

Feeding Hogs.

Those who fatten hogs for market will find it profitable to study the best means of doing so with the least expense. The following from the Farmer's Home Journal gives the result of some experiments in that line:

The Missouri experiment station recently completed a test, the object of which was to determine the relative value of supplements to corn for fattening hogs. Fifteen lots of six-months-old pigs, usually five in each lot, were fed, most of them for ninety days in the test. Wheat middlings, linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, gluten feed and germ oilmeal were used during the months of December, January, February and March 1904-'5. Two more lots were fed a year later, during November, December and January, 1905-'6, in a comparison of ear corn and corn meal, both being fed with linseed oil cake. The following is a summary of the results:

The rations of linseed oilmeal and corn meal in proportions of 1 to 5 were eaten in larger quantities than any other feeds tested, and made more pork, with smaller expenditure of feed than any other ration involved. Estimating the cost of linseed oilmeal at \$30 per ton, corn at 30 cents per bushel, grinding at 10 cents per hundred weight, and wheat middlings at \$18 per ton, the cost of pork made from oilmeal ration averaged 11.3 per cent. less than from the rations of corn meal and wheat middlings. The average cost per 100 pounds with the oilmeal rations was \$3.23, and with the middlings rations, \$3.60, or a difference of 37 cents per 100 pounds of pork in favor of the oilmeal rations. In order to make pork from corn meal and wheat middlings as cheaply as from the above mentioned ration of corn meal and linseed oilmeal the middlings would have to be bought at prices ranging from \$14.70 to 15 per ton in the various lots. Middlings are usually more expensive, and linseed oilmeal is usually less so than as here figured.

With corn at 25 cents per bushel, it would be an even thing so far as cost of grain is concerned whether one would feed it alone or with oilmeal at \$30 per ton; with corn at 20 cents per bushel there would be no saving or loss from the feeding of middlings with corn, allowing in each case ten pounds of pork per bushel of corn fed alone.

The rations of corn meal and wheat middlings, half and half, required from 13 to 14 per cent. more grain to produce a given weight of pork than the ration of corn meal and oil meal in proportions of 5 to 1, and made from 19 to 27 per cent. less pork in a given time.

The rations of corn meal and wheat middlings in proportions of 2 to 1 required 16 to 23 per cent. more grain in the production of pork than corn and oilmeal, in the proportion of 5 to 1, and made from 22 to 23 per cent. less pork in a given time.

Corn meal and fermented cottonseed meal feed in the proportion of 8 to 1 killed three out of fifteen hogs at the end of 51 days' feeding. The gains up to that time had been moderate in extent and cost. The hogs did not relish this feed. A change to the corn and linseed oilmeal ration in-

duced much greater consumption of grain, increased the gains in weight 39 per cent. and reduced the grain requirement per pound of increase to the extent of 13.1 per cent.

An attempt was made to cheapen the corn meal and linseed oilmeal ration by a substitute of gluten meal, gluten feed, and germ oilmeal, in three rations respectively, for half of the linseed oilmeal in the standard 5 to 1 ration. In each case the amount of food eaten, and the rate of increase were lowered by the substitution, and the amount of gain requisite to the production of a pound of pork was increased. The ration containing gluten feed was eaten in greater quantities and was used with better effect than the rations containing gluten meal or germ oilmeal. The ration containing gluten meal was eaten in the smallest quantities and returned the least pork for the feed consumed.

Corn meal five parts and oilcake (pea size) one part, fed dry and mixed, produced grain in weight with nine per cent. less gain than did ear corn and oilcake fed separately, both dry. The gain in the corn meal lot was 28.6 per cent. greater than in the ear corn lot. The hogs receiving ear corn would not eat more than one-sixth as much oil cake as corn (cob figured out) when both were allowed ad libitum.

A Sure Cure for Hydrphobia.

We find a recipe which is claimed to be a cure for hydrophobia. If it is, its value is beyond estimate. So far as known there is no cure except the treatment given at Pastuer Institutes. If you have reason to think that a person has been bitten by a mad dog, the only safe thing to do is to send the patient to the nearest Institute. But if it is impossible to do that, then it would be as well to try this method as any other, for doctors are entirely helpless in such cases.

The following contribution from a wellknown local physician has recently appeared in the Norfolk Landmark and is of sufficient importance to be copied by every magazine and newspaper in the Union:

Immediately after being bitten by a rabid dog, or other "mad" animal, wash the wound thoroughly and continue to bathe it freely with two tablespoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, well mixed with only half a pint of cold water. As soon as this quantity is used prepare more of the same proportion and regularly each day apply as before until the patient is considered out of danger. The chlorine of gas, explains this physician, decomposes the poison of the rabid animal's bite and thus renders harmless the venom, which medical science by some other means vainly attempts to destroy. Do not delay applying this simple remedy and washing the wound unstintingly with it. During a period of fourteen years only two persons, out of 184, died in Bresian Hospital who received this treatment and only four in the hospital at Zurich, Switzerland out of 223 who were bitten by various rabid animals, 182 of which were dogs. This brief, but important article, ends with this suggestion: Hypodermic injections of pure Carbolic Acid (Calverts) should be properly diluted and used around the edges of all such wounds as long as the attending physician considers it necessary.

Citrus Trees Proposed in Boynton Section.

It is difficult to find any kind of soil in Florida on which citrus trees cannot be successfully grown if properly cared for. The Homeseeker tells how they thrive on muck lands on the East Coast:

In January, 1902, Mr. Fred. S. Dewey, of West Palm Beach, planted a seven-acre grove of citrus trees on the muck lands at Boynton as an experiment which has resulted in a great success. At the time of planting many tried to discourage Mr. Dewey, telling him that his efforts would prove a rank failure and would prove detrimental to the best interests of that section. Among those who prophesied failure were a prominent Florida fertilizer man and professor in the agricultural college. Mr. Dewey is not the kind of man who fears to back up his judgment with his cash. From the start he had faith in the muck lands for growing citrus fruits and no amount of discouragement from others changed his purpose. This is another case where "the man that laughs last laughs best."

After preparing the soil for the reception of the trees he planted 100 Dancy Tangerines, 100 silver cluster grapefruit, 265 Hart's Late oranges. The trees made a most marvelous growth and bore fruit the first year after planting. Each year there has been a gradual increase in the amount of fruit, until this year they held from two, three or more boxes to the tree. The trees bloomed heavily this spring and are holding a quantity of fruit, and if no unforeseen event happens the crop will be much larger next season than this.

The trees are in the best of condition, heavy dark green foliage and are putting on a splendid growth of new wood. Among his trees Mr. Dewey has planted castor beans which make a most luxuriant growth. To this Mr. Dewey attributes much of his success in growing a grove on this class of land. The trees are now ten to twelve feet in height with wide spreading branches. In the vicinity of Boynton there are many acres of this class of lands and Mr. Dewey's phenomenal success in growing citrus trees on muck land will induce others to plant, and sooner or later the muck lands there will be covered with citrus groves.

Results from Strawberries.

The Plant City Courier publishes an account of a very profitable crop of strawberries that has been grown near that place this season.

The Courier has on several occasions made reference to the success of Mr. Frank Fletcher with his this year's strawberry crop. There may be other growers who have been just as successful as Mr. Fletcher but we have kept up with his operations and having learned a few days ago that he had quit shiping we asked him how much his crop from the two and a half acres had sold for. He told us that his shipments had amounted to a little over \$2500.00 and that he had sold his berries on the platform.

We had expected to be able to give an itemized statement from Mr. Fletcher of the expense incurred by him in making and marketing his crop but failed to receive it for this issue. But say that his fertilizer cost him \$70, that his plants cost him \$40 and averaging the price of his crop at 23c a

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quart, which is a low estimate, he would have had to ship in round numbers, 10,870 quarts and assuming that he hired every quart of them picked, the gathering of the crop would have cost him \$325.10. The cups at 1-2 cent each would have cost him \$54.34, which would make the entire out lay of money in the making and marketing of this crop \$490.45.

We have estimated the expenses of this crop but we are quite sure that our estimate will exceed rather than fall short of Mr. Fletcher's own figures. Another point, which we should mention, is that no part of the fertilization is wasted, as the ground on which these berries were grown, has been planted in corn and set in tomatoes and will yield another crop in due season.

Two thousand dollars cleared off of two acres and a half will no doubt seem big to farmers in our state, but such returns are not infrequent in this favored section.

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