

DEMAND NOW IS FOR BETTER STANDARDS



PAIR OF PUREBRED SHORTHORN SHOW HEIFERS.

(By FRANK D. TOMSON.)
 If there exists in the mind of anyone any doubt as to the general inclination to produce better stock of all breeds, the prevailing activity of the trade will serve to clear away these doubts. There is unquestionably, at the present time, a keener and more substantial demand for registered breeding stock than has ever existed heretofore, and with this demand there has been a steady advance in values. The requirements have become more exacting, which has forced higher individual standards and finer discrimination in the matter of blood lines.

As an illustration of the present conception of values, Tomson Bros., a breeding firm, Carbonate and Dover, Kansas, disposed of 40 registered Shorthorn calves to W. C. Rosenberger of Tiffin, O., a breeder of high-class Shorthorns, for an average of \$800 per head. These calves ranged in age from eight to fifteen months, with the exception of five short yearling heifers, and with four exceptions were all bred in the Tomson herd. The entire lot had been selected as an offering for a public sale to be held later in the season, but the buyer, who has appreciated a constantly growing trade larger than he could supply, found in these calves just the type and the lines of breeding that he needed and made this attractive offer which was accepted.

Demand Is For Best Breeds.
 He stated that he would be able to dispose of them at private sale at a very considerable advance over this figure. He said there was a time that he found a ready sale for a cheaper class of registered cattle, but that he had noted from year to year an in-

clination on the part of his buyers to obtain and breed the best available, and his trade is now practically limited to this class.

Mr. Rosenberger's experience is the experience of a large number of breeders. Nor is this limited to the Shorthorn breed. The same tendency prevails among all breeds to a proportionate extent. Many farmers who have heretofore handled nothing but grade cattle and have used inferior bulls are now forced by market conditions to use a better class of bulls—registered sires—that the cattle they produce may command a satisfactory valuation when they go to the beef markets. The farmers who have been breeding grades of a high order, and there are many such, the result of continuous use of registered bulls, have come to recognize the advantage of producing full-blood or registered cattle, and are embarking now along this line. Then, as stated above, many who have produced full-blood cattle of fairly good type are now turning their attention to the production of cattle of still better type and more dependable blood lines.

It is a broad, general movement toward improved standards—the result of more exacting conditions at the market centers. There are so many forces of an educational nature at work now that we may reasonably look forward to a continuous progress along the line of live stock improvement. Then there is the cost of production which in itself would inevitably eliminate the inferior live stock standards. When land is high and help expensive and grains and forage maintain a price level heretofore unheard of, it is easily conceived that the animal of an indifferent standard can no longer be grown profitably.

LARGE PIG PROFITS MADE IN MINNESOTA

Letting Animals Gather Their Own Feed Found Economical and Satisfactory.

With the returns amounting to five cents a minute for the time spent, A. J. McGuire, of the University of Minnesota, found that raising two pigs every year was the most profitable work the men did on his farm last year. The pigs were raised, figures completed at the end of the year show, with one hour's time a day. At the prices for pigs now, the returns this year on this 355 hours' time was nearly \$3 an hour.

The reduction of work to a minimum is the method that the McGuire farm uses to increase the return on the labor. The pigs collect their own feed in the spring and summer from rape and alfalfa fields; and in the fall they gather the feed to prepare them for market by hogging down a field of 15 acres of corn. Eight acres of rape and alfalfa feed the pigs and the brood sows in the summer, furnishing in a fair season all the feed they will eat. In September the pigs are turned into a 15-acre field of corn, beside which is a four-acre rape field. The sows that are to be kept over during the winter are left to clean up the waste after the pigs are marketed.

Mr. McGuire finds that letting the pigs do their own work is just as satisfactory and economical and much more profitable. He even arranges the winter quarters so that a little attention as possible may be required by the sows. Straw sheds make good shelters for them and the corn crib and feed-boxes are placed as near the sheds as possible.

CARE FOR SUCKLING LAMBS IS OUTLINED

Success or Failure of Sheep Flock Depends Greatly on Attention to Youngsters.

Care given the suckling lambs may determine the success or failure of sheep on the farm, according to A. M. Paterson, instructor in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

New born lambs should nurse soon after birth, for when lambs get milk in their stomachs they usually give

PREPARE ALFALFA SEED BED

When Sown After Small Grain Crops Thorough Disking, Followed by Harrowing Is Enough.

When alfalfa is to be sown after winter wheat or other small grain crops, a thorough disking, followed by frequent harrowings, will often be all that may be required, provided the land is worked shortly after the grain is removed. When plowing in this case is necessary, the preparation of the

seed bed will often be facilitated by disking ahead of the plow and by following the plow at once with a pulverizer and harrow.

Legume Brings More Milk.
 There's more milk in the pails and less purchased feed on the farms which are planted with more legume seed.

Clover Runs Second.
 Alfalfa is best, but good old clover may run a close second.

BURN CHOLERA HOGS TO CONTROL DISEASE

Burying Carcasses Is Not Good Practice, as Dogs Are Liable to Dig Them Up.

(By L. C. KIGIN, Assistant Veterinarian, Purdue University.)
 Visiting a certain section of the state where hog cholera existed, I attempted to trace the origin of this outbreak. The farm where the disease first existed was visited. We noticed buzzards flying over the place and upon investigation, dead hogs were found half eaten at the foot of a cliff. Dogs had made a path to this place. Owing to the peculiar arrangements of this particular spot, it was inaccessible to other live stock.

Until people are more careful and burn their dead hogs at once, and neighbors tie up their dogs, especially at night, when hog cholera exists in a community, this disease can not be controlled.

Burning a hog is a difficult task unless a place is prepared for that purpose. A trench six feet long, two feet wide and 18 inches deep is dug, a piece of woven wire fence stretched across this trench and staked on each side. The hog is laid on this fence and the fire built in the trench beneath. A few incisions made in the side of the hog with a knife will permit the escape of grease as soon as the carcass gets hot.

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Horticultural Advice

APPLE POMACE FOR FEEDING

Has Value Almost Equal to Corn Silage—Dairy Farmers Will Do Well to Get Supply.

Apple pomace has a feeding value about equal to good corn silage. It contains a little less fiber, but a larger amount of extract matter and fat. If also has about the same digestibility.

Dairy farmers who live near cider mills would do well to secure and save all the apple pomace possible. The best way to keep it is to put it in a silo, but it will keep for one or two months in a pile out of doors. After the silo has been filled with corn and has settled, there is generally room to put in several tons of apple pomace.

Feeding tests in Massachusetts and Vermont have given quite satisfactory results. In the latter state the pomace was shoveled into the silo, leveled off and kept in good condition without further care. The quantity fed varied from 10 pounds per day at the start to 35 pounds daily after the cows became accustomed to it.

Possibly the best way to feed it is to give about 15 pounds daily with as much corn silage and what hay the cows will eat, which will usually be from 10 to 16 pounds. In addition, dairy cows in milk should have five to ten pounds of a suitable grain mixture.

POWER SPRAYERS ARE HANDY

Outfit Needed for Each Thirty Acres—Lightness Is Important on Rough Ground.

A large orchard should be provided with a power sprayer. If the orchard is considered worth giving good care, in a large orchard, generally speaking, it would be best if there were a power sprayer for each 30 acres at most, and many of the best orchardists who are spraying carefully, maintain that 20 or 25 acres is enough for one power sprayer.

In buying a power sprayer, several features should be considered. In rough land one of the most important would be lightness. The sprayer should be short and light so that it would be convenient in turning and running

PREPARE FOR HENS' COMFORT

All Immature Pullets Should Be Separated and Forced for Development or Fattening—Make General Cleaning Up.

The showing that the hens make during the severity of winter, is a good index of the person handling them. Spring is the natural laying season. Nature usually leads us for the hatching and rearing of chicks from March until October, but winter and late fall finds the hen entirely dependent upon her owner so far as the profit she will pay is concerned. The careful farmer or poultryman makes a profit from the flock during the cold weather and prepares the way from the time the eggs are selected in the spring until the snow begins to fly by selecting eggs from the tested winter layers, keeping as winter producers only well developed pullets and healthy, energetic young hens by preparing for their comfort in the fall before the rigors of winter set in.

Granted that one has these well-matured pullets or hens that are going enough to be profitable if held over for another year, the problem of winter eggs is not so difficult. No producer on the farm responds more readily to good care than the hen and the cow.

Begin Culling Now.
 In order to get into winter quarters with the best possible prospect, culling should begin now. All immature pullets should be placed in themselves and forced for development or fattening for market and all extremely old hens had best be prepared for the pot. Cockerels intended for next season's breeders should be separated from the others and a general clean up made of all surplus stock. It is possible that it will be more profitable to hold some or all of the surplus for a better market but they should at least be separated from the winter flock and later placed in permanent quarters early.

It is remarkable how well a little flock of 50 or 100 hens and pullets will pay if well attended. The housing need not be elaborate or expensive. The feed is all at hand on the average grain farm and no one need worry about protein or ash or balanced rations. Give the hen something to balance and she will do the work for herself.

Make Needed Repairs.
 If your house is in need of repair, begin now in your spare time to repair it. Patch the roof if it leaks. There are usually enough odds and ends around the farm to fix it. If it has wide cracks between the boards of the wall, set fender around three sides of it, leave a part of the south or east side open and make a frame covered with chamois cloth or some other light material for extremely cold and stormy days. Fill in a dirt floor four or five inches higher than the surrounding yard. Clean out the old nest boxes and spray the wall and perches. You will have made a nice start toward winter eggs when these things are accomplished.



Gasoline Power Outfit With Tower for Spraying Tops of Trees

over the rough land. The same would be just as true of muddy land. Generally speaking, it is very important that a sprayer be light.

Then the engine should be one that will run all day at a pressure as high as 200 pounds. Of course, a pressure lower than this will do the work, but if an engine will get hot and stop at a pressure of 200 pounds when it is new, when it gets old it may get hot and stop at a much lower pressure. In fact, 200 pounds is a good pressure to run at.

PROBLEM OF FRUIT GROWING

Possibilities of Country Are Great and Yet Slightly Tested—Plant Some Trees.

The fruit-growing possibilities of this country are so great and as yet so slightly tested that it is a big question that should be taken up as seriously as the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic showed, when the call from the government came, what it could do in the line of vegetables and wheat. Do not neglect to plant fruit, make as serious a study of it as you have of this year's planting and the results will be a delightful surprise.

FIX MULCH FOR STRAWBERRY

Covering of Straw Stable Manure Enriches Soil and Protects Plants During Winter.

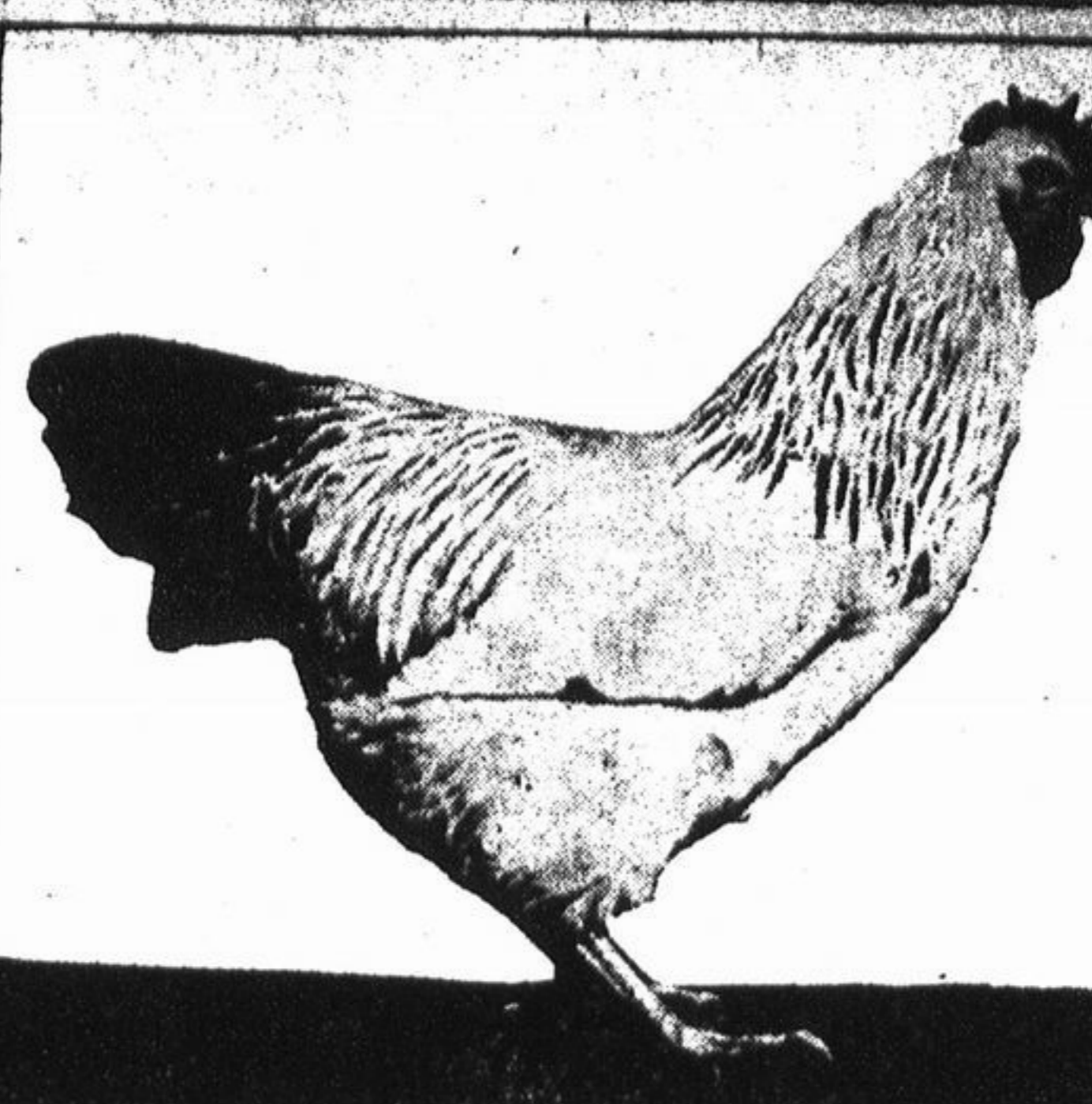
It is the habit of many strawberry growers to cover the plants in winter with straw stable manure, which answers the double purpose of enriching the soil and protecting the plants from heaving, which danger of heaving occurs most seriously in the spring months. For home supply plenty of strawberries can be grown on ordinary soil without the application of any fertilizers.

DETERMINE PROFIT ON DUCKS

An Experiment Found That Fowls Twelve Weeks Old Required 3.18 Pounds of Feed.

In an experiment to determine the profit on ducks hatched in incubators, reared in brooders, and sold on the local market at from ten to twelve weeks old, 3.18 pounds of feed per pound of gain were required, the average weight at the end of ten weeks being four pounds, 11.3 ounces and a duck.

RATIONS GIVEN TO HASTEN NEW FEATHERS



PRIZE WINNING COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK.

Hens must finish molting before cold weather starts or they will not lay in the winter months. Because of this fact a special combination of feed should be given to hasten the growth of the new feathers, according to Ross M. Sherwood of the department of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Use Lined Oil Meal.
 "Sour milk and beef scraps are useful at all seasons," says Mr. Sherwood, "but lined oil meal is especially good at this time. There are certain food materials in oil meal which are needed in feather building and which are not found in the other feeds mentioned. Practical feeders of a point out that oil meal loosens the old feathers. This may be the result of the rapid growth of new feathers caused by food materials contained in the oil meal."

Ration for Molting Season.
 The following ration is recommended for the molting season: 60 pounds of corn chop, 60 pounds of wheat bran, 20 pounds of meat scraps, and 15 pounds of old process oil meal. This is fed in combination with a scratching feed made up of two or more of the cheapest grains locally.

After the fowls have completed the molt and are well feathered, this mash may be given: 60 pounds of corn chop, 60 pounds of wheat bran, 30 pounds of wheat shorts, and 20 pounds of meat scraps.

FOWLS IN WINTER

Make Profit From Flock During Extremely Cold Weather.

PREPARE FOR HENS' COMFORT

All Immature Pullets Should Be Separated and Forced for Development or Fattening—Make General Cleaning Up.

We may pretty well determine the character of the animal that visited our hen house by the condition of the fowls as found.

A mink will slaughter a dozen or more birds in a night, biting them in the neck and sucking the blood. Both the mink and the opossum leave the carcasses in the coop or house where they found them.

Rats drag their prey into the holes or runways. Rats, however, very seldom attack a half-grown chicken or a fowl. Their appetite is more for the youngsters, so the front of each coop should be closed with a wire-covered frame, which keeps out the rats and permits ventilation.

Cats and foxes carry their victims away with them; the cat, like the rat, cares only for the baby chicks, seldom doing damage to birds that weigh more than a pound.

The skunk seems to select poultry for his diet only as a last resort. He prefers refuse meat or scrap. If any of the litter is found he will fill up with it and then retire to his den. The next night he will return, and in case the refuse meat or scrap is insufficient to satisfy his appetite, he will top off on poultry.

The weasel crawls on the roost, seizes his victim, taps a vein and sucks the blood. The weasel is a regular contortionist, and is able to so contract his body that he can wedge through the smallest opening.

EGGS PURCHASED BY WEIGHT

Custom Is Growing and Seems to Be Only Fair Way—Light Brahmas Lay Largest Eggs.

The consumer of eggs knows that there is considerable difference in size of eggs. As a general rule a dozen eggs may mean very little as to the amount of food contained.

The custom of buying eggs by weight rather than by the dozen is growing. Really this is the only fair way to sell or buy.

There is considerable variation in the size and weight of eggs. This variation is more among individuals than among breeds, yet there is a relative standard for the breeds. Light Brahmas lay the largest eggs, the relative average being 28 ounces per dozen. Eggs of Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rock hens weigh a little over 26 ounces per dozen. The weight of eggs laid by Single Comb Brown Leghorns, late-hatched Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Cochins ranges from 21.7 to 24.7 ounces per dozen. The eggs of Peking ducks are heavier than those laid by hens, the weight of duck eggs being 35.6 ounces per dozen.

PLOW UP SOIL IN HEN YARDS

It Is Good Management to Plant Crop of Rye Before Pullets Are Put Into Quarters.

When hens are confined in yards the soil will become unclean and it is good management to plow it up and plant rye before using it for the pullets brought in from the colony houses. Some poultrymen have used air-slaked lime to top dress soil before plowing. Others use two yards for flocks which are confined. While the birds are harvesting the green crop in one yard the other is developing a thick growth of some other kind of green food. All things of that kind require work and time but they are part of the price that must be paid for success with poultry.

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MARKET, LAYING AND TABLE DUCKS

For market, Peking ducks are grown; for laying, Runner ducks are one of the best, and for table, table ducks are raised. Only one variety, the Peking, is raised for market.

DAIRY DAIRY

LOSS OF FAT IN SKIM MILK

Farmer Using Separator Should Pay Close Attention to Matter—Chief Cause Is Speed.

Every farmer who uses a separator to skim his milk should give close attention to see that he does not lose fat in the skim milk. A small percentage of fat going into the skim milk continuously means a great loss for the year. If a cow gives 5,000 pounds of milk and four tenths of one per cent is lost, it would mean for the year a loss of about \$8 per cow.

There may be many causes to produce such a loss. Probably the chief cause is the speed of the bowl. If a separator is turned too slowly the milk does not skim clean and fat goes over into the skim milk. Another cause might be the temperature of the milk. For close skimming milk should be 85 degrees or above. Still another cause is an unbalanced bowl. See that the separator gets plenty of oil when running and do not neglect it when it gets out of order.

MAKING IDEAL DAIRY RATION

Silo Solves Succulence Problem Best—Roughs Should Be More Generally Fed to Cows.

It is very necessary that succulence be supplied if we hope to come anywhere near an ideal dairy ration. The silo solves this problem best. From all points of view silage is to be preferred. The second choice would be roughs. These will be very satisfactory, either when fed alone or supplementary to the silage, and should be more generally fed than at present on all dairy farms. Lacking either of these, it will be important to secure similar effects through the grain ration with the aid of alfalfa or clover if available. In this connection oil meal is of great value because of its well-known laxative properties coupled with its high protein content.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Care and Feed of Calves Is of Great Importance—Select Best Marked Females.

Select the best marked female calves from the tested and most productive cows. Let the calf remain with the cow for eight to ten days of until the cow's milk is fit for human food. Feed sweet skim milk heated to blood heat; about one to two quarts may be given morning and evening. Have a clean tin feed bucket; disease and no end of germs may be found in dirty buckets. Feed every day and set out in the sun and air.

Feed sweet milk; it should always be fed warm; cold and sour milk will produce scours and diarrhea. After the milk is fed, clean the udder with a weak solution of soda.

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28-room house, built on concrete foundation, with full bath, hot water, and fruit trees, etc. Price \$4,200.

30-room house, built on concrete foundation, with full bath, hot water, and fruit trees, etc. Price \$4,500.

32-room house, built on concrete foundation, with full bath, hot water, and fruit trees, etc. Price \$4,800.

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38-room house, built on concrete foundation, with full bath, hot water, and fruit trees, etc. Price \$5,700.

40-room house, built on concrete foundation, with full bath, hot water, and fruit trees, etc. Price \$6,000.

Good Foundation Stock.

The second week a little oatmeal and a small quantity of flaxseed oil meal after it is boiled may be added to the milk.

Use a little bunch of bright, sweet clover hay in the pen every day for the calf to nibble. After the milk has been fed put a little meal in the calf's mouth. A little hay may also be given. By this method the calf will soon learn to eat meal and hay.

Whole oats and wheat bran may be fed in small quantities after the sixth week. All stock, young and old, thrive and keep in health when well fed and kindly treated.

CHECK GROWTH OF BACTERIA

Milk Fresh From Cow Should Be Chilled at Once to About Fifty Degrees Fahrenheit.

Cooling milk immediately after milking checks the growth of bacteria and thus prevents the milk from spoiling. Hence milk fresh from the cow should be chilled at once to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit and kept at that temperature until delivered.

SILAGE NECESSARY FOR COW

Thirty Pounds Per Day Is About Right—It Won't Hurt to Give Her a Little More.

About 30 pounds of silage per day is required by the dairy cow, while a beef animal will consume one-third more, or possibly a still greater amount. It will not hurt a cow to feed her all that she will consume if the silage is good and is fed regularly.

Young Calves Separated.

Keep the young calves separate at feeding time. If you have not a set of calf stanchions map a short chain into each calf's collar and fasten it to the wall.

Record Essential.
 A milk scale and record sheet are the first essentials for keeping milk production records.

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