

DAIRY FACTS

PURE-BRED SIRES ARE BEST

Selection of Herd Bull is of Greatest Importance—Avoid Contagious Abortion and Tuberculosis.

Farmers everywhere are beginning to appreciate the need for pure-bred sires. In dairying the selection of the herd bull is of the greatest importance because he is at least half the herd from the breeding point of view. His influence on the characteristics of every calf born in the herd is as great as that of the dam of the calf. If he is a pure-bred animal used on grade cows, his influence will be more than half because his transmitting powers in breed characteristics will be stronger.

No bull whose dam and paternal grand-dam were not capable of producing 300 pounds of butterfat in 365 days should be used for breeding purposes if good results are expected. It would be much better if this premium were set at \$50. The prudent dairyman will select a calf from a cow which produced 400 pounds or more of butterfat.

If the use of bulls from dams and paternal grand-dams producing less than 300 pounds of fat were prohibited by state law it would be a long step in advance. Much damage has been done by unscrupulous and ignorant breeders, who have sold, for breeding purposes and at low prices, pure-bred male calves from cows



Endymion, Grand Champion Bull.

which did not pay for their keep, but had a long line of pure-bred ancestry. In getting bulls from other herds be sure that they are healthy. It is especially important to avoid contagious abortion and tuberculosis. Satisfactory young bulls of breeding age cannot always be purchased easily, and therefore it is always best to have a young bull growing up to take the place of the older herd bull.

DAIRY NOTES

The tubercular cow is a menace to public health.

If you expect a cow to produce regularly she must be fed regularly.

Kindness and regularity in handling dairy animals yield profitable returns.

The cream separator is one of the necessities of the all round dairy farm.

If you are manufacturing butter the best way to sell it is to the special customer.

If we cannot get the best cows there are, let's get the best we can and then work for better.

The yield and character of a dairy cow's milk is directly influenced by the character of her surroundings.

Begin this week to dig that pit site. You will be so pleased with results that you will dig another one next year.

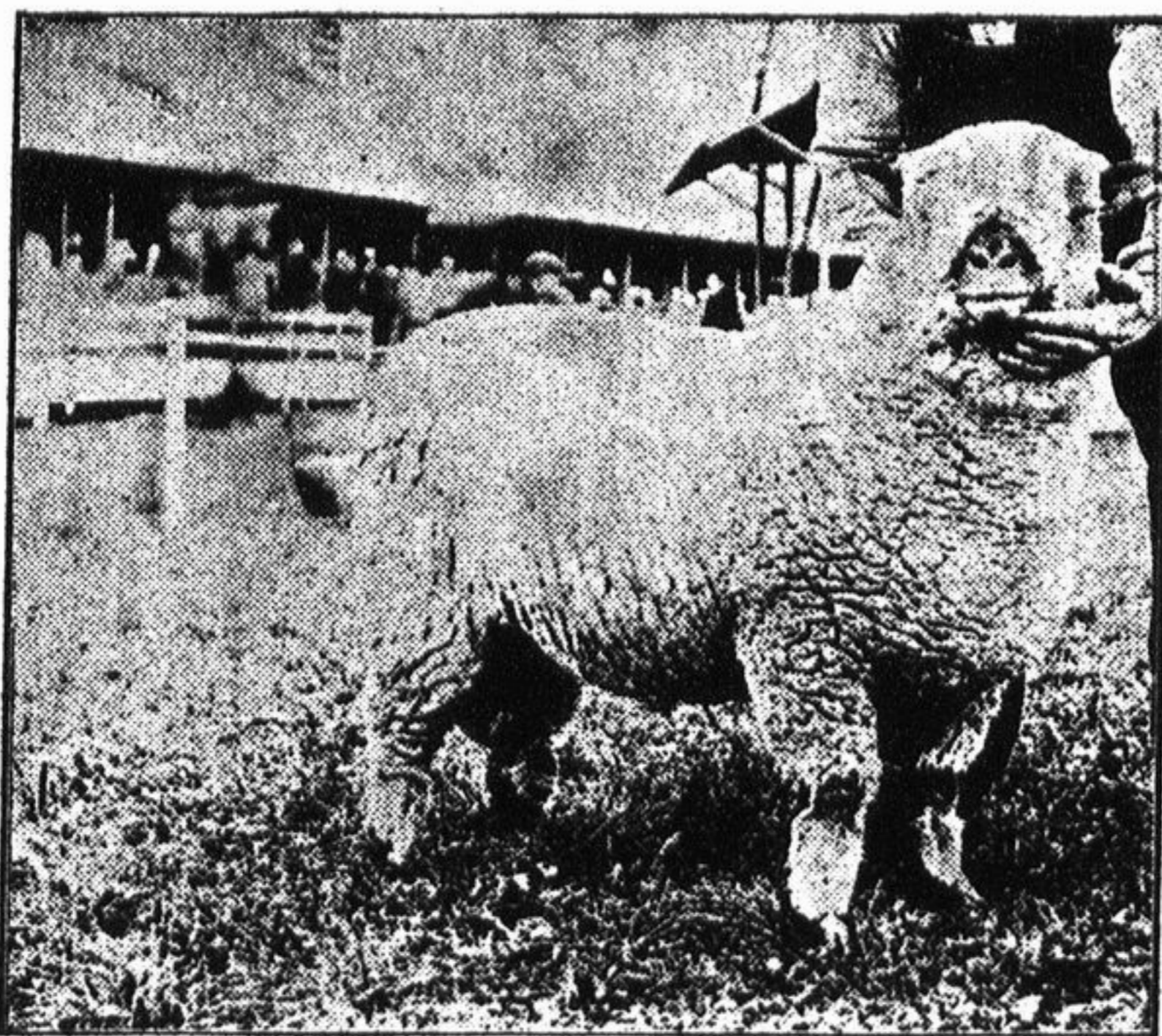
The man who considers foot-and-mouth disease lightly is the very one we would expect to light his pipe in a powder factory.

It is not advisable to milk cows before calving except very heavy milkers whose udders become so distended as to cause suffering.

In handling hogs on the dairy farm the shorter the fattening period the greater the profits. Remember this and feed accordingly.

An important point to inquire about in buying a cow is the milking record of the sire's dam and you must know what she eats and what she yields. Either alone is not sufficient.

WORK FOR SUCCESS WITH SHEEP FLOCK



A Prize-Winning Shropshire Ram.

(By A. C. CHOATE.)

By this time the sheep have been turned into pasture and I desire to give a few points on the feed for the flock during the time they are on grass.

When you fasten the gate behind the flock when they are turned on the pasture do not think that your duties are ended until November.

In the business of raising sheep it is the shepherd with the ever-watchful eye who is reaping success, now as always.

A little time will insure a good start and cost but little. As soon as the ground can be worked, take a little strip of land, prepare a good seedbed and sow in rape.

In three weeks sow a second strip and so on until the last of July. These plots should be adjacent to the pasture and can be temporarily inclosed by woven wire, giving the sheep a new feeding ground every four or five days.

As sheep want short, crisp grass it can be secured by this method without overstocking the pasture and it would be well to have it so arranged that the sheep can be changed from one division to another once in two weeks.

It is surprising how soon a lot of lambs will begin to eat bran, oats,

and cracked corn, wheat screenings, etc., if such feeds are placed within their reach.

The best way to feed grain to lambs is to make a creep for them. This is a pen in the pasture with an opening on each side through which the lambs can creep but small enough to keep the ewes out.

If such a pen is made of slats set upright, the slats may be far enough apart to allow the lambs to creep through anywhere at pleasure.

This pen-or-creep should be covered so as to protect the grain from rains and should have a trough in it in which the grain should be kept all the time.

The lambs will grow and thrive wonderfully and when weaning time comes they may be taken away from the ewes without any setback at all. Lambs mature quickly and make a better size if they are taught to eat grain as quickly as possible.

While it is advisable to see the sheep often while they are on pasture, still it is not necessary to stay with them all the time and good results may be obtained with plenty of good water, salt and feed and a weekly visit, if the dogs do not trouble them.

If, however, sheep-killing dogs are around, be on your guard with a good shotgun.

RAISE PEANUTS IN NORTHERN SECTIONS

Spanish Variety Grows in a Bunch and Can Be Planted Closely—Matures Early.

(By HUGH G. GRINSTEAD.)

A few years ago it was thought that peanuts, or "goobers" as they are called in the South, could be raised only in the southern states, but now it is known that they do fairly well as far north as Iowa, while they grow almost as well in Missouri as in the more southern states.

The best variety to plant so far north is the Spanish, which grows in a bunch, can be planted closer, and matures earlier and more even than the old Virginia varieties. The soil best suited to the growth of peanuts is sandy or warm and well drained.

They should not be planted till the ground is warm, about the same time you would plant melons. Prepare the ground well, and drop the seed two in a hill 14 inches apart for the bunch kind, and about 20 inches apart for the vine kinds usually grown in the South.

They should be kept clean. It is not necessary to cover the vine with dirt in order to get it to form nuts, as was once done, for the vines will throw out runners on which the nuts form by little roots running into the ground.

I never saw a peanut plant quit bearing. Like the cotton plant, they have fruit of all stages of growth when the crop is harvested, and, of course, the longer the season the larger the crop.

As soon as there is danger of frost the vines should be pulled up. A fork should be run under the hill, loosening the ground so all the nuts may be pulled up with the vine. The vines may be allowed to remain in the field if the weather is good, or they may be taken to the barn and the nuts picked off at any time.

If the vines are not allowed to get wet they make excellent hay. There will be many culls or imperfect nuts that are worth nothing and should be left on the vines for the stock.

A pound of nuts from any good seedman will plant enough for home use. They are healthful food and contain much nourishment.

Dairyman Must Be Orderly. The dairy farmer must be orderly and he must be systematic. He must like his work and he must be proud of his cattle. If he is not any of these he will seldom prove successful.

Decide on Breed Yourself. Which is the best breed to handle? Here's a question that very often presents itself and the only answer is found in the personal equation. It's up to you to decide for yourself.

BEST TIME TO HAVE THE COWS FRESHEN

More Time for Caring for Animal and Her Products in Winter Than in Summer.

(By C. A. HUTTON, University of Tennessee.)

There are several advantages in having the cows freshen in the fall of the year instead of in the spring. There is more time on the farm for caring for the cow and her products during the winter months.

Cows will give a better yield of milk than if they freshen in the spring. If they are properly cared for and fed they will milk well when fresh; then, when the grass comes in the spring, it helps to keep the milk flow, so that the fall fresh cow will milk better throughout the year than the one that freshens in the spring. The cows will be dry during the hot summer months, when pastures are short and flies are bad. More attention can be given to caring for the calves, and they will be ready to turn on pasture in the spring when grass comes.

There is more demand for milk and butter during the winter months, and the price is higher than in the summer. If cows are bred so as to freshen in the fall, they will give better cash returns from the sale of their products.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BERKSHIRE HOG

Animal in Good Condition Is Attractive in Appearance—Noted for Prolificacy.

In general form a modern well-bred Berkshire, in good condition, is symmetrical throughout, attractive in appearance and recognized at once as an animal of more than ordinary worth.

The improved Berkshire is further characterized by the superior quality and proportionate quantity of its flesh, which is tender and juicy, the hams and shoulders being nicely marbled with fat and lean meat, while the sides are also noted for their excellence in these respects, making them especially desirable for curing as bacon.

There is less loss in dressing a well-fitted Berkshire than in dressing any other kind of hog. From the fattening pen to the packing house he suffers less loss than any other breed, and after he has gone through the curing process and has found the consumer the percentage of waste is the smallest of any breed.

Berkshire swine are also noted for their docility and prolificacy, the sows usually bringing large litters and proving themselves gentle mothers.

LIVE STOCK



HOW TO RAISE ORPHAN COLTS

Foal May Be Raised on Cow's Milk in Case of Accident—Attendant Must Be Patient.

(By W. S. ALEXANDER, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

In case the mare dies or has no milk the foal may be raised on cows' milk, if the attendant conducts the work patiently and intelligently. Choose the milk of a cow that has recently calved, preferably one which gives milk low in butterfat, as mares' milk, while rich in sugar, is poor in fat. Sweeten the milk with molasses or sugar and dilute with warm water. Give a little of this prepared milk at short intervals from a scalded nursing bottle and large rubber nipple. Be careful to keep the bottle and nipple scrupulously clean. Add an ounce of lime water to each pint of the prepared milk and allow half a cupful once an hour at first.

As the foal grows, gradually increase the amount of milk fed and lengthen the intervals between meals. In a few days food may be given six times a day and, later, four times daily. The foal will soon learn to drink from a pail, if allowed to suck the attendant's fingers at first.

Until the bowels move freely give rectal injections night and morning. If the foal scours at any time give two to four tablespoonfuls of a mixture of sweet oil and pure castor oil shaken up in milk, and stop feeding milk for two or three meals, allowing sweetened warm water and lime water instead. Let the foal lick oatmeal as soon as it will eat and gradually increase the amount and add wheat bran. In five or six weeks some sweet skim milk may be given and the amount gradually increased daily until, in three months or so, it may be given freely three times a day in



Teaching a Colt to Take an Apple.

place of new milk. The foal at this age also will be eating freely of grass, grain and bran.

HOGS SUBJECT TO DISEASES

Mange Is Difficult to Eradicate Because of the Burrowing Habit of the Parasite.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Hogs are subject to a variety of skin diseases. Two of these, although quite different, are both known as mange.

Pitch mange is not a true mange, but rather an eczema, and affects hogs that are not in vigorous health and when kept in filthy pens and bad surroundings. Light-skinned hogs appear somewhat more susceptible to this than others. The skin is at first red and perhaps swollen. Small red spots appear and subsequently change to blisters, which dry and form crusts. The main treatment needed is simple cleanliness and the sort of feed that will make the hog healthy and vigorous. It usually means a complete change of surroundings and plenty of good food.

Hogs are subject also to true mange. This is caused by a minute animal parasite which burrows into the skin like the human itch mite and causes severe inflammation and itching. This form of mange is especially difficult to treat because of the burrowing habit of the parasite. Mange begins somewhere on the head or neck and extends slowly backward. The hama are likely to be affected sooner or later. The bristles fall out, and the skin becomes very thick and wrinkled. Sometimes it is thickened to an astonishing extent. Hog mange is peculiar on account of the powderlike surface of the crust.

Horse Care.

Don't whip the horse if he is afraid. Talk gently to him. Don't forget his salt. Don't put a rough, dirty bit in his mouth, nor a frosty one. Don't hitch him in the cold unprotected by blankets, and hitch him so the wind will not be in his face. Notice how horses in a lot always turn tail to a cold wind. Give him enough to eat of good, wholesome food, and all the good water he wants.

In One Way an Artist. "They say he's quite an artist." "Well, yes, if you mean he draws on his imagination."—Buffalo Express.

Drink Denton's Coffee. Always pure and delicious.

A Cheerful Disposition. "There's nothing like a nice, comfortable home," said the earnest citizen.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Mr. Growcher; "as soon as you get a place so that it attracts attention for comfort the agent is liable to look it over and raise the rent."

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Cured by a Bullet. Private Redmond of the First Colorado volunteers, once on duty at Manila, was the star stutterm of the English army corps. Nothing in the way of treatment did him any good, and he realized sadly that he could never be even a noncommissioned officer, because he could not give the simplest words of command without stuttering. He was a brave and efficient soldier, and always first in the firing line.

At the battle of Marquis Redmond was shot in the mouth. The Mauder bullet passed downward and came out at the nape of the neck.

He was taken to the hospital, where he recovered rapidly, and all that could be seen of the wound was a little scar about his upper lip where the bullet entered. But the remarkable thing about the affair was when he left the hospital he was cured of his habit of stuttering. How it happened neither he nor the doctors can explain, but he was so joyous over the fact that he blessed the bullet that brought him relief.

Alphabetical. Willis—Won't you dip with me? Gillie—Thank you, I just dined. I was home and had my regular meal of apples, apricots and asparagus. Willis—Isn't that a rather odd combination? Gillie—Well, you see, my wife went to a domestic science school and had to leave after the first week.—Life.

Her Opinion. "Are you fond of bridge?" "Well, it beats washing dishes any day."

Putting it to Use. Jones—What's the Oh Joy silver mine stock selling for now? Broker—Wall paper.

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The Deaf and Dumb Spy. As the British forces under General Kitchener neared Khartoum, a derelict spy was discovered in camp and taken to headquarters for examination. But neither beards nor threats could elicit one word from the prisoner; he affected to be both deaf and dumb. Scarcely had he been put in a tent under guard, when another spy was led in who proved equally obstinate, so he was put with the first one.

Half an hour later, when the camp was settling down to rest, there was a fresh stir and hubbub and a third spy was brought in, who also would reveal nothing, and was finally placed in the tent with his fellows.

Soon the guards outside heard a murmur of voices from within. The dumb spies had found their tongues, but it was impossible to overhear their talk distinctly or to understand it. An hour or more passed.

Then the door of the tent was thrown open and the third spy appeared and asked to be taken to headquarters. There he threw off his disguise and revealed—General Kitchener! He had discovered all he wanted to know.

Considerable. Parson (making a pastoral call)—Why doesn't your husband come to church, Mrs. Gooding? "Oh, he talks so to his sleep."—Browning's Magazine.

A man is mighty fearless and plain spoken when he is talking to his woman folk.



The Empty Bowl Tells the Story

The highest compliment you can pay a housewife is to eat heartily of the food that she places before you. It proves the merit of her cooking.

Thousands every morning receive complete satisfaction, and enjoy to the last flake their bowl of

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