

HOW TO FEED NEW CORN TO HOGS



Healthy, Vigorous Bunch of Hogs.

With new corn the greatest danger is in overfeeding. Farmers who have big corn left over who will take the trouble to mix it with the new, can feed the new crop to very good advantage because the green stuff is greatly relished by the pigs and it adds to the palatability of the old corn.

But it is a mistake to start hogs on new corn alone and all well informed feeders know that it takes more grain and longer time to make fat hogs from new than from old corn.

Another thing: It is believed by many hog raisers that heavy feeding with new corn produces cholera. While this is not likely, it is almost certain to produce disturbance of the digestive organs and prevent that steady laying on of fat which is the aim of all feeders.

We all know that corn is the most fattening feed that can be used but many of us have not yet learned that constant and heavy feeding of this grain alone produces serious trouble and does not make as good pork as when fed judiciously with other kinds of food.

When a hog is stuffed with corn and nothing else, he soon becomes over-fattened and his growth stops, simply because he does not get the proper material in his food to make bone and muscle and his fat is piled on a small, weak frame.

A corn-fat hog is also deficient in rich blood, lacks stamina and is in a

poor condition to resist any disease that is liable to attack him under such conditions. It is all right to crowd pigs from birth to maturity provided they are crowded with growth as well as fat.

The first two months must be spent in building up a frame work and constitution which will carry a load of fat which is to be put on during the close of the feeding period.

The wise feeder does not figure so much on the amount of fat he can put on his hogs as he does on how quickly and cheaply he can prepare them for market and how much profit he can make during the feeding period.

The farmer who has a hundred acres of corn and no clover pasture or alfalfa is not in a good position as regards hog feeding. Clover, alfalfa, wheat bran, pumpkins and skim milk are all necessary to the proper feeding of hogs from the time they are pigs to the time they are sent to market. If a man has no sensible knowledge of balanced rations, he can, if he is a close observer and possessed of common sense, generally tell when his hogs are making the right kind of growth.

If he observes his hogs becoming chubby with rolls of fat, skin pale, showing anemic conditions, listless and lacking in snap and vigor, he will know that they are getting too much corn and will change or vary his ration to overcome these unfavorable conditions.

DESTROY WHITE FLY ON TOMATO PLANTS

Department of Agriculture Recommends Fumigation With Hydrocyanic Gas.

For white fly on tomatoes the experts of the department of agriculture recommend fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. Special care is necessary for the use of this poisonous gas, however, and in some cases it is undesirable or impractical. In such cases an all-night fumigation with a tobacco extract is recommended. This should be followed the next day by a syringing with whale oil soap or its equivalent. The best brands of whale oil soap, used in the proportion of one to one and one-half ounces per gallon of water, have been found to destroy all of the white flies except the eggs, a small percentage of the nearly mature pupae, and from 25 to 50 percent of the adults which escape the spray by flying from the plants. It is not advisable to syringe tomato plants in greenhouses at any time, when avoidable, as syringing interferes with pollination and produces a damp atmosphere which promotes rot, but the injury by syringing may be as nothing compared with that which is caused daily by the insects.

HARNASS OILING IS JOB FOR RAINY DAY

Little Use in All Kinds of Weather Works a Great Change in Flexibility.

Harness oiling is a rainy day job on the farm and a regular part of the stable work in the city.

It's a vitally necessary part, too. There's no trouble about spoiling a harness—the question with the horse owners is how not to spoil harness.

A very little use in all kinds of weathers works a great change in the flexibility and "snappiness" of harness leather. It gets hard, dry, lifeless—crossed and recrossed with little checks which eat into the leather and soon bring it to the breaking point.

Every man who owns or drives a horse knows that the preventive and cure is oiling.

Up-to-Date Dairying.

A visit to a first-class dairy farm in these days will show how every modern invention is seized upon and applied to expedite the business of caring for the animals and milk. The stables are almost as cleanly as parlors while everything is carried on so systematically and methodically that there is a great contrast between the methods of today and the olden time.

Most Profitable Hogs.

Hogs that make the most profitable feeders are those that are heavy feeders, says Professor Samson of Oregon Agricultural college. Careful tests show poor feeders used 463 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain; big feeders required only 418 pounds on the average.

Storing Vegetables.

Take down carrots, beets, etc., store much better than those which are stored in the ground and are not so well preserved.

MAKE PROFIT WITH SHEEP ON ANY FARM

Properly Cared For, They Have Fewer Ailments Than Any Other Farm Animal.

For the man who has rough or poor land with short pastures, sheep are much more profitable than cattle.

On a farm of 100 acres or over, it pays much better to sell sheep as mutton instead of stock for other people to fatten.

Sheep should be graded according to size, putting the prime ones in a lot to be fed by themselves, and if you are determined to keep the poor ones put them in a different lot and do the best you can with them. Better sell them, though.

If your ewes drop their lambs and these are in need of attention which their mother cannot give them, dilute cows' milk with about one-third water.

There is nothing better for sheep than clover, except possibly alfalfa. Some farmers say they do not keep sheep because they are subject to disease, which is a great mistake; because properly cared for sheep have fewer ailments than any other farm animal.

No animal on the farm is as dainty as the sheep when it comes to drinking water. It must be clean before the sheep will touch it.

If you have had no experience with sheep do not buy a ram on your own judgment, but get some man who owns sheep to buy it for you. And don't be stingy in the matter of price.

The big fairs are great object lessons which the farmer who tries to keep up with the times cannot afford to miss.

If you intend to go into the sheep business better go to the state fair this fall.

CHICKEN DRIVER IS NOT HARD TO MAKE

Simple Palm Leaf Fan Wired to Long Stick Will Prove Entirely Satisfactory.

Not very easy to drive young chickens where they don't want to go. "Shooing" with the apron or throwing up the arms only serves to frighten them, and rarely accomplishes the object desired.

A simple palm leaf fan wired to a long stick, used gently, the young chicks may be guided in any direction, and are never frightened.

This device is especially good for the purpose of driving ducks, as they are extremely nervous and easily frightened.

Good Place for Calves.

The little calves should have a yard with some trees in it. Make this yard large enough so that the grass will grow on it. A dusty road is not good for little calves, especially during fly time. Have a shady, green pasture of good size. The flies will not bother calves so much in a pasture of this kind.

Harbor His Scrubs.

If you have any scrub pine or other trees in your yard, do not cut them down. They harbor the ticks which are the worst enemies of the sheep.

DAIRY

SUMMER CARE FOR THE CALF

Unless Young Animals Are Kept Growing During First Year Final Development Is Retarded.

(By R. M. WASHBURN, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

The first year of a calf's life is the most important with respect to its growth. Unless animals are kept growing during this period their final development will be much retarded, and the chances are they never will reach the scale which their inheritance would give them.

On the best regulated dairy farms calves are born in the autumn and early winter, and they should receive skim milk in moderate quantities through much, or all, of the summer following birth. On farms having hand separators there is no difficulty in providing the sweet milk for calves, morning and evening; but farmers who patronize whole-milk creameries or who still skim by hand should remember that after the first few weeks milk for calves should either be thoroughly sweet or fully sour, that the most dangerous condition is the half-sour stage. If milk is fed to calves when it is in this changing condition it is almost certain to cause indigestion. It should not be half sour, nor sour one day and sweet the next, but always one or the other.

Clean feeding pails must be used, otherwise the germs of fermentation and diarrhea will be brought to the infant cow from the slime of the dirty drinking dish, and with young calves it is important that the temperature at which the milk is fed be nearly that of the body. Older animals may receive milk of the temperature of the milk-holding tank.

While it is very important that heifers should have free access to pasture during the second summer, to develop strong bodies, the calf need not have pasture the first summer. In fact, for calves born after the first of the year, pasturing may be a disadvantage. Most young calves in this country are better off chewing tender hay in the quiet and half-dark stable than fighting flies, panting from the heat, and cropping tough grass in the pasture.

CONVENIENT TO HANDLE MILK

Regular Cans Found More Handy Than Shallow Pans—'Shotgun' Type Is Easily Covered.

Milk and cream from even a few cows can be much more conveniently handled in regular milk cans than in the shallow pans and wide-mouth buckets commonly used. Fig. 1 shows a



Fig. 1—Milk Can. Fig. 2—'Shotgun' Can.

convenient can for collecting the milk at the barn and transferring it to the house.

These cans may be bought in various sizes. For handling cream and skim milk where separators are used, or even where cream is set to sour for buttermaking, the "shotgun can," shown in Fig. 2, is very convenient. It can be easily covered and set in water and is convenient to handle.

Blood in Milk.

Blood in milk is caused by ruptures of the small blood vessels in the udder, allowing blood to flow into the milk ducts. Nothing can be done to prevent it. Its appearance is not a sign of disease. Frequently the ruptures are caused by the cow striking her udder against something.

Avoid Objectionable Traits.

It is best to keep the cows from developing objectionable traits. This will sometimes happen, but the right kind of handling is usually the best preventive.

Milking for Long Period.

The amount of milk a cow gives is important, but the trait of milking for a long period is still more important. This can frequently be developed by handling.

DAIRY NOTES

Proper feeding determines the amount of gain in the dairy business.

The longer the milk remains in the udder the more it is impoverished by absorption.

There is only one time to churn, these warm days, and that is early in the morning.

A lick of meal in the manger will always bring the cows home promptly at milking time.

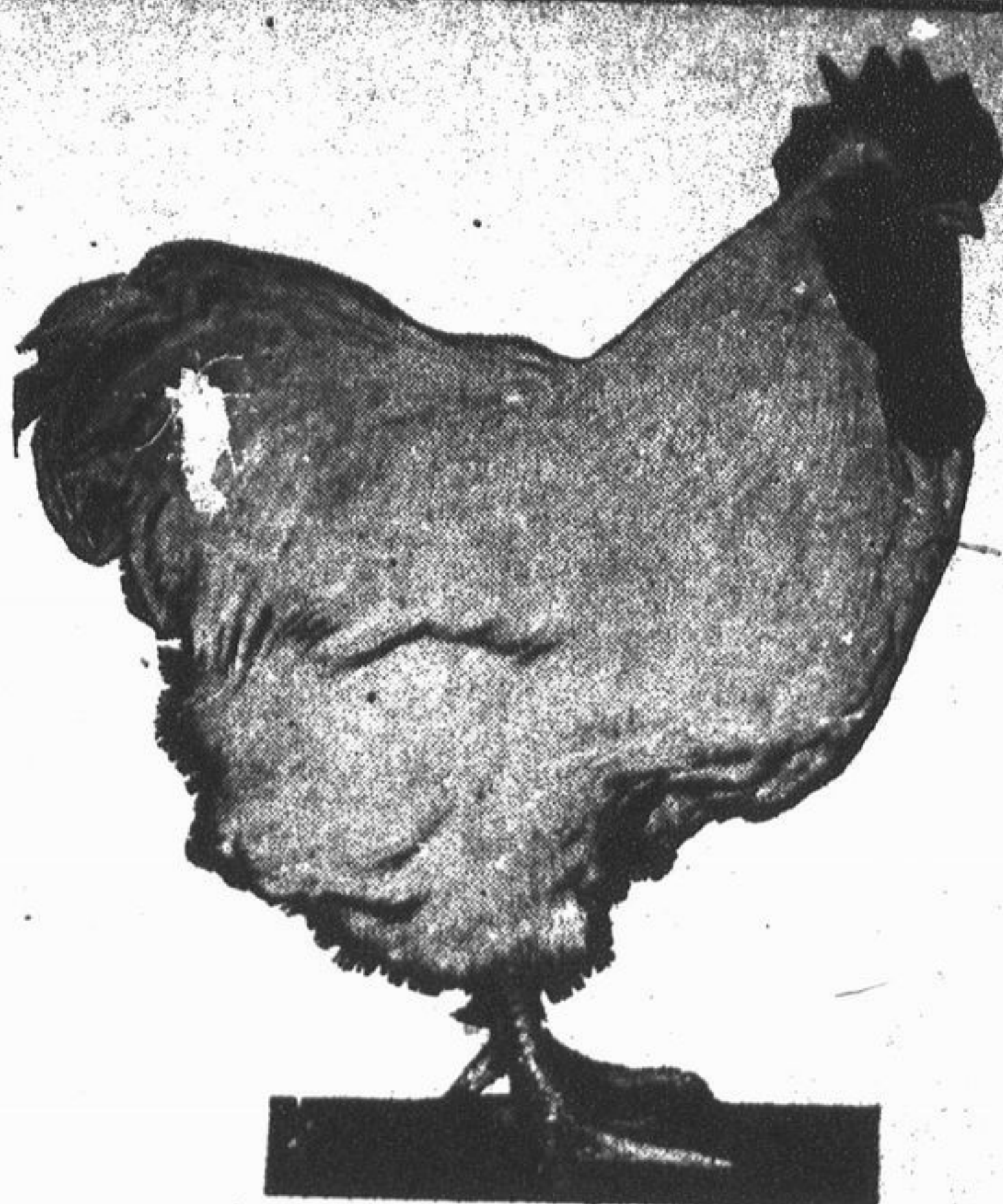
To be sure, the cows understand and appreciate a few gentle pats and kind words at milking time.

There is nothing gained and much lost by selling the heifer calf from the best butter-making cow.

Don't let anyone move the cows faster than a comfortable walk on a level way so as from the pasture.

Denial the common belief that the quality of milk is affected by the quality of the feed.

PROBLEM OF BREAKING UP BROODY HENS



Pure-Bred Orpington Cock.

Broody hens seem to be a serious problem for many, and some people have objected to the Orpingtons because of this. One man says he has kept both Buff Orpingtons and White Orpingtons and has never had much trouble with either of them. Of course they will become broody, but it is not a hard matter to break up a broody hen if the right methods are pursued.

The principle on which all methods for stopping broodiness must be based to succeed without real cruelty to the hens, is to have something under them that it will be impossible for them to warm up. The easiest way to provide this is by having the coop so open beneath that the air will circulate up around them. A hen will sit on a board and persist, but she will not sit on a nest with a cavity under it and a screen wire bottom. She will sit anywhere without eggs under her so long as the conditions are right so eggs would hatch if they were under her, but instinct seems to warn her when conditions are not right, and she will soon quit.

Another thing noticed is that where hens have been shut up for broodiness there is a tendency to

take them outside and away from the others and often in the open, covering them over with something to keep the rain off them. This method prevents the exclusion and darkened places just to suit a hen, and then if the coop rests on the ground the conditions are ideal to her mind, and she cannot be blamed for preparing for a three weeks' stay. Hens will brood sooner if they are kept in the lot where the others are scratching and feeding and are shut in a coop that will not permit their sitting down and warming up a nest. A glazed bottom located in the scratching shed, with nests under it, has been used, and three days was the average time required to stop them, and they sometimes began laying in a week.

Do not let hens sit on the nests a week or two and then try to break them up. It is much easier to break them at once the first time they remain on the nests at night, for they are not very determined, and often will not persist if kept up one day. Then hens that are broken up at once will go to laying sooner after being broken up than those that are left to sit a week first, and you get the week of extra work also.

HOW TO OPERATE INCUBATOR

Temperature of Place Where Machine Is Kept Should Not Vary—Use Only Fresh Eggs.

Care should be taken that the temperature of the place where the machine is kept does not vary. To secure an even temperature it is a good plan to place the incubator in an out-house, which should be locked up, thus preventing the opening and closing of the door as much as possible. The building should be well ventilated at the top and be free from drafts. In the middle of the house is the best place for the machine, as this allows the air to circulate around it. It should never be put in a corner or against a wall, as fresh air is essential during the process of incubation.

The machine should stand either on a low form or on the floor, as this allows the heat inside to be regular. If the egg drawer is but half an inch lower at the front than the back, the front will not be as warm as the back.

Fresh eggs, of course, must be used. Where it can be managed, they should be put into the incubator the same day they have been laid. They may be two or three days old, but the most successful results are obtained from new-laid ones. All the eggs should be of near the same size as possible. And very small or very large ones should not be chosen, as they often prove unfruitful.

FEEDING HENS AND PULLETS

Profits Decrease Where Young and Old Stock Are Kept Together—Provide Separate Yards.

A good many people who might otherwise be successful with their poultry have their profit decreased because they allow the young and old stock to remain undivided in the same house or pen or both during the growing period.

At this particular time the young stock needs a great deal of food and needs to be protected from the old ones, which, if allowed to do so, will abuse them more or less. If free range is impossible, provide separate yards and always keep the young in separate buildings, if possible, or in a separate room at least. If you haven't a separate building you can very easily provide an extra room of some sort for them to roost in.

Pullets getting ready to lay need more feed as a rule than hens which have molted out well, because the pullets need to finish their growth and maturity, as well as make eggs. This is another reason why the young stock and the old should be kept separate. The feed question should also be considered as the young hen often needs different rations than the old in order to produce certain qualities which the one has and the other has not.

PROVIDE SHADE AND WATER

Two Important Factors With Poultry During Hot Days of Summer—Not a Difficult Task.

These two factors are all important with the poultry these days and should be always at hand.

Watering but once a day will not suffice. Even if supplied in sufficient quantity, it soon becomes warm and unpalatable, for the poultry appreciate a cool drink on hot days as well as we do ourselves. If you don't think so, try it.

Keep the water dishes in shady

HINTS FOR POULTRY RAISERS

Insure Uniformity of Product by Keeping Standard-Bred Stock—Gather Eggs Twice Daily.

To Producers—Keep standard-bred stock, thus insuring uniformity of products. Sell only full-sized (two ounce) fresh, clean, uniform eggs.

Keep nests clean; confine broody hens; gather eggs twice daily. Keep in a cool place, free from odors of all kinds.

Do not offer for sale small, dirty, checked, stained or doubtful eggs. Most of these may be consumed at home at full market value.

Patron all surplus poultry, bringing stock up to standard weight.

To Shippers—Pack eggs only in standard cases, with medium fillers, using excelsior, cork shavings or straw on corrugated board.

Store cases in cool, dry place, only free from odors, including kerosene, kerosene and kerosene.

Ship eggs often, and send them in a cool, dry place, and keep them in a cool, dry place.

Ship Live, Healthy Poultry in Large Standard Coops; Dressed Poultry Neatly Wrapped and Packed in Boxes or Barrels, to Reliable Dealers.

A Good Ration.

Cooked vegetables thickened with equal parts corn meal and bran, is mixture that is equally good for brooding ducks and layers. Equal parts oatmeal, cornmeal and bran with enough "middlings" to make clinging together, is a good food, but requires the addition of an amount of green stuff.

Black Langshan Boom.

Between 1880 and 1890 there was quite a Black Langshan boom in country. Its origin is enveloped in mystery, no any poultry expert the land from which it originated.

The English brooder have helped strains of it that show to have like the game fowl. These are very hard.

CASTOR

The Most Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Allergies, Indigestion, and all the ailments that afflict men, women, infants and children.

What is CASTOR

Castor is a harmless substance for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Allergies, Indigestion, and all the ailments that afflict men, women, infants and children.

GENUINE CASTORIA

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Art at best turns out a poor counterfeit of nature.

It's all right to save time, but some people lose a lot figuring how they can save a little.

Drink Danison's Coffee. For your health's sake.

If you wish to interest an audience tell it a story about a bull being whipped by a pale, studious and retiring young man.

The government of Hawaii has set aside 690,000 acres of forest reserves and will experiment with planting eucalyptus for firewood.

ONLY ONE CROP OF LAND

Good corn land is very scarce. See ad of Himmelberger-Harrison Co. in another part of this paper, and write them for full particulars.—Adv.

He Hadn't Been There.

"Mr. Daubyn said he would keep house with Mrs. Daubyn was a 'Yes'."

"He wrote glowing letters to her about his experiments in the kitchen and the fun he was having washing dishes."

"Fine!"

"When Mrs. Daubyn returned at the end of two weeks Mr. Daubyn of course, met her at the station accompanied her home."

"And the sequel?"

"At the door he discovered that she took his latch key away with her the day she left."

Faded Sentiment.

That beautiful sentiment eventually dies a sad death would seem to be demonstrated by a story told the other night by a southern congressman.

Smith, who lives in the suburbs, was about to hustle for the commutation train some time since, when his wife followed him to the door as usual to make sure that his shoes were tied and that he hadn't forgotten his necktie.

"Say, John," reflectively remarked the good woman as they reached the veranda, "do you know that this is the fifteenth anniversary of our wedding?"

"Why, so it is," returned John, doing some hasty mental arithmetic. "I will bring you home a nice bunch of roses."

"Roses are very sweet," was the practical response of mother, "but you had better make it some oysters for supper."

DAILY BUILD

To be content with the elements that make up the body.

Price is Right

It is Perfect

SHOE ST

WE LIKE OUR

But

White House

Royal

WE LIKE OUR

But

White House

Royal

WE LIKE OUR

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WE LIKE OUR

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