

REGISTERED HEREFORD USED IN GRADING UP HERD.

practice determined chiefly by the

SOUR SKIM MILK FOR

There Is Great Need of Precau-

tion in This Manner of Feed-

ing-Feed at Once.

on sweet will be interesting news to

many farmers who have hitherto been

pense of keeping the milk sweet in hot

weather. This expense, experiments

carried out by the department of agri-

culture indicate to be quite unneces-

sary. The calves will make as rapid

gains on sour skim milk. In winter this

is not as satisfactory. It chills the

calves, and some of them drink it with

great reluctance. Very few young

calves have ever been known to refuce

course, it is much easier to keep the

But there is need of precaution in

this matter of summer feeding of milk.

In the course of the experiments.

can't accustomed to it. The aversion,

THAN MARKET DIPS

Skins and Brighten Hair-How

to Apply to Hogs.

Central of lice on hogs is an im-

portant factor in the development of

he swine. Crude oil not only kills lice,

but in addition destroys the nits,

softens the skin, and brightens the

Many hog dips are on the market,

which are widely used, but the use of

crude oil gives more satisfactory re-

sults, in the opinion of Ray Gatewood,

instructor in animal husbandry in the

oil may be applied by the use of pat-

Kansas State Agricultural college, This

One of the most satisfactory meth-

Rotation.

CRUDE OIL BETTER

milk sweet in winter.

kept from raising calves by the ex-

(Prepared by the United States Depart- | The size of the breeding herd is in ment of Agriculture.)

Because the average consumer pre- amount of pasture and the amount of fers the size and quality of the cuts roughage available. Great care must obtained from the carcass of a well- be taken that the pastures are not bred, highly finished yearling, the mar- loverstocked. Good bluegrass or clover ket price for what is known as baby should earry from 50 to 100 cows per beef is usually both a little higher and 100 acres, but on other pastures, with a little more stable than that for any the exception of wheat, oats, or other other class of cattle. From the farm- small grains, the capacity may run er's point of view the production of from 50 head to as low as five head per baby beef means that he can get more 100 acres. It is not profitable at pregains for the same quantity of feed vailing prices to buy roughage, and as than with mature cattle, that he can this should constitute the basal ration turn over the money invested in his for the breeding cows, it is not usually live stock in a shorter time, that he advantageous for the farmer to atcan obtain for his young helfers ap- tempt to keep more than can be fed on proximately the same price as for his the home-grown roughage at his dissteers, which is not true when market- posal. On the other hand, the herds ing is put off until the animals are old- should be large enough for the owner er, and that he can within limits de- to market at one time a carload fer or hasten the date of marketing as baby beeves, or from 20 to 27 head. In market conditions dictate. For these certain instances there may be satisreasons the baby beef industry is in- factory and economical ways of discreasing rapidly in popularity through- posing of the beeves in less than carload lots, but in general the expense out the country.

In Farmers' Bulletin 811 the best involved in this method of marketing methods of breeding and handling baby materially reduces the profits from beeves are discussed in detail. The feeding. first conclusion of this publication is that the right kinds of cows and bulls should be used. In selecting cows from which baby beef is to be produced three apportant factors should be kept in mind:

1. The cows should have at least a fair amount of beef blood. Purebreds are not necessary, but two or three crosses of such breeding are essential. Cows with a preponderance of dairy blood will not do for the production of

baby beef. 2. Cows best suited for this type of breeding usually weigh 900 pounds or over in thrifty breeding condition. As long as early maturity is not sacrificed, the heavier cows are the most suitable for haby-beef production. Size of frame rather than weight should govern the selection of cows which are to be used for this purpose.

3. The cows used to produce buby beeves should produce enough milk to keep the calves fat and growing without much additional feed up to wean-

In addition to these three factors. it altogether. On the other hand, of color, size, and early maturity should be considered.

Type of Bulls to Be Used. As a general rule it may be said that lack of excellence in any one or all of the above-mentioned points in the Unless the milk is produced and kept cow may be offset through additional under cleanly conditions, it may beexcellence in the herd buil. Some bulls come contaminated with disease proseem to have sufficient prepatency to ducing bacteria. Farmers should therestamp their own excellence of form, fore allow the milk to sour quickly type and quality upon their colves re- and then feed it without delay. gardless of the kind of cows in the herd. Such a bull is a very valuable sour skim milk is fed to 22 calves, asset to any breeder, and it is unfor. Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys, at tunate that we cannot tell absolutely different seasons of the year. In no what a ball will do in this respect | case did it cause digestive disturbances until his offspring are seen. A bull even when the change from sweet to coming from a line of ancestry which | sour milk was made abruptly when has been noted for its excellence of the calves were only a few days old. type, quality, milk-producing ability. Moreover, no exil results followed the cal effects from the feeding of silage and early maturity, is more than likely internate use of sweet and sour milk, inlone for roughage with the grains to be a producer of animals like him- It seems, therefore, that the common self. This, together with individual ex- conception that sour milk leads to in the cost of the two rations or in cellence in the bull, is the only stand- scours is quite unfounded. It is in the and we have for forecasting the type | care of the milk. of culves which an untried bull will | The culves, it was found, did not In the health of the two lots, get. For the producer of buby beef the like the sour milk as well as the sweet. additional sum baid for a good bull is but in the majority of cases soon be-

money well spent. Above ail, a breeder in selecting a however, increased when the milk was bull should procure one of good beef, fed them at low temperature. form and with a strong tendency toward earliness of maturity. To a . very large extent the breeders' success in raising and feeding baby beeves will depend upon the bull's ability to transmit this latter character to his crives. Quality and excellence of form in calves annot be obtained from poor Will Kill Vermin and Also Soften brecdit ..

Calves Suitable for Baby Beefs Caives to qualify as haby beef must have quality and finish. The consumer does not want the unfinished yearling. and the calf that does not have quality will not take on a high finish. Neither will the calf lacking in early-maturing qualities fatten during the latter part of the feeding period, but instead it will use most of the feed which it consumes for growth. Keeping this in mind, the feeder should first determine whether his calves are good enough to compete on the fat-yearling market, and if he decides that they are not, they should be finished off on

coarser feeds for a later market. ent hog offers, but as a rule these are The wide, deep-bodied, thick-fleshed not satisfactory, for they are expensive calf with short legs and an abundance of quality as indicated by fineness of and many do not apply the off in a satisfactory manner. hair, texture of skin, smoothness of flesh, and general refinement about the head and other parts of the body is ods of applying crude oil is to drive the type best suited for making prime as many of the hogs as possible at one baby beef. Uniformity in size, weight | time into an inclosure in which there and color should not be overlooked, be- is a cement floor. Oil may then be apcause such factors are an advantage piled to the hogs with an ordinary in marketing. These points are of sprinkling can. They rub against each great importance in selecting calves to other and the oil becomes evenly dishe finished as baby beef, and they de- tributed. They should not be let out of the pen until this is accomplished. serve the strictest attention.

Save All Grain.

For a 100-foot row, about one pint Loss of quality of grain in poorly of beans, two pints of pens, one-hali built grain shocks and stacks, and pint of sweet corn, one-half ounce of from heating in storage is very comlettuce, cucumber, melon, squash or mon but inexcusable nevertheless. pumpkin, or an ounce of radish, spinshould not be allowed to occur this ach, onion or carrot will be needed. year when the world feeds food.

Leaf-Eating Insects. It is just as important to rotate gar-Make a dust of flour and paris green. den crops as field crops, and it is cernsing one part of paris green and 20 tainly a great mistake to plant the parts of the flour. Mix thoroughly and dust over the plants in the early morn- same crop on the same ground three or four seasons in succession. ing, while the dew is on, if possible,

KEEP MILK COOL AND CLEAN

Warm Weather Is Trying on Dairymen, but More Especially on Women --- Keep Vessels Clean.

The season is rapidly approaching when greater care must be taken of milk. Warm weather is trying on the dairyman, but more especially on the farmer's wife, who must care for the milk from a few cows. Preparations should therefore be made to keep the

milk cool and clean. The facilities for keeping milk on the average farm are very inadequate. Not enough cool space is available for the average farm woman, hence she has difficulties in saving the milk and ripening the cream evenly.

In the first place, the milk vessels are important. They should be of the right kind, with no seams in the pans, pails, etc., to harbor germs. There should be plenty of vessels and they should be kept scrupulously clean, nired, steamed and sunned occasion-

A refrigerator is almost a necessity on the farm these days. There are many perishable foods as well as mill to be kept. The cost of a refrigerator is not great when the utility and economy of keeping foods are considered.

DAIRY COWS RELISH SILAGE

Result Given of an Experiment Conducted by Pennsylvania Station-Decrease in Yield.

In an experiment conducted by the **CALVES IN SUMMER** Pennsylvania station, according to a report received by the department of agriculture, two lots of five cows each were fed for three periods of four weeks. Lot 1 received sliage alone for roughage during period 1 and 3 and mixed hay and silage during period 2, and lot 2 received bay and slinge That calves do as well or better on | during periods 1 and 3 and silage dursour skim milk in summer as they do ing period 2.

The milk yield decreased with both systems of roughage, but the decrease was less with silnge and hay. When silage and hay for roughage followed silage alone there was a slight increase in milk yield over the initial produc-Except in one instance there was a decrease each period. When



High Producing Type.

the cows received how they consomed practically the same amount of silage as when no hay was included in the ration. Both lots consumed an excess of protein and bet energy above that necessary for maintenance and milk production when based on Eckles' standard, There were no apparent undesirable physiused. There was very little difference the feed cost of milk and milk fat. No perceptible difference was observed

MILK FEVER IS BOTHERSOME

Danger Among Cows Appears Greatest in Late Summer-Keep Animal in Barn and Feed Hay.

ble with good cows, as it is said that

prevalent among grass-fed cows. cows seems to be greatest in late summer or early fall, notably June, July, August and September. The recommendation is to put the cow in the barn and feed dry hay about a week before she comes fresh. Three or four days before calving the cow is given a dose of salts with a little ginger. Another dose is also given five or six hours after the culf is born. A bucket of warm water should be given the cow two or three times a day. She should not be allowed to have cold until late fall feeding off weeds and water for some time.

FEED ROUGHAGE TO DRY COWS

Profitable, However, to Feed Sufficient Grain to Have Them in Good Physical Condition.

Dry cows can be maintained on hay and sligge or roots. It is profitable however, to feed cows a sufficient amount of grain during the dry period to have them in good physical coudition at calving time.

Cows should be dry for six to eight weeks prior to calving. It does not pay to have them dry for a longer

Increase Milk Profits.

Profits from milk will be greatly increased by a good supply and proper use of clean hot water and an icehouse or a good cold spring.

Keep Sweet Milk Cool. No matter how carefully milk is produced, difficulty will be experienced in keeping it sweet if it is not kept cool until consumed.

Place for Sick Cows. Provide a place for keeping mis cows separate from the herd



They Should Be Given Plenty of Range and Forage So as to Develop Good Constitutions.

(By W. J. CARMICHAEL, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.) After the gilts have been selected they need further attention, but not

necessarily more expensive attention than the market animals require. They should be given plenty of range and forage, so as to develop good constitutions, and given rations which are cised to keep an even balance, there not very fattening in character. Less corn and more high protein economic and studied lines will carry

feeds should be included in their daily on his branch of industry and endeavor allowance, because they are being kept to be developed for an entirely dif- only today, but for a long distance into ferent purpose than are the market the future, with a greater demand than hogs. Hogs for the block must be fat | ever in the past.



Spring Pige on Alfalfa.

to sell well, but those for the breeding pen should not be very fat to produce

Many people are deceived and buy least for a long time to come." hogs almost on the basis of their weight alone, and they really lose sight of the size of the frame which supports the weight, consequently they not infrequently buy a 500-pound sow which is very fut and in reality of no larger frame than a smaller-looking 350-pound

Keep the sows, then, in a good; thrifty condition, not overfat, and let them have all the necessary range, if possible away from o ber stock, espe-

cially horses. Some say that the sows are but a half of the berd, or, Laking at it from the other angle, that the boar is a half of the herd, and it Whair to assume that this is true when the come to consider the character of the offspring, for they receive one-half of their characters from each parent. One very promipent breeder has stated that if the bear is an average boar he is half of the herd, but if he is a real poor one of an exceptionally good one he is all of it. There is a good bit of truth to that statement.

GRAIN-FED BREEDING SWINE | lands and its low-priced lands, to those

Breeders Want Hogs With Strong, Dense Bones-Feeds, High in Mineral Elements, Favored.

In order that losses by accident may be prevented and the period of usefulness of the animals for breeding furpasses, lengthened, breeders want hogs with strong, dense bones. Since cereal grains are low in mineral elements, they shot be supplemented by feeds rich in t. e constituents.

When confined in yards hogs are often fed largely or entirely on grain rations, so that their bones are soft and easily broken. Rations of corn supplemented by tankage and by skimmilk produce the most bone.

Because of the high protein and Milk fever is a rather serious fron- lime content, alfalfa and clover hay may be fed to advantage to mature none but well-bred, heavy-producing breeding bogs, and in the spring green cows have it. It seems to be more leguminous crops may be used. For feeding in connection with grains to The danger of milk fever among breeding hogs in confinement, lime, corncob charcoal, bone flour and wood ashes are also recommended.

SHEEP MAKE GOOD HELPERS

They Will Feed Off Weeds and Growths All Season That Other Stock Will Not Touch.

Sheep are good farm help. They will range a farm from early spring growths that other stock will not touch. A small flock will mow the orchard and keep down the weeds about windbreaks, fences and buildings. All of this is simply incidental "velvet" as the wool clip pays for the flock's keep. The mutton return is the main source of profit. Besides, the high value of farm land, which compels farmers to fence their acres for hogs and other stock, lightens the

added expense for keeping sheep. This year with wool at 10 and 15 cents a pound above normal prices and mutton higher than it has ever been, any farmer is assured handsome returns if he gives his flock reasonable care.

Dock Lambs When Young. Dock the lambs while they are young. as there will be less shock and less loss of blood. But not too short. Smear the wound with tar. Keep a close watch that the healing takes

Cold Affects Animals Most. Cold makes animals uncomfortable more quickly than heat.

place at once.

Rule for Resting Horses. Short stops and often, is the rule for resting borses.

Careful Tillage, Good Management and a Beneficent Soil.

Reading the reports of the managers of the chartered banks in Canada, one is struck by the wonderful showing that they have made during the past two or three years. They are careful in their statements, and while they attribute the success that they have met with, together with that which has followed other lines of business, they are careful to emphasize the fact that the condition of big business may not continue. On the other hand, they point out that the material and fundamental source of wealth is the farm While other lines of business may have their setbacks, and while care and scrupulous care, will have to be exeris but little risk to the farmer who on to produce what the world wants not

Speaking recently before a Canadian bank board at its annual meeting, the vice president, once a farmer himself,

"The farm is the chief source of wealth. We have now three transcontinental railways with branches running through thousands of miles of the very best undeveloped agricultural land in the world. In the natural course of things, these must attract immigration. The products of the farm are now commanding the highest prices ever known, and in my opinion even after the end of the war, high prices for foodstuffs must continue to prevail. With the mechanical appliances now available for farm work, the farmer needs no considerable supply of extra capital, but should be helped to the extent needed upon good security. The food supply of the world is short, the demand is likely to increase rather than decrease. Development of mines, extension of factories and the reconstruction of devastated Europe must all call for supplies for the workers. On the whole, the farmer has been helped rather than hurt by the war, and will continue to be, at

Many men of authority and intelligence support what the vice president has said, and their statements are borne out by the facts that readily present themselves. The different gruinproducing countries of Europe have been robbed of the man power that developed their agriculture, the farms have been devastated and laid waste. Full and complete reliance will have to be placed on the United States and Canada, and from what we see today, it will take the combined forces of these two countries to come anywhere near meeting the cry that will go out for food. The warnings and appeals sent out by the heads of these two countries are none too soon nor too urgent. Therefore, it becomes nee emary for those who can produce to exert themselves. Secure land, rent it. buy it. Get it somewhere, some way, and have it operated. The Canadian Government, sending out its appeal, is not selfish in this matter. Thousands of acres in the United States await the tiller's efforts, and none of it should be idle. Canada, too, offers wonderful advantages, with its free desirous of helping the nation, and improving their own condition at the same time. Many are taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity,-Advertisement.

No foolishness! Lift your core and calluses off with fingers-It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you_from his wholesale drug house .-- adv.

Its Possibilities. "Germany has ordered a census

all shoes in the country." "Is that a real move?"

"Of course. Why do you ask?" "Because it would be so easy for it to be a counter-er-feet enterprise."

Stick to your business with the glue

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once and get our offer. If

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Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.



Ridgway, Penn. - "I suffered from trouble with backache and pain in my side for ou seven months so I could not do any of my work. was treated by three different doctors and getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told n how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound be helped her. I decided to try it, and it restore health, so I now do all of my housework which not light as I have a little boy three years old. - Mrs. O. M. RHINES, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga. "I want to tell you how much I have been ! by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and handas all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I has severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would alway be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our di advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Con and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others they have been benefited",-Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, R. R. 3, Tennille.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medi cine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be open read and answered by a woman and held in strict confiden



healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panaces Th Mother's Friend. GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAY Bears the Signature of

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Exact Copy of Wrapper. The Most Unkindest Cut. Has to Have. "Has your friend high ambitious?"

"Sure. He's an aviator."-Baltimore American. Life after all is a big bundle of lit-

tle things. All love messages of the prudent man are of the wireless variety.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eve Remedy

A physician claims to have discovered an explosive so powerful that a five-grain tablet of it would wreck New York's tallest building. All right, dec tor! Just pass into that dark room up the corridor of time, third door at your left, and join the chap who discovered that mild green substitute for gasoline that could be manufactured for a cent a gallon, Providence (R. L) Evening Bulletin.

