

LIVE STOCK

FROZEN SILAGE NOT ALWAYS DANGEROUS

Considerable frozen silage is to be expected at the low temperatures that prevail during mid-winter, especially in wooden or metal silos that are exposed to north and west winds. To discard all frozen silage as unfit for feed would result in much unnecessary waste, inasmuch as freezing itself has but little effect on the feeding qualities of the silage. The damage results during the period when the silage is thawing out, at which time it molds and decays from the bacterial action produced by its exposure to the air.

Frozen silage should be removed from the walls of the silo as soon as it is possible to knock or pry it loose. If the pieces are small and not too numerous, they may be piled in the center of the silo after the morning's feed has been removed, and here they will often thaw out before night. With a large quantity of frozen silage, however, or with a temperature much below freezing, this method will not be practical. Instead, the frozen silage should be piled just outside the silo, where it can be carefully watched and fed as soon as it is reasonably well thawed out. To leave it longer will result in its becoming moldy and unfit for use.

The presence of small pieces of frozen silage in the ration need occasion no alarm, as no trouble is usually encountered from them. To feed any considerable quantity of frozen silage, however, is highly inadvisable. Not only is such material highly unpalatable and eaten with considerable difficulty, but also it is likely to cause serious derangements of the digestive tract. Excessive scouring is one of the common after-effects of feeding frozen silage.—R. R. Snapp, University of Illinois.

Hog House Is Not Hard to Remodel for Light

Often a farmer has a good hog house, but has discovered that the lighting is very poor, especially for farrowing March 1.

But this situation may be easily remedied, says E. R. Gross, professor of rural engineering at the New Jersey state college of agriculture. It is not difficult to cut new openings in the walls and roof of a house and place new windows, without in any way injuring the building. By properly setting in the new window the house will be as tight as before, and the extra sunlight will add warmth.

In placing these new windows, size and location must be considered with care. The windows should be on the south side of the building. They should be large enough to admit all the light that is needed. A window in the roof will let in a great deal more light than a window of the same size in the wall. As much as 4 square feet of glass per pen have been used. The average pen used is 8 by 8 feet.

The windows also must be placed so that the direct rays of the sun will fall upon the bed or nest. About March 1 the sun's angle is such that the light strikes the floor 4 feet 4 inches from the point beneath the window. Thus a window, whether in the wall or the roof of the house, may be accurately placed to secure best results.

Townships Compete in Improvements of Cattle

Fairview township in Clay county, S. D., won first prize in an intertownship contest to replace the most scrub and grade bulls with pure breds. As reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by County Agent J. Bland Hill, of Clay county, the six competing townships replaced ten grade bulls with pure breds in the contest. Of these Fairview township is credited with four.

While the number is not large, it marks friendly rivalry in cattle improvement, and is believed to result also in various indirect benefits. The contest was sponsored by the Clay county farm bureau and the Vermilion Commercial club, which is a business organization in Clay county.

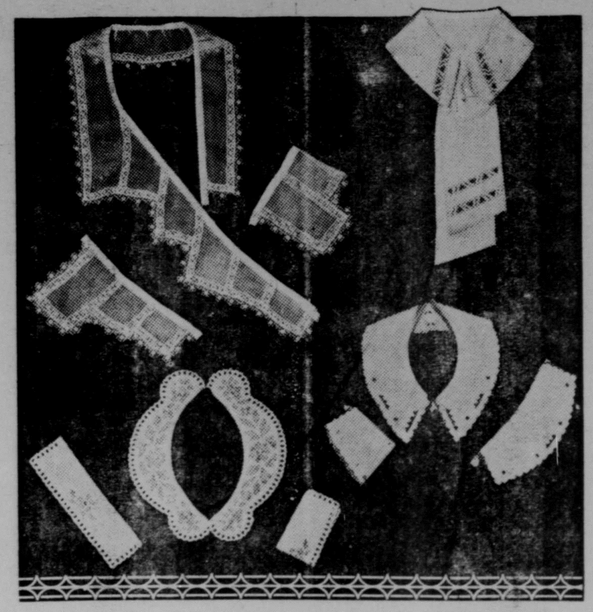
Ice Water Is Harmful

One thing that retards the growth and development of fall pigs is forcing them to drink cold or icy water. It is harmful for two reasons: They won't drink as much water as they should and it chills them so badly they will not eat as well as they otherwise would. Give them warm water and give them most of it during the early part of the day. Give them a little real warm water in the evening. If they have a warm bed they will then keep comfortable and warm all night long.

Raise Pigs by Hand

It requires lots of patience to raise pigs by hand. During the first few days of their life they must be fed very frequently, about every two or three hours. The milk must be warmed for them, 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and it must be clean. Use whole cow's milk. Some use a bottle with a nipple but a spoon may also be used. Give plenty of good fresh clean water and give grain as soon as they will eat it.

FASHION'S SIGN POSTS SAY "THIS WAY TO NECKWEAR"



ALL the shops are showing quantities of neckwear to finish off the new spring frocks and to add a crisp touch to plain tailored clothes or sports clothes. Linen, lace and silks share honors in the fabrics chosen for collar and cuff sets, or collar and attached vestee. Net batiste and lace make the guimpes, jabots, frills and also many collar and cuff sets of the daintier types.

For tailored and sports wear plain colored linens are emphasized, in sets finished by narrow bindings of plain white or of small plaids. White linen with colored embroidery, in small dots or wheels, makes very pretty sets in navy, with pink, blue, yellow, lavender or green embroidery. For tailored and sports wear plain, barred and striped silk poplin and fancy silk repes are used in collar and cuff or collar and vestee sets. Usually the colors appear in strong shades against light blue, cream or tan backgrounds. Natural linen sets, finished with white bindings, are sometimes further adorned with a little feather-stitching in white, and this is also favored on white linen. Little pearl buttons, as usual, contribute to the finish of linen sets.

Almost a volume could be written about scarfs, which are shown in plain and shaded crepe de chine, printed, plain and shaded georgette, in knitted fiber silk and in fiber silk lace, which is also colored in ombre or shaded effects. Nearly all the heavier materials are finished with silk fringe, but hemstitching and picot edging take care of the sheer fabrics. They are all in gay and dainty colors and among the most important and useful of dress accessories.

In all the shops there are embroideries, and made-on laces, by the yard, which it is easy to convert into the collars or sets required by many spring frocks.

In the picture three collar-and-cuff sets and a collar and jabot are shown. Organdie, lace, embroidery and linen are used for making them. The lace-trimmed organdie set is for wear with dresses or coats with side fastening.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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COATS MAKE NEW DEPARTURES IN LINES AND ADORNMENTS



AMONG the numerous envoys that announce the coming of spring, the coteries of coats are unmistakably in the retinue of this particular spring. New features in cut and in adornment stamp them as belonging to this season and they wear the colors of their mistress. Comparing them with their forerunners of late winter, it is easy to see what stylists are minded to give us by way of change.

They have made many departures from the straightline silhouette, but they have not discarded it. It appears oftener in coats of somewhat formal character than in utility coats and the graceful wrap-around models lend themselves to supple fabrics. They are made of satin or ribbed silk, usually in black, and lined with cashmere twill, crepe de chine or colored silk. Ribbed silk may be manipulated to form borders or bands, with the rib running in directions contrasting with that in the coat. The straightline coat is also well represented in plain utility garments of twill, homespun, kasha and suede-finished cloths. But there are many new coats that introduce sprightly flares in their skirts or achieve considerable fullness by means of plaits; the new season is marked by easier lines. A modified raglan sleeve is another characteristic and tailoring that is faultless.

Quite a number of spring coats introduce fur in banding at the bottom but nowhere else. By way of decoration applique figures in bands, braidings, embroidery—all in embroidery effects—are repeated again and again. Bonnaz embroidery, on collar and sleeves, in "peasant" colorings, is effective and Chinese patterns are often chosen, so that scenery is depicted as well as curious and colorful motifs. Bandings of these decorations are noted occasionally as borders on the skirts as well as on collar and sleeves. But there are numbers of wholly unadorned and smartly simple cloth coats that will prove their adaptability to wear with any sort of frock.

In fabrics, suede-finished types and kasha cloths lead, followed by twills. Cheviots and bordered cloths are used for sports coats and many of these have scarf collars, or scarf ends attached to the collars. The ribbed silks and satins are chosen for dressy types. Black, navy, brown (in many shades) tan, beige, rosewood and light green are dominant colors.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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Around Orchard

TRAIN AND PRUNE YOUNG APPLE TREES

Commercial fruit growers are primarily interested in establishing an orchard of trees which will come into bearing early, which will be mechanically strong, and which will produce large crops of fruit of high quality. Work at the North Carolina experiment station indicates that the best system of training and pruning young apple trees to secure these results consists largely of corrective pruning in the form of thinning out, with a minimum heading back—heading back only where it is necessary to maintain the desired form of tree. It has been found that the modified leader type of tree lends itself best to this system of pruning and to the achievement of the results sought. There will need to be done some cutting on the young trees in directing their development. This pruning is primarily a training process and not one of modifying the trees' functional activities. Commercial growers throughout the country have followed the practice of heading back young trees during the first three or five years, under the impression that they were encouraging vigorous growth and stocky trees.

However, at the North Carolina experiment station, trees that had been lightly pruned possessed a much greater area of spur-bearing wood than trees that had been heavily pruned. Cutting back young trees delayed the formation of fruit spurs and, consequently, delayed early fruitfulness. Trees need some corrective pruning and growers should not go to the extreme of giving no pruning at all, for light pruning of a corrective nature during the first few years of a tree's life, to properly space the framework branches and to keep them in balance, forms a more desirable tree than one that is totally unpruned.

If a one-year-old whip has been planted and headed at 28 or 30 inches, the first year's growth will usually consist of an almost upright shoot produced from the uppermost bud, and four or five shorter ones arising from lower buds. In this case, two or three of them well distributed about the trunk, and 6 to 8 inches apart, should be selected in addition to the uppermost one, and the others removed. If the leader is properly dominant and the two scaffolds are balanced and not over 24 inches long, they need not be headed back. If too long or not balanced, they should be cut to balance and the leader shortened.

With the second pruning, the leader should be treated in much the same manner. The scaffold branches will probably have produced several laterals. The central stem of each scaffold should be kept properly dominant either by thinning out or by bending back the laterals. Two or three more scaffold branches should be selected from the main central leader and these headed back if there is any danger of them overshadowing the lower scaffolds.

In many cases the third pruning will provide enough scaffold branches, but if not, another set may be left at the time of the fourth pruning. After enough scaffolds have been provided, the leaders should be removed just above the top lateral scaffold and the tree opened similar to an open center tree. Subsequent pruning should maintain the framework in proper balance and keep the tree open to allow entrance of sunlight.—Prof. C. D. Matthews, Chairman, Department of Horticulture.

Delay Grape Pruning

There are many conflicting opinions in regard to the best season of the year for pruning grapes but on the average the best results have been obtained when the work was done in late winter or very early spring, after most of the danger of severe freezing weather is past but before much activity is apparent in the flow of sap, according to L. C. Williams, horticulture specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college. Late February and early March is the time chosen for grape pruning by most Kansas growers. Thirty or forty buds should be retained on wood of previous season's growth.

Cutting Back Trees

Trees should be cut back when transplanted. In digging the tree the greater length of each root is usually cut off, leaving the tree with only stub roots. If the whole top is left on, so many leaves are produced that they will need more moisture than the stub roots can supply. Many failures in tree planting will be avoided if the tops are cut back to correspond to the way the roots are cut off.

Horticulture Facts

Rabbits and mice lose interest in an orchard that offers no material for building nests.

* * *

Look after the old neglected fruit trees. Remove all decayed branches and water sprouts and thin out the top, so as to let in plenty of air and sunshine. Also scrape off the old dead bark on the trunk, and spray.

BARGAINS—USED CAR SALE

1922 Chandler Touring	1917 Buick Touring
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1923 Hudson Coach	1919 Paige Touring
1919 Essex Touring	1917 Paige Roadster
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