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THURSDAY, MAY 18 1911.

WHICH IS BEST DAIRY BREED?

Question Often Asked and Never Satisfactorily Answered—Selection of Individual Is Vital.

How often does that question come up? It is constantly asked, and never satisfactorily answered. Which girl will make the best wife? There are a host of men trying to find out.

On the cow question the following classification by Prof. F. E. Woodward of Utah is comprehensive, fair and just:

Ranked with reference to the amount of milk produced, the breeds stand as follows: Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey. With reference to richness of milk: Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein. With reference to color of milk: Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein. With reference to size: Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey. With reference to early maturity qualities: Jersey, Guernsey,

Ferris Golden Winnie.

Ayrshire, Holstein. With reference to ability to mature for a living: Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein.

There is very little difference in the amount of butter fat that is produced on the average by various breeds. There is a great deal more difference between the individuals of a breed than between the breeds. Good cows are found in every breed. And poor cows are found in every breed. A good Holstein is better than a poor Jersey, and a good Jersey is better than a poor Holstein. The selection of a breed, then, is not of so much importance as the selection of the individuals within the breed.

The illustration shows the head of Ferris Golden Winnie, a champion 3-year-old Jersey Heifer on the Wisconsin state farm.

IMPROVE THE POULTRY FLOCK

Colorado Agricultural College Expert Suggests Practical Way to Secure Best Stock.

W. E. Vapion of the Colorado Agricultural college, has suggested a good way to improve the poultry stock. Twenty hens in a colony house about 7x9 out in the orchard, with a yard about 50 feet square, will furnish a setting of eggs per day during the season, which is about all the average farmer will care to use. Keep two males for this and the mating every few days. The right kind of a cock bird is too unsatisfactory for the good and will call the hens to eat all the good things while he goes hungry; shutting him up a few days and feeding him will keep him in better condition.

This plan also prevents fighting and will mean more fertile eggs. Weight, vigor, appearance of the flock, laying qualities, all will be greatly improved and the larger eggs produced by the balance of the flock will keep better during warm weather, and will be much better for putting away for next winter.

Feed for Plymouth Rocks.

Twenty White Plymouth Rocks could profitably be fed one and one-half quarts of oats or wheat in the morning, and the green food they will eat at noon, and all they will eat at night of a mash made of ten pounds of wheat bran, five pounds of cornmeal, five pounds of ground corn, and one-half pounds of old cheese, two and one-half pounds of dry beef scraps.

Lice Among Hens.

When a spell of bad weather comes, look out for lice. They multiply fast when hens and chicks have to be confined to their coops much of the time. These pests will soon reduce the vitality of the finest chick ever hatched, so that it will be in good condition to take germs or some other ailment.—Farm Journal.

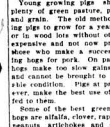
LIVE STOCK

FEED SOW AND YOUNG PIGS

Little Animal Should Be Fed So as to Gain From Half Pound to Pound Every Day.

(By O. J. SPERRY.)

At farrowing time the sow should be fed sparingly, but very little for the first 24 hours and only very slightly for several days. At the end of a week the ration should be rapidly increased and should consist of such milk products feeds as shorts, bran, ground peas, milk, etc. From then on while suckling her pigs, the sow should be fed heavily. It has been found very profitable to feed sows so that they gained in



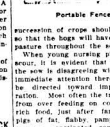
Wooden Trough.

weight. The gain thus produced in the young pigs indirectly through the sow was cheaper and more economical that lateral gains.

When the pigs are two or three weeks old they will begin to take food given them from a separate trough made but a few inches deep. Skim milk or a thin porridge of middlings is greatly relished at this time. Feed as they begin to eat freely they should be crowded with feed, since the most economical gains in the life of the pigs are made at this time. Pigs should be fed so as to gain in weight from one-half pound to a pound a day from the time they are three weeks old until they are marketed.

Young growing pigs should have plenty of green pasture, pure water and grain. The old method of allowing pigs to grow for a year on pasture or in wood lots without other feed is expensive and not now practiced by those who make a success in growing hogs for pork. On pasture alone hogs make too slow gains for profit, and cannot be brought to a marketable condition. Pigs at pasture, however, make the best use of the grain fed to them.

Some of the best green feeds for hogs are alfalfa, clover, rape, cow peas, peanuts, artichokes and sweet potatoes. Hogs are wasteful grazers and the fields of pasture crops should be arranged with movable fences in such a manner that the hogs pasture only on a small portion at a time. A



Portable Fence.

succession of crops should be grown so that the hogs will have continuous pasture throughout the season.

When young nursing pigs begin to scour, it is evident that the milk of the sow is disagreeing with them and immediate attention therefore should be directed toward improving her ration. Most often the trouble comes from over feeding on corn, or other heat food, just after farrowing, and pigs of fat, flabby, pampered, cross, nervous, constipated sows, are subject to suffer. Buffalo manages of food, or feeding sour or decomposing slop, or food from dirty troughs, or sour milk barrels, also tend to cause diarrhoea either in nursing pigs or those that have been weaned, and all such causes should be prevented or removed.

To correct scouring in nursing pigs, give the sow 15 to 20 grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop night and morning and if necessary slightly increase or decrease the dose.

A portable fence with support to be used for enclosing temporary quarters and lots is illustrated. The support should be securely nailed to wooden drives into the ground on each side.

Fat Lambs.

Owners of heavy lambs have not been able to market them without sacrifice in the past. The heavier and fatter the lamb the greater the loss. Indications are that many of these lambs will be kept until fall and marketed with the wool off. They can be fattened quickly, and while they will not sell at a high figure it can't sell lower than it has been the past two lamb. This has been a disastrous winter for lamb feeders—in fact, for all mutton growers, with the possible exception of those who laid in old eyes at low prices last fall.

Care of Horses.

Never tolerate a man on the farm who yards, kicks or whips a horse. In no case should the colt be allowed to follow when the mare is at work. Do not bang the bits against the horse's teeth. Be patient and be will open his mouth.

Pig Rooting.

There is no harm in pigs rooting if they are in a field where rooting will do no harm. Pigs can more much good by rooting and the exercise will do them good. Where troublesome weeds infest the soil they will eradicate them if allowed to do so.

AN ANSWER IN PERSON

By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Christine paced the floor, sobbing stormily. She was tall and twenty—the prettiest girl in Ryegrass and her stepmother had just said she should not go to the Mayhew dance. This after she had promised it for weeks. She loved to dance, footing it light as thistledown, but it was not for the pleasure of measured motion that she so rebelled.

Jimmy Carroll indeed was the head and front of her rebellion. She had not seen him for three months—and she loved him with all her heart. He had left Ryegrass for a bigger town, after his father died. He had come to see her upon the eve of going, but again the stepmother had intervened. She hated Jimmy, plously, holding him desperately wicked. She had been full of good counsel to him, so well in fact she had left him no time to talk to Christie—further, she had given him no opportunity. So the girl and her sweetheart parted with no more comfort than a handclasp.

All through the three months since, Christine had fed her heart with the memory of how his fingers trembled as they touched hers, how she had been sure he would write, but not a line had come to her. She knew though, through his cousin, Alice Carroll, that he was enchanted with city life, and making good in his new career.

Her knowledge made his silence hurt the more. But she had been sure things would straighten themselves at the dance. Jimmy had not courted her outright. As long as his infatuation lived he had been too

Peering into the Kind Eyes.

fair-minded to bind her. But there had been looks and lingerings, and silence—only the meddlesome Alice Christine had known what was in his heart, and been sure he, like her, knew what was in her own.

She had been high and mighty with young Manning, who was her father's mother's nephew, and would one day be her heir. At first Mrs. Grey had rather resented his entitlement, and suddenly she changed from; and did not she could to bring her to realize he was a minister, she said, his wife would never have occasion to stint or scant herself, nor to be beholden to the parish in any way. Then John Manning was good, too, high minded and pure—the girl that got him would be lucky indeed. At that, Christine's ways flung up her head, saying carelessly that that was just what she—she would not envy anybody—not even her secret enemy!

Naturally that had been unpleasantness. Yet Mrs. Gray tried hard to reconcile her—she was indignant itself to her stepdaughter save in regard to Jimmy Carroll. Though she did not blame him entirely, he was the twat of many a sermon—a wild fellow, reckless, unstable and flighty. He was the source of the evil one which she prayed her Christine might escape.

Christine wondered. Not until after her father died had the step-part had been so tender of her. She did not dream the truth—that Mrs. Gray had suddenly realized that her own daughter was in a mild way an heiress—coming into her mother's share of the property held in trust, under the will of her grandmother, and that the girl's inherited fortune was not a great fortune, but it was more than Mrs. Gray could bear to see in the hands of John Manning. She was a grasping woman and selfish—Christine's husband had married her for the balance with half against the stepgrandmother's will. Since his death, or, she hated to think of Jimmy Carroll getting either, the girl or the money—she had persuaded herself that her sole concern was Christie's happiness—and that almost any one were lawful to achieve the thing she had decided was best for the girl.

Upon the night of the dance, she gave a select dinner party. There was the rector and his wife, Miss Mann, the missionary, lecturer, John Manning, who was one of his seminary colleagues, and Violet More, a young widow who felt a sisterly interest in which she would answer provided it turned out to include a husband.

Christine, very fine and very miserable, ate hardly anything, and listened in a daze to Manning's labored lovemaking. It was intolerable. Of course, and well covered by Miss Mann's strident discoursing. There the stridency, and the whispers, Christine sensed other sounds—Jimmy's laugh, his deep soft voice—most of all, the fiddles singing sweet and low, and then, the dance music hardly at all, and so at random that Manning marveled. At last a crafty gleam came into his eyes—he slid his hand to seize hers under the table, saying tenderly, "Come, girl, I want you. Don't answer—I know silence means consent."

Before Christine could snatch away her hand there came a yell: "Fire! Fire! Fire!"

In the tomboyish tight followed she saw nothing save that she yourself when the fire, which had caught in the library, was out with no greater damage than to the rector's best silver-dinner stories, and Miss Mann's dignity, she stole to the door of the wrecked room, concerned to find out if her father's portrait had been scorched.

Shyly, she ran to it, peering up into the kind eyes, so unaccountable impulse made her lift it from the wall, and hold it toward the light. At that staggered under the weight of it, she saw something jar loose from the back—a letter, sealed, and unopened, addressed to herself.

It was dated about three months back. After she had read it she kissed the portrait impulsively, whispering in her heart: "Daddy—you know—you impelled me to come to you. Good-by—that is, little, little while."

Exactly half an hour later she walked alone unheralded, into the Mayhew ballroom. It was big and bare, hardly more than a garret. The fiddles filling the whole length of the big house. Fiddles sang through it even higher and sweeter than the dream-fiddles had sung—they played of all tunes, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Jimmy Carroll was not dancing to it. He was standing with shadowed eyes, talking rapidly with Mary Mayhew.

Christine went straight to him, heedless of eyes or ears. She held out to him the letter, saying, her eyes upturned, her face illumed:

"I have come to answer it in person, Jimmy—to tell you I love you—now and always—and I want you to marry me right away."

Then he sure there was a hubbub—explanations made it only the wilder. In the turmoil Lawyer Mann so far forgot professional ethics as to blurt out the truth about Christine's fortune. He was her guardian—in the face of things it was not hard to persuade him to sanction a wedding then and there. But Rector Park was not called on to administer the marriage—the bridal pair routed out a kindly Methodist parson. After that knot was tied fast and tight, the wedding party went back to the dance.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Sow petunia seeds indoors.

Start the elephant's ear bulbs. Put them in small pots.

Dahlia tubers and roots must be deeply and thoroughly drained.

Let us spray that we may have a healthy crop of fruit during the coming season.

Probably one of the greatest secrets of success in apple-growing is to spray the trees at the right time.

Keep the ground in wet the year around will not raise apples. It may raise good crops but the little fruit.

Spray the biggest bend of bardy hydrangeas, cut the canes back heavily. It blooms on the current year's growth.

A system of orchard heating, often used successfully in California, is used as insurance against the loss of the crop.

Prune the hardy roses climbers, rugosas and hybrid perpetuals. The hybrid tea roses and climbers must be pruned until April.

Plant trees early in ground that has been under cultivation for at least two or three years and is in a thoroughly good condition.

Raspberries should occupy the ground after a crop of potatoes and should therefore be rich naturally or else made so with manure.

The ground on which the new orchard is growing need not be left idle and unfertilized. Clover should not be one that will injure the trees.

Currant bushes, gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year. If they are pruned in tree form they bear larger and better fruit and be not apt to mildew.

Plant flower seeds at once, no matter if frost is in the ground. Just sow the seeds on the surface and they will be much earlier than if you wait to work the ground.

If you have blackberries that winter kill down to the roots every year, cut the canes back and they will give them a good heavy mulch to protect the roots from too hard freezing.

Raise Good Poultry.

Get some eggs from a reliable breeder, start right, and raise good poultry, even if it is only a few. It looks better, sells better, tastes better, and will cost you no more to raise them.

Care for Injured Trees.

The careful orchardists will see that a tree which has been injured in any way receives prompt attention.

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