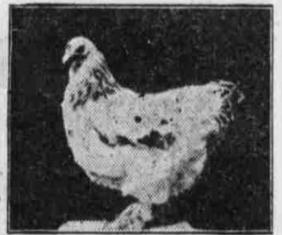
(By PROF. H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

The Light Brahma is the oldest and perhaps the best-known and most popular of the feather-legged chickens. Size is the quality that recommends the Light Brahma. Where large and slowly maturing fowls are desired, the Light Brahma has no superior, but the slowness of maturity is very objectionable in the pullets, which, together with the fact that they are not very heavy layers when matured, practically bars this breed where egg production is the chief item.

There is no other breed of fowls that has the stately appearance possessed by the Brahma. These fowls are close feathered like the Langshans, but are larger and not so long-legged. They are not as heavily feathered as the Cochins. They are very graceful in appearance and carry themselves in a stately manner. The back on both male and female is very long and broad. There should be a slight rise of the back with a broad sweep at the base of the tail. The birds should be erect and well placed on their legs. Abundant toe feathers is also a very desirable feature.

Taking the American Standard of Perfection as a guide, the following are the special qualifications and disqualifications of the Light Brahma fowls, when being judged according to the Standard of Perfection.

Special qualifications are: Cocks over three pounds, cockerels over two and a half pounds, hens and pullets over two pounds less than standard weight. Vulture hocks also disqualify.



Light Brahma Hen, Owned by Missouri College of Agriculture.

Solid black feathers on the back; black spots in the web of feathers in the back, except stripes in the saddle on the males and at the base of the neck; or shanks other than yellow should disqualify Light Brahmas.

The neck plume should be white. The hackles should be white, the web of the feathers should have a solid greenish black strip extending down the middle of each feather, running parallel with the edge of the feather and tapering to a point near the end. The under-color should be either white, bluish white or slate. In the wings, the wing bows should be white except near the front. The primaries and secondaries should be black with white on the lower side extending to the quill. The remainder of the primaries and secondaries should be black. In the back the surface color should be white except at the base of the neck. The saddleshould be white, the under-color can be either white, bluish white or slate.

The tail should be black. The tail coverts should be black; the lesser coverts should be black edged with white. The surface and under-color of the breast should be white. The body and fluff should be white except under the wings, where it may be white, bluish white, or slate, the same as the under color.

DAIRY NOTES

To produce good milk, cows must be comfortable.

Calf raising is an important part of the dairyman's business.

Cleanliness and carefulness are the keystone in successful dairying.

The dairy barn should be roomy, clean, dry, light and well ventilated.

While feed is an important factor in successful dairying it is not the only thing.

Cannot expect calves to be better than their sire—that is why we need the best.

Always handle cows carefully. The cow will more than repay any kindness shown her.

After the calf is six weeks old there is little danger of it getting indigestion or scours.

It may save time to drive the cows to the barn at a trot, but it is a poor and ill-timed economy.

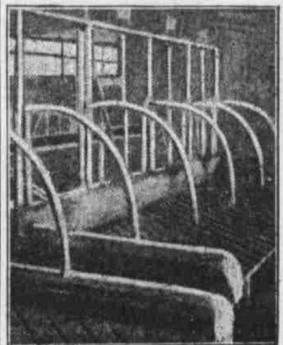
Keeping the calves separate also prevents the calves from sucking each other, a disagreeable habit.

Keep the calves separate for the first two months so that if anything goes wrong with them it will be immediately detected.

CLEANLINESS MUST BE FIRST

Success With Dairy Depends Greatly Upon Attention to Details in and Around Barn.

In order that milk may be sanitary and healthy the cows must be healthy, clean and well cared for, and must not be given feeds that will produce objectionable flavors in the milk; barns must be well lighted, ventilated and kept clean and be roomy enough to prevent undue crowding of cows; barnyards must be kept reasonably clean, and should be well drained so as to insure, as far as possible, cleanliness of cow; manure must not accumulate near or be piled against the barn; the floor of the milk room should be of



Interior of Sanitary Barn.

concrete, the room being well lighted, ventilated and screened; utensils such as cans, bottles and milk pails must be washed and scalded after each use, and all tinware must be free from open seams and rust; water supply for cows and for cooling and cleaning purposes must be clean and free from contamination; steam or hot water should be used for cleaning and sterilizing utensils.—Clemson College Bulletin.

WHITEWASH THAT WILL LAST

Formula for Making Covering Used by Government on Lighthouses Maintained Along Coast.

To make the whitewash which has been used for more than ten years in the White House at Washington and on the lighthouses maintained by the government along the coasts, take a half bushel of unslaked lime and slake it with boiling water. Cover during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, which previously has been dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot; 1/2 pound Spanish whiting; and 1 pound of glue previously dissolved by soaking in water and then hanging over hot water. This is best accomplished by putting in a small pail and hanging in a larger one filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand a few days covered. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace.

CORRECT TYPES OF PASTERNS

It Does Not Require Much "Horse Sense" to Point Out Faults as Illustrated Herewith.

When the difference between good and bad pasterns and good and bad feet is as clearly evident as in those shown here it does not require much "horse sense" to point out the faults.



Pastern Types.

"A" is a good example of a pastern that is too upright and too straight. In "B" the pastern goes to the other extreme, being too sloping. The correct type of the forefoot is seen in "C," while "D" shows the correct type of hind foot.

ERADICATE THE HESSIAN FLY

Pointers From Expert of Missouri College of Agriculture—Starve the Pest, He Says.

(By T. J. TALBERT, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Plow early. Bury the fly. Destroy all volunteer wheat.

Sow on or soon after fly-free date. Use oats or rye as fall pasture. The fly can't eat oats and it cares little for rye.

Deep plowing of wheat stubble buries the fly and a good harrowing makes it harder for him to escape.

Starve the fly till about the middle of October then sow and you'll have no Hessian fly next year if all your neighbors do the same. If one of them sows early or lets volunteer wheat stand, his fly crop will probably get your wheat next year.

BARN MANURE BREEDS FLIES

Unightly Heap Should be Removed to Garden or Field Where Value Is Appreciated.

Although a most excellent fertilizer, there is nothing that will breed flies more quickly or certainly than stable manure; and as flies carry disease, then the unightly heap should be removed to the garden or field where its value is appreciated.

HARD WORKING TEAMS

"Hard Feed" During Busy Season Is Recommended.

Horse Will Thrive, Work Better, and Remain Healthier and More Enduring—Soft Grass Makes Animal too Mushy and Flabby.

(By T. E. SAWYER.)

When a farm horse is working hard it does not pay to let him eat grass when it is green. The horse deserves and should have a good roll on grass or plowed land each time the harness is removed, as that is a luxury and helpful to the animal.

But he will thrive, work better and remain healthier and more enduring if fed "hard feed" during the busy season.

The soft, washy, green grass is palatable of course, but it makes the horse soft and flabby, keeps the bowels too loose and is apt to induce colic.

If the horse has no work to do he may go on pasture right along and have little grain, and when his work is done in late summer he may enjoy the fall pasture made green again by rains. The pasture also is a good place for the brood mare, as it promotes flow of milk.

Severe attacks of colic often are caused by allowing the hot, tired horse to eat grass at the roadside when he has made a long trip to town.

The trouble, too, is prone to come on when horses are suddenly fed new hay or new oats. Both new hay and new oats should be fed in small quantities gradually at first, and along with old hay and oats until the horses become accustomed to the change.

Either the new feed is so palatable that the horse eats too much of it, or it contains some ferment that sets up indigestion and formation of gas.

Water very seldom causes colic. Nature intends horses to have all of it they want, at any and all times, and so provided it does no harm; we may cause trouble by withholding drinking-



Well-Cared-For Team.

water for long periods of time and then forcing the hot, tired horse to drink too much of it at noon and especially just after eating grain.

Allow the work horse adequate supplies of cool, pure water often when he is at work and he never will take too much of it or suffer ill effects from drinking. Indeed the water so given will be likely to prevent sickness and always is appreciated and beneficial.

In addition to making changes of food gradually it also is well to very gradually increase the amount of food. Allow free access to rock salt.

If an attack of colic comes on, the following mixture, given as one dose, usually will be found effectual:

Turpentine, one ounce; fluid extract of Cannabis Indica, one-half ounce; raw linseed oil, one pint. Repeat in half an hour if found necessary.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Allow no ground in the garden to lie idle.

Farm scales have a profitable effect on the town scales.

The cinch bug wheat pest sometimes costs us \$20,000,000 a year.

Not what we know but what we do makes a success of the farm.

The manure spreader, rightly used, will pay for itself in a short time.

Agriculture is what colleges teach; farming is what men do for a living.

Bees are like sheep and many other things. They do better in small groups.

To get the rows in the garden straight use a strong string and two stakes.

The enterprising farmer has no trouble in finding something to do these days.

The only good weed is a dead weed, and if it goes to seed before it dies it isn't much good even then.

Train the tomatoes to stakes in the home garden. Do not allow more bunches to grow than can be matured.

Build or dig a silo and if you have not sufficient corn to fill it, use rye, cutting it when it is in the soft dough.

Have you any bird neighbors? A few trees and shrubs about the yard will bring them. They seem to like to live near buildings.

SECOND GARDEN IS FAVORED

Vegetables Throughout Summer and Fall Are Most Desirable—Keep Ground From Baking.

Plant a second vegetable garden, is the advice of Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. A second planting of lettuce is desirable in the home garden, because the early planted lettuce will become tough and bitter within a few weeks. After the spring rains the radishes grow pithy and bitter. If at first only a small bed of radishes is planted and later plantings are made at intervals of two weeks, fresh, sweet radishes may be



Garden Truck on Exhibition.

had until late in the season. Again in the fall this plan may be repeated with radishes or lettuce with satisfactory results.

A second planting of peas and also one of string beans is desirable. Beets planted in June are a good size by August and excellent for fall canning. Turnips and carrots are much better if they are not too large and therefore a second planting will make better vegetables for fall use.

One must be careful not to allow the ground to bake over the seeds in hot weather. It is desirable to put a mulch on the garden to help the moisture and keep the sun from baking the ground.

GREAT WASTE DUE TO WEEDS

In Certain States Where Diversification Is Exception Annual Loss Placed at \$40,000,000.

(By J. D. MARSHALL, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

According to the United States department of agriculture, the annual waste due to the weeds is estimated at \$300,000,000 for the whole United States. In certain states where diversified farming is the exception and not the rule, the waste is said to approximate \$40,000,000 per year. What the waste is in Colorado cannot be accurately estimated, but it is undoubtedly true that considerable waste occurs. In the intensively cultivated sections the waste is not very large because of the clean culture needed for certain crops. In sections where grain crops are very popular, the waste is quite large.

The principal ways in which weeds affect farming are through direct damage to the crop, cutting down the yield, cheapening the product, and lowering the value of land.

CAFETERIA FOR THE CHICKS

Any Old Cardboard Box Will Prove Satisfactory for Feeding Mash to the Young Fowls.

A shoe, candy, or any cardboard box is all one needs to make a chick mash box that is handy and sanitary, and when dirty can easily be replaced, writes L. E. Fetter in Popular Science Monthly. Cut U-shaped open-



Simple Chick Cafeteria.

ings in the sides and ends of the box, fill with dry mash and replace the cover. The chicks get at the mash through openings, but cannot get in to it. A more durable box can be made of wood.

TRAP ARMY WORM IN DITCHES

Also May Be Destroyed With Poison Bran Mash Sowed Broadcast Late in the Evening.

The army worm which eats the leaves of field and garden crops may be trapped in dusty ditches or killed with poison bran mash sowed broadcast late in the evening. Badly infested meadows should be cut at once to save as much of the hay as possible.

GOOD WINDMILL A NECESSITY

Time and Money Spent in Hauling Feed to Town and Back Is Saved—Does Other Things.

Every farmer should have a good windmill. The time spent in hauling feed to town and back and the money paid for grinding will soon pay for a good mill. Besides it will do a number of other things for you.

GOOD WAY FOR MOVING TREE

First Dig a Circle, Making Sure to Get All Roots—Water If Planted in Growing Season.

In moving a tree, first dig out a circle as near the size of the tree as possible, making sure to get all the roots. Leave the sod on; it holds the soil together. Cut all broken roots off smooth.

In setting, have the hole deeper than the roots will reach, which insures them a soft place to start. Spread the roots naturally and sift in rich surface soil. The tree must be set no deeper than it stood naturally; this is so important that one person had better hold the tree up while another shovels.

Water the tree if it is planted in its growing season, otherwise not. Heap a mound of soil around the base and keep this stirred to prevent caking. Don't let sod form near the tree at first. The best time to transplant is just before growth starts, though the fall or late spring will do. Pick a cloudy day for the work. Prune the tops according to the amount you cut off the roots.

TREATMENT FOR SCALY LEGS

One of the Very Best Cures Is Oil of Caraway and White Vaseline Applied as an Ointment.

Scaly legs, which is a common affliction familiar to all poultry keepers, is caused by a minute mite which lives and breeds under the scales of the feet and legs. It is easily recognized in the enlarged roughened appearance it gives the foot and shank. Each fowl must be treated individually to cure the disease.

In a new book on poultry diseases Dr. Raymond Pearl says one of the very best cures for scaly legs is oil of caraway. This is best applied in an ointment made of one part of oil of caraway to five parts of white vaseline. It is very penetrating, but is not nearly as irritating as some of the commoner treatments more usually advised. The ointment should be rubbed into the legs and foot every few days until all signs of the disease disappear.—Farm and Home.

CO-OPERATION IS BIG BOON

When It Becomes Necessary for Farmers to Work Together They Can Do So Effectively.

Co-operation has proved a great boon to thousands of farmers in many states. We are often told that farmers won't work together because each one is so firmly wedded to the idea of doing things his own way. It is true that men in the country are compelled to think for themselves and work out plans which are different from those used by others, but when it becomes necessary for them to work together they can do so very effectively.

DISK BLUE-GRASS PASTURES

Practice Prevents Sod-Binding—Too Tough a Plant to Be Injured—Sow Seed Needed.

Blue-grass pastures are benefited by a good disking every three or four years. It prevents sod-binding. It seems, at first, to have spotted the sod, but that's a hard thing to do with as tough a plant as blue grass. Better still, use a disk drill just as the frost is coming out of the ground, and sow in the sod white clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, or any other seed needed—blue grass if desired. Did you do it this year?

VALUE OF THE TIMBER CROP

Farmers Have Given Away Much Valuable Material—Forest Fires Do Great Damage.

It is certainly high time to wake up to the value of the timber crop. All over the country farmers have given away valuable timber almost for a song. All over the country forest fires work shameful destruction, and men who start forest fires go unpunished. All over the country are forest lands yielding less than half the profits they should yield simply because the "stand" of trees has been destroyed. Men who would be ashamed to have even a small field with only half a stupa of corn, cotton or tobacco think nothing of keeping 50 to 500 acres of timber land on which reckless lumbering has reduced the stand to one-fourth what it should be. We must learn that timber is a crop just as truly as corn or cotton—even if it does take a little longer to mature—and treat it accordingly.—The Progressive Farmer.

SOWING ALFALFA IN AUTUMN

Exact Time Must Be Governed Largely by Local Conditions—Cultivate Before Seeding.

When to seed alfalfa must be largely governed by local conditions. Early spring seeding was formerly advocated but many growers now sow in early autumn. Soil and moisture conditions must be the governing factors. By cultivating the soil for several weeks before seeding the weeds are largely destroyed and a large quantity of plant food is made available, and it is believed that a better stand can be obtained.

DISPOSE OF ALL COCKERELS

Keep Only Those Desired for Breeding Purposes—Sell Leghorns Weighing Pound and Half.

In chickens the sexes will be about equally divided, and it will be necessary to dispose of all cockerels except those kept for breeding purposes. If they can be sold for 20 or 30 cents per pound, it will be better to dispose of them. All Leghorn cockerels should be sold when weighing a pound and a half as they will not grow much larger for some time. If kept for later market it will be best to caponize them.

CROP BETWEEN COTTON ROWS

Plan to Sow Rye or Wheat This Fall—Worth Much for Grazing or to Turn Under.

Make your plans to sow rye or wheat between your cotton rows this fall. You may not have time to pick the cotton, break the land and sow a cover crop, but you can drill the grain in after the cotton has been picked. Should the land be cultivated late and the seasons suitable a cover crop on the cotton land may be worth much to you in grazing and for vegetation to turn under.

FLY REPELLANT FOR HORSES

Animal That Is Comfortable and in Good Spirits Is the One Which Makes Best Record.

The horse that is compelled to fight flies continually cannot get in a full day's work, or at least if it does there is loss in stamina which eventually tells on the life work of the animal. Neither can it do its best with an ill-fitting harness. The horse that is comfortable and in good spirits is the one which makes the record.