consists of a 14 to 2 horse power ver- think, after they are five months old, tical boiler which supplies steam to the sink and the steam jet in the drain board, a galvanized iron wash sink, a can rack, a Babcock tester, a concrete cooling tank, a milk cooler, and milk scales. A separator may also be located in the milk room,-United States Department of Agricul-

A HAY BARN AND CATTLE SHED

Mr. French Gives a Convenient Plan for Use on a Beef Cattle Farm

CEVERAL have written lately com-D plaining of the time required to separate beef calves from their dams in order to feed the calves grain and

hay in separate apartments of the sheds. When calves are driven one at a time out

MR. FRENCE

of the herd too much time is consumed, as these persons state, and there is useless expense involved. All that is needed

is an apartment fenced off from the main feeding shed by a calf creep. This is made by planting posts 12 to 26 inches apart between the main shed and the portion set apart for the use of the calves there, spiking along the tops of these posts a 2x6 have discarded it, but I know of no

should be haltered and tied at a manger away from the females. They are kept quiet in this way, learn early to respect the halter, and become gentle by reason of having the feeder and caretaker about them several times each day. I consider it very bad cattle practice for young bulls to be running constantly with the females of the herd after they pass the fourmonths age.

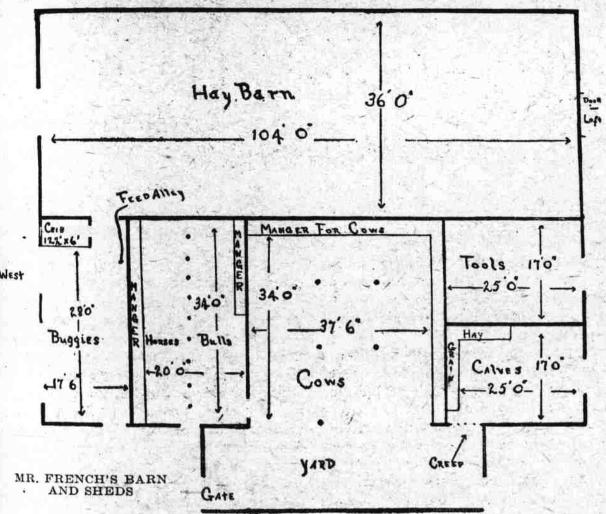
One advantage of beef cattle growing over the handling of other classes of livestock is that very little labor need be employed if thought be given to the arrangement of pastures and stables and any practice that adds to the labor of handling the stock lessens the profits by the amount of its cost. Right along this line, it is well when handling grade cattle to castrate the bulls by the time they have reached the three months age and then both sexes may be run in the same yards and pastures until selling A. L. FRENCH.

TEN GOOD FARM IMPLEMENTS

III .- A Believer in the Weeder

[In addition to the letters printed in our "Implement and Machinery Special," we are printing under this heading (one a week) ten other "farmers' experience letters" about implements and machines that should be more generally used in the South.]

FIND few men who emphasize the use of a weeder and many who



South

any pushing by the aged cattle.

Drive the calves through these openings two or three times into their apartment, where may be found a light feed of shelled corn, scattered in a flat-bottomed trough, and some best quality legume hay, and after that all that will be necessary will be to see that the hay in their rack is always fresh and no corn is left over at the end of the day.

When the calves have passed the three months age, add a sprinkling of cottonseed meal to the feed of shelled corn. A drawing of our main cattle shed illustrated herewith may help those who are interested.

We generally store oats in the outer bends of one end of the barn, then blow the straw into the center spaces and have this to feed also. The hay barn has capacity for 160 tons of hay, being 36x104 feet in size and 20 feet to plate.

In starting to fill the barn, loads are driven through and hay thrown off on either side until the two sides are around eight feet high. The balance is then filled with harpoon and can spring back better if the same grapple fork.

It is a rule at Sunny Home Farm to let animals do for themselves anything they can do as well as a man can do it for them, and arranging a sexes and for the use of females up to eight months of age saves much human labor. The bull calves, we

plank to hold the posts in line against implement which will take its place. I have sometimes gone over my cotton or corn ground as many as four times with a weeder between the time it was plowed and planted and again twice after it was planted. I like to go over the ground after each hard rain and break the crust without disturbing the seed bed. After the plants are up and while they are still small I frequently use the weeder to keep back the weeds.

I have used it on grain, corn, cotton and sometimes on the garden after the plants are up. If carefully used it will do a great deal of good and very little harm. It is excellent for covering small seeds which are sowed broadcast. It is a light tool and so does not make the work hard for either man or beast, yet it will cover many acres in a day. It is comparatively a cheap tool, costing from six to ten dollars, and is adapted to the one-horse farm as well as larger.

There are weeders having at least three kinds of teeth, flat, square or round. I prefer the kind having flat teeth for the reason that the teeth quantity of material is in a flat tooth as in a square or round one, and it cannot spring to one side so easily. Where the teeth can spring to one side easily the rear teeth have a tencreep for the little calves of both dency to follow the track of the front ones and not to cultivate the ground so uniformly.

Tifton, Ga.

J. M. OWEN.



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