

(By H. M. COTTRELL.) eight or more good pigs at a time, are heavy milkers and quiet, good mothers. The strain should be sufficiently active to thrive on pasture. | years in the number and size of the The young sow should be thick, deep pigs they have at a litter. The United

than ten good teats. should be pushed for the first year | aged 6.65 pigs per litter, and five-yearand given feeds that will make rapid old sows averaged 8.4 pigs per litter. growth, but that will not fatten. Such At the Wisconsin experiment station feeds as milk, alfalfa or clover pas- the year-old sows averaged 7.8 pigs ture, or hay, and moderate quantities | per litter, with an average weight per of grain, such as wheat, peas, barley, litter of 14.2 pounds, while sows from mile maire, and shorts. She should four to five years old averaged nine weigh from 300 to 375 pounds at pigs per litter with an average weight twelve months of age when in thrifty | per litter of 26 pounds. The common condition, but not fat. Ample exercise practice of farmers selling their old every day is necessary for health and | brood sows each year and reserving to develop muscles and lungs. If the immature ones for breeding is a had now has made good growth, she may practice, as the older sows are much he bred to drop her first litter when better mothers and their pigs have a she becomes twelve months old. She strong advantage in greater vitality should be in perfect health and in at the start. good flesh when bred. The gestation | One of the most profitable sows the period for the sow is about 112 days. | writer ever handled had a choice lit-

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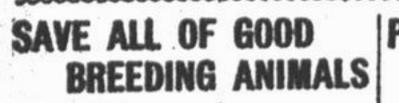
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weaned the sows should be culled and A young sow should be selected those that are cross or nervous or whose mother and grandmother have | have produced small litters or are inclined to be poor sucklers, should be discarded.

Good sows improve for several and lengthy and should have not less | States department of agriculture compiled the records of over six thousand The now pig intended for a breeder sows and found yearling sows aver-

As soon as the pigs have been ter when she was nine years old.



Desirable Pigs, Lambs, Calves Formalin Treatment is Wholk and Colts Should Receive Best of Attention.

The importance of saving all of the breeding animals that would make de one loss from smut will find the forsirable sires and dams will certainly malin treatment wholly effective and be apparent to those who think of the economical. The formalin may be subject seriously. There seems to be bought at any drug store at from fifty a strong demand for breeding animals | cents to one dollar a pint and this to place at the head of herds. Many amount will do for treating about who have never given animals a place forty bushels of seed. Add one pint on their farms are now beginning of formalin, which should be bought herds or wish to get breeding stock in sealed bottles to insure full for the purpose of making a beginning strength, to forty gallons of water. with animals. Let every man who has be of use to the people who need wagon-bed. Use a common garden

By his diligence in breeding live stock he helps his neighbors and is making it possible for farms to produce more wealth.

to the country to advertise his animals | ciently dry. so others who need breeding stock may buy. Poor animals should not be used and it is useless to advertise them. Successful breeders recognize this and call out the undesirable and offer only those that are valuable for breeders. Every registered animal is not suitable for breeding stock. Many are not. These undestrables should be slaughtered. It takes more than registration papers to make a desirable sire or dam. The animals must have type and conformation, with pure blood,-Farm and Ranch.

VENTILATION AND LIGHT IN STABLES

Filth and Darkness Almost Invariably Go Together-Put in More Windows.

Provide plenty of light. A dar! stable is an abomination, regardless of what kind of stock it contains. Filth and darkness almost invariably go together. Procure some sash (old ones are just as good for this purpose) and fit with glass. When there is ordiearly one window there should be two or three. Three square feet of sash is none too much for each ten linear feet of siding.

The windows may be made to slide. or be hinged at the lower edge, and held in place with a catch, providing for a method of ventilation which, while crude, is better than none,

VISIT SHEEPFOLD **DURING THE NIGHT**

No Better Way of Judging Needs of Animals-Do Not Let Dogs Bether the Lambs.

Did you ever go to your sheepfold At night? If not, you have missed one of the treats of your life. In no other way can you come so near judging the real needs of your sheep. If one is a little thin or in discomfort it is easy to diagnose their case.

Better watch that the dogs do not bother your sheep. Many a fine lamb has been lost by the ewe being frightened at a dog. An actual bite is not nacessary. A bad scare is enough,

Summer Pruning.

It pays to summer prane young fruit trees. Rub off misplaced shoots. Thin them out where they are too crowded and pinch back the tips of those that you wish to make branch. Attention of this kind will give you a stouter and more nicely shaped tree. Do the work nw while the branches are small and

PREVENT SERIOUS LOSS FROM SMUT

Effective and Economical-How to Apply Liquid.

Growers who wish to prevent seri-

Mix thoroughly and apply to the desirable pigs, lambs, calves and colts | seed oats at once. Spread the grain take care of the animals so they may on a floor, or in the bottom of a sprinkler to put on the solution and The man who raises breeding stock sprinkle until wet, mix the grain with for those who need them deserves a shovel and sprinkle again. Every credit. He is making it possible for grain must be thoroughly wet with his neighbors to raise better stock. some of the mixture or the smut will not be killed.

After sprinkling, put the grain in a pile and cover with blankets or sacks for ten or twelve hours, or over night. Every breeder who has animals that | This will kill some smut which otherare desirable for breeders owes it to wise would not be touched. Spread his neighbors and friends as well as the grain out and sow as soon as suffi-

SHEEP PARASITES ARE TROUBLESOME

Scrawny, Unthrifty Animals Wil **Uusually Be Found Suffer**ing With Worms.

Next to dogs internal parasites are the greatest detriment to the farm sheep business. The trouble seems to be aggravated by pasturing sheet year after year on the same ground The best cure is prevention and the practical way of prevention is changing pastures as frequently as possible.

Scrawny, unthrifty lambs will usually be found suffering from intestinal worms, providing, of course, feed conditions are such that they normally should be in good shape. Gasoline is

the best treatment. Mix well one-quarter ounce gasoline in three ounces sweet milk and drench each lamb for three mornings in succession. Before the first treatment put them in a pen and give them no feed nor water for 18 hours. Repeat the treatment again in three weeks. Be careful not to let the lamb strangle

and draw the mixture into the langa.

YOUNG PIGS NEED A GROWING RATION

Feeding Must Be Tempered With Judgment-Avoid Too Much Fattening Materials.

The hog grower of the future in pork production as a business proposition and not using hogs merely as scavengers in the feed lot, must take cognizance of the fact that the young pigs up to the age of six months need a growing and not a fattening ration, and that their feeding must be tempered with judgment.

Trouble With Peaches. It is not because peaches are not good nor a fine crop to grow, that we sometimes hear it said, "There is no money in the business." The trouble is to get the peaches to the right Thousands of people never get their share.

Prepare Vegetables Nextly. It pays to prepare vegetables as well as fruits neatly for market. Clean, attractive packages do not cost much more than unattractive ones and bring much better prices. Try it.

Late Hatchings Have two or three late hatchings. Pulleta hatched late will begin laying in the winter.

len't Overfook Ro



RAISING HORSES FOR PROFIT

Every Available Sound Mare Should Be Bred to Meet the Demand Caused by European War.

Ever since the first days of bicycles some have thought that the breeding of horses would become unprofitable, Meanwhile the horse has kept its place among domestic animals and we now have more than ever before. With the European war on us and so many horses being killed in battle the near future probably will see a greater demand for horses than at any time in the last century.

It is not advisable to breed a mare having serious defects, but every sound mare available should be bred to a stallion to produce stock to supply the coming demand. Don't think you are economising to breed to some



Excellent Farm Type.

defective or disreputable stallion rather than pay a little higher price for the service of a good one.

Two years ago a farmer who had two mares of equal value bred one to a low-grade horse, the other to good one. The colts had the same treatment in every respect. At weaning time he refused \$100 for the better coit and could not find a buyer at \$50 for the other. This demonstrates the benefit of breeding from the best. It takes no more to raise a good animal than a scrub, and the selling price is generally twice as much or more, and a buyer is much easter found.

GOOD MATERIAL FOR GROWTH

Alfalfa, Either in Green State or as Hay, Is One of the Best Feeds for the Young Pigs.

The pig which does not grow, but merely gets fat, is likely to die of twice a week. A small, low house was small grains are richer in the things that make the bone and muscle needed if the pig is to grow. Two parts of shorts to one of corn is a growth

ration rather than a fat ration. for growth if fed with a little corn. When the shoats reach the weights of abouts 75 pounds, the feed may be made of one part of tankage to ten parts of corn, or one of the small grains. Small grains should be ground or crushed.

Alfalfa, either in the green state or as hay, is one of the best of feeds for the young pig. It feeds the hones and muscles, but should have corn to render it complete. These ideas have been found correct by the Nebraska station. Those who have not the alfalfa may grow rape as a growth crop. It is equal to alfalfa in materials for bone and muscle.

Pigs Need Protein.

Growing pigs need more protein than they can get from corn and pasture. Skim milk is fine for them and so is meat meal or tankage. In the writer's experience there is no better thing for growing pigs on pasture, that are getting some corn, than a slop made of shorts with a little tankage added. It sure helps a pig to make a hog of himself in quick time.

Keep the Coft Sleek. A few minutes every day with brush and comb would keep the colt sleek. It is when we let this work slip by that we have to turn the little fellow out and leave him to get rid of dust and

Breed to Pure-Bred Stock. If everybody insisted that they must breed their mares to pure-bred stock, it would not be long before scrub stallions would be scarcer than hen's

Mash for Work Teams. The work teams should have a bran mash on Saturday night. The rest or Sunday will do much to keep them in the best of condition.

Giving Colt Cow's Milk. If it is found necessary to give the oung colt cow's milk, it should be dinted about half with water and sugar

their morning meal.





Pekin Duck, Hardy and Useful.

(By MRS. DE LAUNEY MEERSCH.) | useful duck as can be wished for. But After about three years of perse- after all, as I increased my stock to verance and hard work, remunerated with good profits from chicken eggs. as my husband is a great breeder of fine cattle, and our well cultivated grounds having a large portion of well-kept meadows for his cattle to roam on, and finding that around us was a great demand for duck's eggs and young ducklings for table purposes, I appropriated part of a meadow and tried my hand at breeding and rearing ducks; which I shall never regret having undertaken, as it is now carried on more extensively than was the case when I first started.

This is owing in some measure to the fact that instead of the demand | Feed regularly twice a day when the for ducklings ceasing, as formerly, after the green peas are over, it continues up to October and indeed almost the entire year.

have against ducks is dying out and it is found that provided they are fairly treated, they certainly prove as house unless conditions are unusually profitable as other varieties of poul-

But do not be impressed with the delusion that ducks will, like geese, live to a great age and be as prolific when ten years old as they are at two. To make my profits from duckkeeping, in which I succeed extremely well, both out of their eggs and selling young ducklings, the stock birds are to be young; as far as possible consist of March-batched birds, and never more than two years old.

Keep a drake two years of age, mating three ducks to each drake, for breeding. All ducks that are selected are broad-backed birds, not excessively heavy or large, as I find that big birds seldom lay well and their eggs, as a rule, are infertile.

Even as I commenced with a small run for ducks, I kept them to great advantage. I started with a piece of ground 12 by 6 yards fenced in, in which I maintained 20 ducks as a start and kept them in health and show condition. A comented pond 5 by 5 feet was provided, one foot deep, but the water was changed "thumps." Corn makes fat. The erected the floor of which was strewn | them here: with straw, which was often changed

In feeding my ducks, which were thus far kept in confinement, their first meal was composed of meal and middlings, mixed into a crumbly paste Skim milk furnishes a good material with hot water, and in the evening whole grain is given, alternating oats. wheat or barley, so as to make a

These grains are always thrown into a pan of water, in the bottom of which is placed some sand or grit, and this must not be omitted as it helps to keep them in condition and is great help to digestion. Broken up oyster shells and old, pounded mortar is also given them.

A little meat three times a week I find very advisable, as well as grass and other green foods. When I hatch a brood of ducklings for the table I never keep them too long before they are killed and they are invariably ready for selling for eating at ten weeks of age. If kept longer they soon commence to moult and lose reach

There are many varieties for me to select from and I tried several. The | der Aylesbury I found to grow and mature quickly, and of good quality of flesh, but the Pekin excels all others, both for eggs and flesh.

And a cross between the Aylesbury and Pekin I found to produce as hardy | dust bath must be provided.

GREEN FEED IS NECESSITY

Pick Up What They Want-Their

Selection Covers Wide Range.

There should be a variety of greet

feeds at all times of the year. In the

summer time the hens usually pick

what green feeds they need, and if

one will notice their habits they will

see that they take what they want

from such plants as are within their

reach, and that their selection covers

a wide range of varieties. When roam-

ing for the green feeds the hens are

always picking flies, bugs, worms and

variety of feed. If such a situation can

he secured the feeder need not worry

much about what they will be giv-

ing the fowls after they have had

various in sects, which gives them

During Summer Season Hens W

Loaf About Kitchen Door for Tid Bits-Feed Regularly. Turkeys should not be encouraged

Fowls Should Not Be Encouraged to

a large extent, I weeded out all but

CARING FOR TURKEY FLOCKS

the Pekin, which pays me better.

to come about the kitchen door for tid bits. The health of this fowl requires that it exercise. Far better have a flock of turkeys that come up only at roosting time than a flock hanging around the kitchen door. range food is gone, and give all the sour milk that can be spared, says Wallace's Farmer. See that they bread have no lice, and that their roosts are The prejudice that many farmers free from mites. They should be sheltered in an open shed, but better roost in the trees than in the chicken favorable and ventilation good. Turkeys are very susceptible to bad air and poor ventilation. They will come down with roup if allowed to roost

over damp droppings in a dirty house. Do not try to fatten in confinement. If they are to be marketed, let them eat corn with the pigs, and see that they have all they can eat for the three or four weeks just before Thanksgiving. A dose of epsous salts given once a month is good for the flock Give a teaspoonful to every two birds in the mash. Provide plenty of grit and charcoal, and all the oniona available-tops and bulbs as

AVOID DISEASE IN POULTRY

Practical Methods for Prevention and Treatment Given by Agricultural Department Expert.

Dr. George Byron Morse, United States department of agriculture, has given practical methods for the prevention and treatment of disease in poultry that can be conveniently followed on most farms. We summarize

1. Clean out by giving Epsom salts. 2. Clean up by spreading powdered air-slacked lime.

3. Clean the water supply by add-. ing permanganate of petash.

contamination or heating. 5. Clean the eggs by dipping in grain alcohol.

6. Clean incubators and brooders by scrubbing with hot water and soap. 7. Clean the breeding by using young females.

GOOD DIET FOR THE TURKEY

Little Raw Meat and Onions Chopped Finely Is Recommended-Dust Bath Must Be Provided.

Give the turkeys a little raw meat every day; also finely chopped onlons or other tender green food. Keep plenty of grit within their

Mashed potatoes, cooked turning, and cold rice will always be in or-

Too much hard-boiled eggs cause bowel disease. Remove the coop to fresh ground

often in order to avoid filth. Fine gravel, ground shells and

The poultry man finds at times that

he cannot wash every stain from his basket of eggs with water but by rubbing the stains with home-made cider vinegar every trace of the biemish will be removed and leave the egg clean and shining. He should always be careful that his eggs are clean when he takes them to market. If he does not receive a higher price for clean eggs than for dirty ones, he certainly

Poultry-House Foundation. In building a foundation for a poul try house, that will keep out rate, it is best to go about two feet below the surface of the ground

Yellow Skinned Fowl While a yellow-akinsed for better than a white-akinned the table, the former usuall



Stick to it-Cull Poor 8: and Buy Better Ones.

To change breads every now and breed is chosen. To use a Holstein sire one year in order to obtain i large flow of milk, a Guernsey sire another year to secure richness of milk, and a Shorthorn sire the next time is the wrong principle to employ in the breeding and raising of good cows.

Undoubtedly some good cows will be obtained in the hard from such methods of procedure, but there will be no uniformity of size, form, appearance and production, and the owner has no assurance of what he is going to get in the future. It is a case of too many in the mixture, and it is guesswork as to which one will come to the top.

First, select the breed with great care, then stick to it. If a mistake is made the first time in obtaining poor specimens and poor producers, then Thrace and Macadonia rectify the mistake as soon as possible by selecting the right kind of a sire belonging to the same breed to head the herd, or by selling the animals



Typical Dutch Milker.

already bought, and purchasing better individuals belonging to the same

It is neually eafer to try to improve within the same breed than it is to improve by changing to a different breed. There are good individuals and good strains within any of the breeds intended for a particular purpose.

INFLUENCE COLOR OF BUTTE

Marketa Demand Yellow Tint Whit to Supplied by Use of Dyes or Character of Cow's Feed.

Although it to a fact that some dairy | There was much breeds give yellower milk than others, the trenches at Seba even though it may be no richer in fat, the thing of greatest influence in | not only of wearing long color to the kind of feed the cows of smoking with much are getting. Market demands call for a vallow butter, which is supplied in the creamery by the use of certain harmiess vegetable dyes, the use of

which dairy laws rightly permit. The color also can be fed into the milk and malfe the use of dyes unnecessary, Carrots, for example, color milk and cream quickly. One of the natural coloring materials in milk and butter is called carotin, from carrots, and this material is found in many food materials. It is plentiful in fresh green green, hence the milk colors up well in early spring. Alfalfa hay cured to have a bright green color contains good suplies of carotin, which

appears in the cream as a result. Hay which has lost this green colo dry corn fodder, silage, straw, yellow corn and white, wheat, wheat bran, cottonseed meal and other milled feeds contain practically none, and cream from cows so fed will produce 4. Clean the food by preventing a light colored butter unless artificia coloring is supplied. The color adds nothing to the value or digestibility of butter, save in one's mind, but the market demands a yellow butter al the year round and the color mus either be supplied in the feed or the creamers.

SEPARATION OF SOUR

Pour From One Pan to Another, Breaking Up Curd as Fine as Possible-Prevents Clogging.

Milk that has curdled will separate with difficulty. Such milk should be thoroughly mixed previous to separat ing, by pouring from one can into an other. In this way the curd is broke up as finely as possible, so that it w not clog the machine. The separation of curdled milk finally clogs the skin milk tubes, with the result that more skim milk passes through the crean outlet, making a thinner cream,

On the other hand, when sour mil which has not curdled is separated the cream produced will be thicker This is due to the fact that creat from sour milk has a high viscosity or is less fluid, and a smaller propo tion of cream is delivered, contain ing a higher per cent of fat.

Ordinary Cow Stalls. The ordinary cow stalls should be five feet long from the stanchion back to the gutter. This is the standard di tance and does for all except almormally large or small stock. The width of the stall varies somewhat with the breed and size of the cows, from three feet four inches to four feet. Three feet eight inches is a good average

Cover the Cream Cal On hot days take a wet blanket

The story of his small

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interesting to Note The

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and other firms at