

### ADVANTAGES OF BABY BEEF PRODUCTION



REGISTERED HEREFORD USED IN GRADING UP HERD.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because the average consumer prefers the size and quality of the cuts obtained from the carcass of a well-bred, highly finished yearling, the market price for what is known as baby beef is usually both a little higher and a little more stable than that for any other class of cattle. From the farmer's point of view the production of baby beef means that he can get more gain for the same quantity of feed than with mature cattle, that he can turn over the money invested in his live stock in a shorter time, that he can obtain for his young heifers approximately the same price as for his steers, which is not true when marketed in a short time, and that he can defer or hasten the date of marketing as market conditions dictate.

The size of the breeding herd in practice determined chiefly by the amount of pasture and the amount of roughage available. Great care must be taken that the pastures are not overstocked. Good bluegrass or clover should carry from 50 to 100 cows per 100 acres, but on other pastures, with the exception of wheat, oats, or other small grains, the capacity may run from 50 head to as low as five head per 100 acres. It is not profitable at prevailing prices to buy roughage, and as this should constitute the basal ration for the breeding cows, it is not usually advantageous for the farmer to attempt to keep more than can be fed on the home-grown roughage at his disposal. On the other hand, the herds should be large enough for the owner to market at one time a carload of baby heaves, or from 20 to 27 head. In certain instances there may be satisfactory lots in general, but the expense involved in this method of marketing materially reduces the profits from feeding.

### SOUR SKIM MILK FOR CALVES IN SUMMER

There is Great Need of Precaution in This Manner of Feeding—Feed at Once.

That calves do as well or better on sour skim milk in summer as they do on sweet milk is interesting news to many farmers who have hitherto been kept from raising calves by the expense of keeping the milk sweet in hot weather. This expense, experiments carried out by the department of agriculture indicate to be quite unnecessary. 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 die with great reluctance. Very few young calves have ever been known to refuse it altogether. On the other hand, of course, it is much easier to keep the milk sweet in winter.

But there is need of precaution in this matter of summer feeding of milk. Unless the milk is produced and kept under clean conditions, it may become contaminated with disease-producing bacteria. Farmers should therefore allow the milk to sour quickly and then feed it without delay.

### CRUDE OIL BETTER THAN MARKET DIPS

Will Kill Vermin and Also Soften Skins and Brighten Hair—How to Apply to Hogs.

Control of lice on hogs is an important factor in the development of the swine. Crude oil not only kills lice, but in addition destroys the nits, softens the skin, and brightens the hair. Many hog dips are on the market, which are widely used, but the use of crude oil gives more satisfactory results. In the opinion of Ray Gatewood, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, this oil may be applied by the use of patent hog rollers, but as a rule these are not satisfactory, for they are expensive and many do not apply the oil in a satisfactory manner.

## DAIRY FACTS

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 dairymen, 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.

### DAIRY COWS RELISH SILAGE

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

In an experiment conducted by the 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 silage alone for roughage during period 1 and 3 and mixed hay and silage during period 2, and 2 received hay and silage during periods 1 and 3 and silage during period 2.



High Producing Type.

The cows received hay they consumed practically the same amount of silage as when no hay was included in the ration. Both lots consumed an excess of protein and net energy above that necessary for maintenance and milk production when based on Eckles' standard. There were no apparent undesirable physical effects from the feeding of silage alone for roughage with the grain used. There was very little difference in the cost of milk and milk fat. No perceptible difference was observed in the health of the two lots.

### MILK FEVER IS BOTHEFSOME

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

Milk fever is a rather serious trouble with good cows, as it is said that none but well-bred, heavy-producing cows have it. It seems to be more prevalent among grass-fed cows. The danger of milk fever among 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 calf 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 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 silage or roots. It is profitable however, to feed cows a sufficient amount of grain during the dry period to have them in good physical condition 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 period.

### 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.

## FARM STOCK

BEST ATTENTION FOR GILTS

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 not very fattening in character.



Spring Pigs on Alfalfa.

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

Many people are deceived and buy 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 fat and in reality of no larger frame than a smaller-looking 350-pound individual.

Keep the sows, then, in a good, thrifty condition, not overfat, and let them have all the necessary range, if possible away from other stock, especially horses.

### GRAIN-FED BREEDING SWINE

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 purposes lengthened, breeders want hogs with strong, dense bones. Since cereal grains are low in mineral elements, they should be supplemented by feeds rich in these 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 skim-milk produce the most bone.

Because of the high protein and lime content, alfalfa and clover hay may be fed to advantage to mature breeding hogs, and in the spring green leguminous crops may be used. For feeding in connection with grains to breeding hogs in confinement, lime, corn-cob charcoal, bone flour and wood ashes are also recommended.

### SHEEP MAKE GOOD HELPERS

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

Sheep are good farm help. They will range a farm from early spring until fall feeding off weeds and 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 sheep'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 30 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 place at once.

### Cold Affects Animals Most.

Cold affects animals uncomfortably more quickly than heat. Rule for Resting Horses. Short stops and often, is the rule for resting horses.

## FARMS THE SOURCE OF WEALTH

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 exercised to keep an even balance, there is but little risk to the farmer who on his branch of industry and endeavor to produce what the world wants not only today, but for a long distance into the future, with a greater demand than ever in the past.

Speaking recently before a Canadian bank board at its annual meeting, the vice president, once a farmer himself, said: "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 least for a long time to come."

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 grain-producing 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 necessary 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 lands and its low-priced lands, to those desirous of helping the nation, and improving their own condition at the same time. Many are taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity.—Advertisement.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!  
No foolishness! Lift your corns 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.

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Broken or in any condition. We pay you \$5.00 a set according to value. No charge if you once get our cure. If necessary, we will return teeth.

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Kidney trouble is the root of many of our ailments. For good results use Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists, or send to Dr. Kilmor & Co., 101 N. Y. and enclose ten cents. When writing mention this paper.

# Too Sick To Work

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

### Convincing Proof of This Fact.

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

### Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

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

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

## Children Cry For Fitch's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA  
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substances. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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W. H. Fitch  
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When Your Eyes Need Care Try Marine Eye Remedy  
Some men who take life easy have to settle with the mosquitoes.