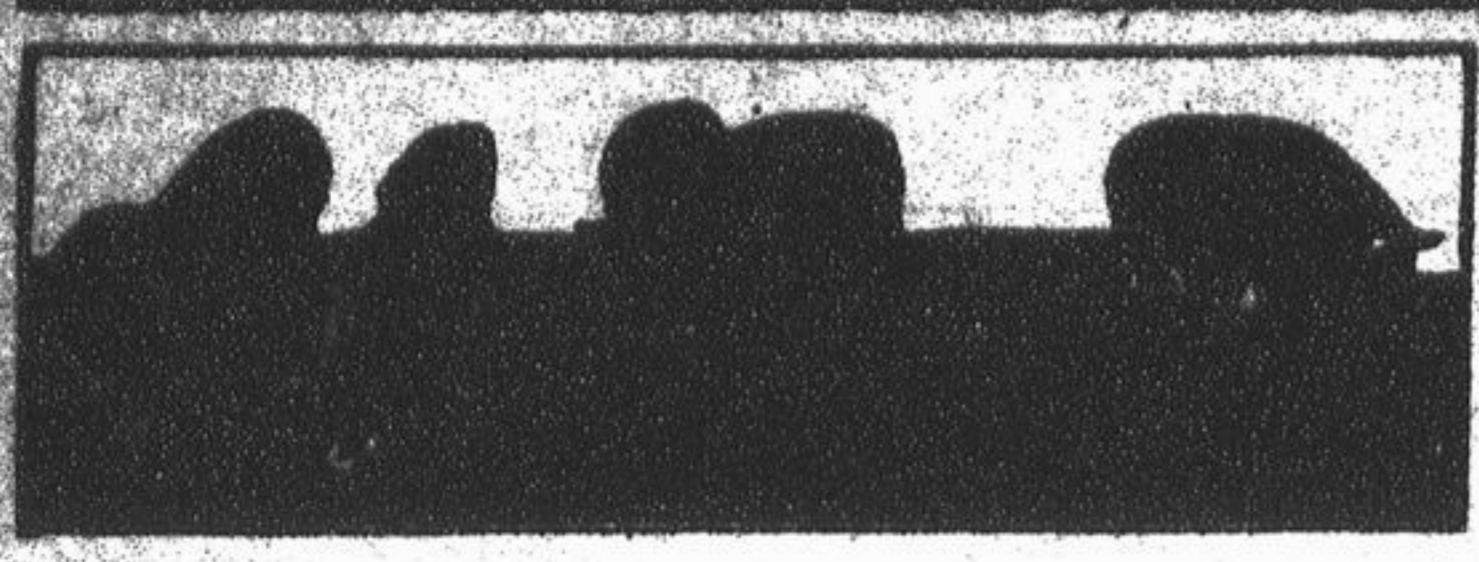


GOOD POINTS IN MAKE-UP OF BROOD SOW



Feeding, But Not Fattening.

(By H. M. COTTRELL.)
A young sow should be selected whose mother and grandmother have 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. The young sow should be thick, deep and long and should have not less than ten good teats.
The sow pig intended for a breeder should be pushed for the first year and given feeds that will make rapid growth, but that will not fatten. Such feeds as milk, alfalfa or clover pasture, or hay, and moderate quantities of grain, such as wheat, peas, barley, milo maize, and shorts. She should weigh from 300 to 375 pounds at twelve months of age when in thrifty condition, but not fat. Ample exercise every day is necessary for health and to develop muscles and lungs. If the sow has made good growth, she may be bred to drop her first litter when she becomes twelve months old. She should be in perfect health and in good flesh when bred. The gestation period for the sow is about 112 days. As soon as the pigs have been

SAVE ALL OF GOOD BREEDING ANIMALS

Desirable Pigs, Lambs, Calves and Colts Should Receive Best of Attention.

The importance of saving all of the breeding animals that would make desirable sires and dams will certainly be apparent to those who think of the subject seriously. There seems to be a strong demand for breeding animals to place at the head of herds. Many who have never given animals a place on their farms are now beginning herds or wish to get breeding stock for the purpose of making a beginning with animals. Let every man who has the desirable pigs, lambs, calves and colts take care of the animals so they may be of use to the people who need them.
The man who raises breeding stock for those who need them deserves credit. He is making it possible for his neighbors to raise better stock. By his diligence in breeding live stock he helps his neighbors and is making it possible for farms to produce more wealth.
Every breeder who has animals that are desirable for breeders owes it to his neighbors and friends as well as to the country to advertise his animals 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 undesirables should be slaughtered. It takes more on 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 dark 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 ordinarily 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 necessary. A bad scare is enough.

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 food 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.
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 spot. Thousands of people never get their share.

RAISING HORSES FOR PROFIT

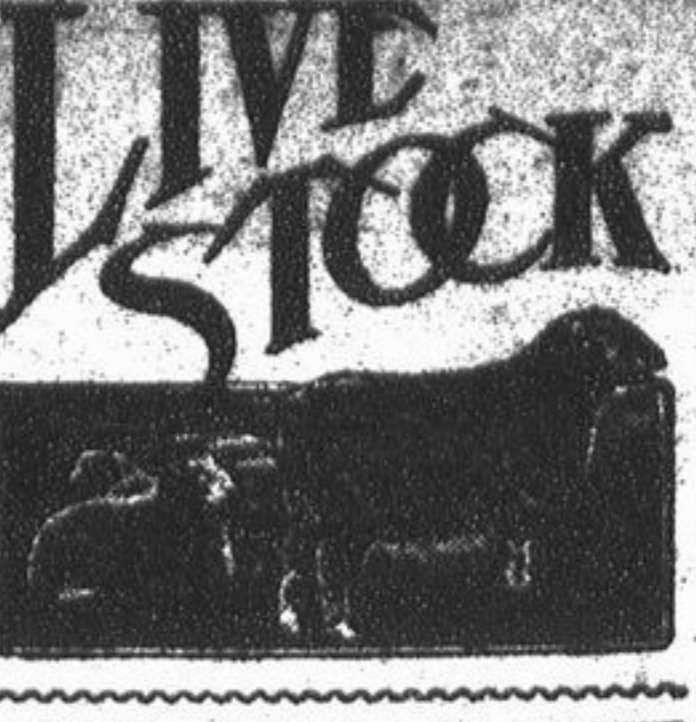
Every Available Sound Mare Should Be Bred to Meet the Demand Caused by European War.

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 economizing to breed to some

PREVENT SERIOUS LOSS FROM SMUT

Formalin Treatment is Wholly Effective and Economical—How to Apply Liquid.

Growers who wish to prevent serious loss from smut will find the formalin treatment wholly effective and economical. The formalin may be bought at any drug store at from fifty cents to one dollar a pint and this amount will do for treating about forty bushels of seed. Add one pint of formalin, which should be bought in sealed bottles to insure full strength, to forty gallons of water.
Mix thoroughly and apply to the seed oats at once. Spread the grain on a floor, or in the bottom of a wagon-bed. Use a common garden sprinker to put on the solution and sprinkle until wet, mix the grain with a shovel and sprinkle again. Every grain must be thoroughly wet with 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 overnight. This will kill some smut which otherwise would not be touched. Spread the grain out and sow as soon as sufficiently dry.



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 a good one. The colts had the same treatment in every respect. At weaning time he refused \$100 for the better colt 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 easier found.



Excellent Farm Type.

GOOD MATERIAL FOR GROWTH
Alfalfa, Either in Green State or as Hay, is One of the Best Feeds for the Young Pig.

The pig which does not grow, but merely gets fat, is likely to die of "humps." Corn makes fat. The 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.
Skim milk furnishes a good material for growth if fed with a little corn. When the shoats reach the weights of about 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 bones 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.

GREEN FEED IS NECESSITY

During Summer Season Hens Will Pick Up What They Want—Their Selection Covers Wide Range.

There should be a variety of green 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 ranging for the green feeds the hens are always picking flies, bugs, worms and various insects, which gives them a variety of food. If such a situation can be secured the feeder need not worry much about what they will be getting the fowls after they have had their morning meal.

KEEP THE COIT SLEEK

A few minutes every day with brush and comb would keep the coit 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 dirt.

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 teeth.

MASH FOR WORK TEAMS

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

GIVING COIT COW'S MILK

If it is found necessary to give the young coit cow's milk, it should be diluted about half with water and sugar added.

FEED GOOD BEE LAMBS

Do not feed a lamb any hay or rough feed until it is about six weeks old.

PEKIN DUCK EXCELS ALL OTHER BREEDS



Pekin Duck, Hardy and Useful.

(By MRS. DE LAUNY MEERSCH.)
After about three years of perseverance 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 for ducklings ceasing, as formerly, after the green peas are over, it continues up to October and indeed almost the entire year.

CARING FOR TURKEY FLOCKS

Fowls should Not Be Encouraged to Leaf About Kitchen Door for Tid Bits—Feed Regularly.

Turkeys should not be encouraged 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. Feed regularly twice a day when the range food is gone, and give all the sour milk that can be spared, says Wallace's Farmer. See that they have no lice, and that their roosts are free from mites. They should be sheltered in an open shed, but better root in the trees than in the chicken house unless conditions are unusually 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 epsom salts given once a month is good for the flock. Give a teaspoonful to every two birds in the flock. Provide plenty of grit and charcoal, and all the onions available—tops and bulbs as well.

AVOID DISEASE IN POULTRY

Practical Methods for Prevention and Treatment Given by Agricultural Department.

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 them here:
1. Clean out by giving Epsom salts.
2. Clean up by spreading powdered air-slacked lime.
3. Clean the water supply by adding permanganate of potash.
4. Clean the food by preventing 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 onions or other tender green food.
Keep plenty of grit within their reach.
Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, and cold rice will always be in order.
Too much hard-boiled eggs will cause bowel disease.
Remove the coop to fresh ground often in order to avoid filth.
Fine gravel, ground shells and a dust bath must be provided.

SEPARATION OF SOUR MILK

Pear 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 separating, by pouring from one can into another. In this way the curd is broken up as finely as possible, so that it will not clog the machine. The separation of curdled milk finally clogs the skimmer tubes, with the result that more skim milk passes through the cream outlet, making a thinner cream.
On the other hand, when sour milk which has not curdled is separated, the cream produced will be thicker. This is due to the fact that cream from sour milk has a high viscosity, or is less fluid, and a smaller proportion of cream is delivered, containing 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 distance and does for all except abnormally 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 CASE

On hot days take a wet blanket and wrap around the cream case while hauling them to town. If there is no good place to keep the cream case cool at home, do likewise while the cream is on the farm. The warmth will evaporate the cream. Evaporation always produces acid.

YELLOW-SKINNED FOWL FAVORED

While a yellow-skinned fowl is no better than a white-skinned one for the table, the former usually sells at the quicker and best.

MILKING IN HARBOR

A harbor without a milk cow is a harbor without a milk supply.



Typical Dutch Sitter.

MISTAKE TO CHANGE BREEDS

Start With the Kind Lined Best and Stick to It—Cull Poor Specimens and Buy Better Ones.

To change breeds every now and then is poor practice. One should be very careful before the particular breed is chosen. To use a Holstein sire one year in order to obtain a large sow 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 herd 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.

INFLUENCE COLOR OF BUTTER

Markets Demand Yellow Tint Which is Supplied by Use of Dyes or Character of Cow's Feed.

Although it is a fact that some dairy breeds give yellower milk than others, even though it may be no richer in fat, the thing of greatest influence in color is the kind of feed the cows are getting. Market demands call for a yellow butter, which is supplied in the creamery by the use of certain harmless vegetable dyes, the use of which dairy laws rightly permit.
The color also can be fed into the milk and milk the use of dyes is necessary. 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 grass, hence the milk colors up well in early spring. Alfalfa hay, cured to have a bright green color, contains good supplies of carotin, which appears in the cream as a result.
Hay which has lost this green color, dry corn fodder, silage, straw, yellow bran, cottonseed meal and other milled feeds contain practically none, and cream from cows so fed will produce a light colored butter unless artificial 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 all the year round and the color must either be supplied in the feed or in the creamery.

SMOKING AND WAR ALL

Interesting to Note the Influence Which Have Been Brought About by Smoking.

It is interesting to note the influence of the war on the smoking habit. The war has brought about a change in the smoking habit of the people. The war has brought about a change in the smoking habit of the people. The war has brought about a change in the smoking habit of the people.

WIRE MESH

Wire mesh was first made in the United States by William C. ...

THE TRUCK

Bill—Parade your truck in front of motion picture ...

THE TRUCK

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