

WINTER GARDEN ON EVERY SOUTHERN FARM

Every Southern garden should have a supply of lettuce, spinach and radishes throughout the fall and winter and spring, as they can be easily grown and form valuable additions to the usual dry, winter diet.

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NEED MORE CHICKENS

Poultry Industry Called On to Increase Meat Supply.

In Many Sections, Particularly in South, Number of Fowls on Individual Farms Should be Very Largely Increased.

The secretary of agriculture points out the importance of increasing poultry on the farms in the following letter transmitted to the American Poultry Association through Mr. Harry M. Lamon:

I hope that the coming meeting of the American Poultry Association, which you will attend as a representative of the department, will be highly successful and productive of good results.

Deal in Facts. But it is best to always deal in facts in the poultry business, because it pays.

Elastic Poultry Business. The poultry business is elastic and it sometimes stretches as far as one's fancy will permit.

of the head type. For home use, the Hanson of California Cross Butter might be grown, as they are of better quality than the Big Boston.

These crops attain their best development on a sandy loam soil well supplied with humus or decayed vegetable matter. All of them thrive best during the late fall or early spring and will not withstand the heat of summer.

To have lettuce and radishes throughout the season, it is advisable to make sowings of seeds every two or three weeks. As soon as the crop is removed, another crop should be planted.

In growing this crop in the open or in hotbeds and cold frames, the best results can be secured by sowing the seed in a well-prepared bed and transplanting the young plants.

transplanting to frames, the plants should be set 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Lettuce seed is sometimes sown in rows in the field and the plants thinned out to stand the proper distance.

FIRE KILLS MANY PARASITES

Burning Out of Stubble Fields is Wasteful, But It Has Another Side for Consideration.

We feel that the burning out of stubble in fields and pastures is wasteful, but it has another side that calls for consideration.

Use of sufficient labor to insure thorough packing fills the silo to its rated capacity and at the same time prevents spoilage of ensilage around air pockets.

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FARM AND FIELD. LIVE STOCK-FRUIT-DAIRYING-GARDENING-FIELD CROPS-SILOS-PIGS. New Wrinkles in Progressive Agriculture. Making the Farmers' Business Profitable. TOLD IN AN INTERESTING MANNER EXPRESSLY FOR OUR READERS.

CHARCOAL OF MUCH BENEFIT

Digestive Apparatus of Hogs Kept in Good Running Order—Make Use of Corn Cobs.

Charcoal is good for hogs. It keeps their digestive apparatus in good running order. Corn cobs make good charcoal when properly charred.

Dig a pit about 10 feet long, 3 feet wide and 3 or 4 feet deep. A larger hole than this can be made, depending upon the amount of cobs to be burned.

CARING FOR FARROWING SOW

Exercise Should Be Given and Corn Ration Decreased—Don't Feed Too Rich Ration.

Exercise the sow daily before farrowing. Decrease the corn ration and increase the tankage rather than the middlings.

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BABY BEEF SIRE DESIRABLE

Farmer Cannot Afford to Use Any Other Kind in Strictly Beef-Producing Undertaking.

If you are engaged in beef production and raise your steers on a real "dye in the wool" baby beef sire to make your business a profitable one.

There are just four breeds of cattle common to America from which real baby beef sires can be selected.

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WINTER KILLING IS AVOIDED

Many Orchardists Harden Trees in Late Summer and Early Fall by Planting Cover Crop.

Did you lose some of the trees in your orchard by winter-killing last year? R. B. Cruikshank of the Agricultural College Extension Service, Ohio State University says that many orchardists are preventing winter-killing by hardening their trees during the late summer and fall months.

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AVOID HARM BY "SUNSCALD"

Best Preventive Probably is Whitewash—Liberal Amount of Salt Will Make It Stick.

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MANURE GOOD FOR ORCHARDS

No Other Fertility That Will Stimulate Growth on Trees Better Than Barnyard Manure

After fruit trees bear a few years, if the soil was originally thin, a dressing of barnyard manure may be needed to keep the trees in growing condition and to insure the formation of fruit buds.

Old orchard soils may need organic matter. This the barnyard manure will also supply. There is no other fertility that will stimulate growth in trees better than barnyard manure.

In applying manure to large trees do not make the mistake of applying the manure close to the tree, around the trunk. The young roots where the plant food is to be obtained for old trees may be considerable distance from the trunk of the tree.

DAUGHTER SAN JOSE SCALE

Insect Multiplies Rapidly and It is Only Matter of Time Before Orchard is Destroyed.

By PRESLEY A. GLENN, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

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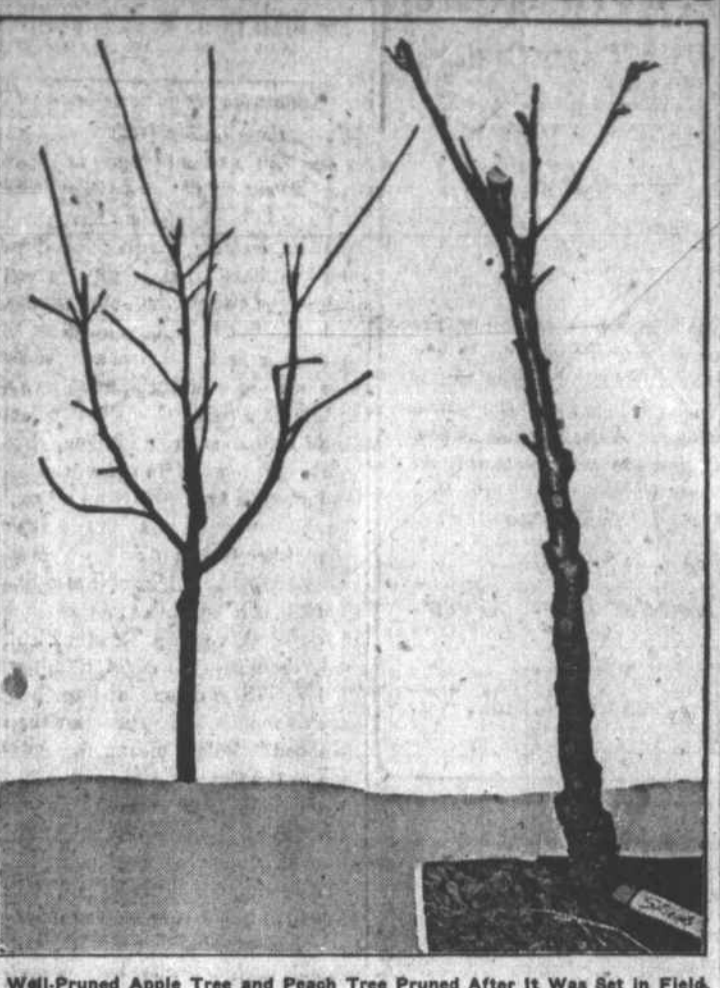
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PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES IS ESSENTIAL



Well-Pruned Apple Tree and Peach Tree Pruned After It Was Set in Field.

Proper pruning of fruit trees is absolutely essential to the production of good fruit. And yet there is no other necessary work about a farm orchard so constantly neglected.

And when it is done, in the majority of cases, it is only half done. As a result of crowded limbs, and thick foliage, half of the fruit produced is of small size and bad color.

Now, all of this inferior fruit is unnecessary, for it is entirely possible to have every apple on the tree, of good full size, and color fully up to the standard of its variety.

There is no sufficient excuse for the prevailing neglect of pruning, for it may be done in the winter time, that season of comparative leisure in the country.

Remove Weak Limbs. In general, remove the weakest limbs, and where two interfere cut one. Then shorten in all branches which show an abnormal growth, thus preserving the symmetry of the tree.

Water sprouts—those sappy shoots which have started since last pruning, should be cut without mercy, excepting in cases where one is needed to fill a vacant place.

If you have followed the rules for pruning, you will have a spreading, open-topped tree—so scattered in foliage that it will be a poor shade tree for a hot day, but exactly adapted to the growing of large, showy apples.

Owing to the prevalence of strong southwest winds, it is best to plant trees with a little inclination to the two-o'clock sun, and in pruning encourage the heaviest top on the same side of tree.

It is customary to say: Make a smooth cut; and a very little thought will show the necessity of this. Nature will repair the damage, by healing over the wound as soon as possible.

All cuts above an inch in diameter should be painted with a soft grafting wax. This is needed, because the hot sun will check the wound and water will penetrate.

VALUE OF SPRAYING IN APPLE ORCHARDS

Demonstration Experiments Have Been Carried on at the Missouri University.

During recent years the University of Missouri College of Agriculture at Columbia in co-operation with a number of practical orchardists has been carrying on demonstration experiments in the value of spraying, pruning and the general renovating of neglected orchards in Missouri.

The results of these demonstrations show that apple orchards well managed can be made to yield the largest profits of any Missouri farm crop. On the other hand neglected orchards in the same neighborhood hardly yielded interest on the valuation of the orchard.

During 1917 the results of proper spraying and pruning have shown larger profit than in any previous year. During the last year neglected orchards have set very little or no fruit.

The little fruit which was set here and there was for the most part small, wormy and of low market quality. Orchards properly sprayed and pruned during the last two or three years have set anywhere from a fair up to a heavy crop of fruit.

Orchards properly sprayed and well managed have yielded anywhere from \$100 up to several hundred dollars per acre, net. Neglected orchards in the same neighborhood have yielded anywhere from nothing up to \$18 to

The DAIRY. PUREBRED SIRE OF BENEFIT. Use of Animal Will Result in Great Improvement of Herd—Have Better Cattle.

There never has been a time when the common cow was at such a disadvantage to her owner as the present time. It takes a good cow to pay her way these times.

Is it not a good time to make a resolution and live up to it, to have better cattle? The common cow was all right for cheap land and cheap feed. She must still do to mother better

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Superior Purebred Bull.

cows, for the great majority of farmers who still have common cows. Get a purebred, sire this fall, and if you can, one that can be used this fall.

FISH MEAL GOOD FOR COWS

Nutritive Value as Affecting Milk or Butter Production Compares Well With Cottonseed.

The use of fish meal as a feed for dairy cows is not strictly a new feed, but only lately has the government seriously undertaken a study of it as a practical ingredient in dairy rations.

Fish meal is a by-product of the fish industry. Waste from salmon and sardine canneries is especially excellent for the manufacture of high-grade fish meal.

Preliminary experiments made by the U. S. Dairy Division show that the meal has no detrimental effect on the quality of milk or butter, and that the nutritive value of fish meal as affecting production compares favorably with cottonseed meal.

Fish meal is manufactured from the fresh waste of fisheries by a process of steam cooking, pressing, and drying. It is preferably made from freshwater fish to avoid too high a content of salt.

All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk.

COWS REQUIRE PURE WATER

Supply Constitutes Three-Fourths of Volume of Milk and Demands Dairyman's Attention.

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SUCCESS WITH SHEEP FLOCK

Future Lamb Crop Depends Great Deal on Feeding and Breeding and Care of Ewes.

A great deal depends on the future lamb crop, not so much for mutton as for the production of wool and the increase of farm flocks.

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