A Page for the Farmer and His Family

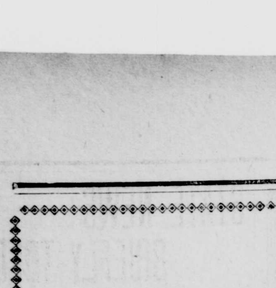
Live Stock Facts

SELECT BROOD SOWS IN FALL

Animals Should Be Fed in Manner Different From Way They Are Prepared for Market.

Early fall is the time of year when hog growers should select from the spring crop of pigs the sows to be used as next year's dams. From now on until the breeding season these sows should be fed in a manner different from the way they were to be fattened for market purposes. Good forage crops are practically a necessity. A self-feeder containing a good quality of thrashed oats makes good feed for these sows. In addition, they may be fed a small amount of corn and some shorts or middlings, and fish meal or tankage.

Careful attention should be given to the selection of sows for breeding purposes. First, they should be selected from a good-sized litter and from a litter whose dam has good suckling qualities. The brood sow should be



Profitable Type of Sow and Litter.

of a good rangy type, with a good, strong arched back, deep sides, rather thin neck, and not too broad in the face. By all means she should be a "good-footed" animal with good, strong legs and pasterns and rather upstanding from the ground.

The sow that takes plenty of exercise freely is the one that is most likely to make a desirable brood sow. Do not select a sow from a litter whose dam is cross and irritable. The sow should be gentle and easily handled.

Attention should also be paid to the eyes. A blind sow is likely to step on and injure her pigs. Careful attention to these details at this time will have a tendency to add to the number of pigs that may be brought to maturity.

CHILDREN TO STUDY STOCK

Wyoming Teacher Asks for Pictures of Different Breeds and Types of Animals.

Times have changed. The sequel of the incident, Mary had a little lamb, which was turned out of school, etc., is the desire of a Wyoming schoolteacher to display in the schoolhouse framed pictures of well-bred animals. In a request to the United States department of agriculture a teacher in Fremont county, Wyo., has asked for —and will receive at the cost of the prints—approved photographs of the different breeds and types of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry.

The display of such pictures on schoolroom walls will do much, it is believed, to encourage the keeping and breeding of well-bred stock in the locality.

DISPOSE OF ALL POOR EWES

Animals With Bad Udders or Broken Mouths Should Be Discarded Before Breeding Season.

Ewes that have bad udders or broken mouths, or ewes that have previously failed to breed, will make no money and have no place in the breeding flock. It is a sign of poor management where they are not marked that they may be identified and thrown out before the breeding season. Sometimes the end of a teat is clipped off in shearing, the shearer neglects to mention it, and unless a close inspection is made before breeding the owner knows nothing about it until lambing time. Such details do not escape the successful shepherd.

FEED THIN HOGS ON PASTURE

Several Combinations of Grain and Skim Milk Enumerated That Are of Much Benefit.

For thin hogs on pasture, try these rations: Equal parts of wheat middlings and corn; equal parts of ground rye and skim milk; equal parts of corn and ground oats; equal parts of corn and skim milk; equal parts of rye and ground oats; ten parts of corn or ground rye and one part of tankage.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK

Choose a breed and stick to it.

Breed with the correct type in mind.

Study pedigrees for inherited characteristics, relative merit and value.

Keep your herd or flock free from disease.

Develop the young animals and maintain the breeding animals through wise feeding and management.

SMALL STREAMS FURNISH POWER

Electricity Can Be Generated for Farm and Home Use at Very Little Expense.

CHEAP SUPPLY OF CURRENT

Great Shortage of Labor Makes It Desirable for Farmer to Take Advantage of Every Opportunity to Cut Expenses.

Many farmers unknowingly have on their farms a source of power that could be put to work at very little expense and could be made to fill many farm and domestic needs. This is the stream, large or small, that now runs away in wasted energy. Particularly at this time, when there is a great shortage of labor on the farms, it is desirable that the farmers take advantage of every possible means of utilizing power. Electricity, too, for farm and domestic uses benefits the farmer's wife as much as it does the farmer himself, for it relieves her of much of the drudgery of housework and adds greatly to the comfort of farm life.

The farmer's needs go hand in hand with those of the wife, so, in considering the size of the power plant to be installed, he should include her requirements as well as his own. The desirability of a dependable, convenient and cheap supply of electric current for use for light and power purposes on country places is so manifest that one is justified usually in going to some lengths to secure it. It is advisable to put in a plant somewhat larger than the needs of the moment require. An additional horsepower or two will not greatly change the first cost, while use will always be found for any original excess.

Supplies Over Ten Horsepower.

A stream 10 feet wide with an average depth of 2 feet and flowing at the rate of 2 feet a second under a head of 5 feet is capable of supplying over 10 horsepower, according to estimates made by engineers of the division of rural engineering, bureau of public roads, of the United States department of agriculture, that have been investigating the utilization of farm streams as sources of energy for generating electricity. Ten horsepower is equivalent to about 7½ kilowatts, which is sufficient electricity for all lighting on the average farmstead and for operating motors for many of the usual needs for power, such as the washing machine, milking machine, separator, churn, feed grinder, fanning mill, etc. If the head could be made 10 feet instead of 5, the horse-



Combined With Another of Equal Size, This Stream Furnished Power for Lighting and Performing Many Farm and Household Tasks.

power could be doubled. Or if the stream were twice as wide or twice as deep with but a 5-foot head the result would be the same.

The minimum conditions under which an installation should be considered are, roughly, a flow of 100 gallons per minute and a head of 10 feet, or the equivalent. Under these conditions the amount of electricity generated continuously is small, but by permitting the plant to run continuously and storing the current generated in storage batteries, a supply may be always at hand for the lighting and small power requirements of the farm.

Small and Large Plants.

A plant capable of furnishing current for as many as 50 to 100 lights for the house, barn, outbuildings, yard and drives; providing ample current for washing, ironing, vacuum cleaning, electric fans, toasters, percolators, hot plates, sewing machine, etc., for all cooking, heating of water and the house in the coldest weather, as well as for operating motors for all the various farming operations even during threshing time, necessarily must be considered the exception. On the other hand, the smallest plant which is worthy of consideration is one having a capacity of but eight to ten lights.

Between these two extremes, there exist today on our farms the means of developing thousands of plants large enough to supply between five and ten horsepower during all seasons of the year. It will be found that these plants will fill the needs of the average farm and provide an excess for emergencies. The cost may be considered well within the reach of thousands of owners today.

Where conditions offer the opportunity for development, the first step is to determine the quantity of water which is available. This may be done preferably by either the weir or cross-section velocity methods. Unless the stream is of such width as to entail too large an outlay for the construction of a weir dam, the former method should be used as more accurate results are obtained with it. Neither method requires any special technical skill if one will follow directions carefully. Both methods are described fully in Yearbook Separate 770, "Electric Lights and Power From Small Streams," copies of which are available for free distribution from the division of publications, United States department of agriculture.

Information on Fresh Eggs.

1. Keep the nests clean. One nest for four hens.
2. Gather eggs twice daily.
3. Keep eggs in cool, dry cellar.
4. Market at least twice a week.
5. Swat the rooster.

FIRST ATTEMPT MADE AT POULTRY RAISING

Safest Plan to Start in Small Way With Small Flock.

Errors Will Be Made and Many Difficult Problems Encountered Before Success Is Attained—Fall Good Time to Start.

The safest way for those who are about to make their first attempt at poultry raising is to start in a small way with a few fowls, and learn the business thoroughly before making large investments, advise poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Mistakes will be made and many difficult problems will be presented for solution before success in any large measure will be attained. As soon as it is found to be a paying investment, more capital may be put into the plant.

Another good plan for the beginner who wishes to learn the art of poultry keeping is to secure a position with some successful poultryman. One or two years of work on a large, practical plant will be found a great help, as the methods of caring for the birds and of marketing the products can thus be learned better than in almost any other way.

The question is often asked, What is the best time of the year for one to begin? When to begin is not very important. Fall is a good time, for then stock can be purchased for less money than at any other season. It is also advisable to move the fowls to their new quarters before they begin to lay.

If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping, it will be all right to purchase eggs, otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

TEN BREEDS—ALL PUREBRED

No Scrub Sires Used on Large Virginia Stock Farm—Chickens and Turkeys Included.

"We use no scrub sires." With this comment and a full statement of breeding stock kept, the superintendent of a large Virginia farm enrolled cattle, horses, swine, sheep, chickens and turkeys in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement. Ten breeds of live stock are represented.

The stock includes a dairy herd of 58 Holstein cattle, a beef herd of 302 Herefords, 31 Percheron horses, 6 Standard-bred horses, 1 jack, 78 Duroc swine, 204 Shropshire and Romney sheep, and nearly 200 chickens and turkeys. Of the female animals a large majority are grades, but all are being bred to purebred sires, as required by the conditions of the better-sires campaign.

MOST PROFITABLE BUSINESS

To Secure Good Returns From Poultry Flock Keep Good Stock and Give Good Care.

The farm poultry flock should be one of the most profitable branches of the farm business. To bring this condition about it is necessary to keep good stock and to have the flock of a suitable size, properly housed, fed and cared for. This is not a complicated matter and the farmer should not think that it requires such specialized knowledge and skill as to discourage him at the start, make him throw up his hands with the cry, "What's the use?" and let the hens shift for themselves.

INCREASE ALFALFA ACREAGE

Advantages of Fall Seeding Are Such That No Farmer Should Fail to Consider Matter.

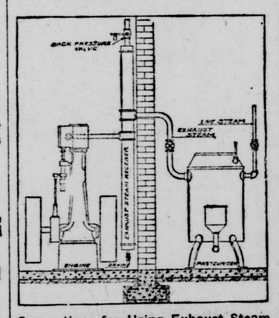
Every farmer who contemplates an increase in his alfalfa acreage—and there should be a large number—can well afford to consider the possibility of getting some of it started next fall. Much, of course, depends on the soil, the location in the state, and the season, but the advantages of fall seeding are such that no one should fail to consider it carefully wherever there is a fair chance of success.

DAIRY FACTS

WASTE STEAM MADE USEFUL

Utilization Is Economical on Account of High Prices of Coal and Electric Power.

The practical value of using exhaust steam in various creamery operations is being demonstrated by the dairy division, United States department of agriculture. Last year 45 creameries installed exhaust-steam water heaters and hot-water boiler-feed pumps, assistance being given and, in some cases, plans furnished by government specialists. Equipment for us-



Connections for Using Exhaust Steam in Continuous Pasteurizer.

ing exhaust steam to pasteurize cream was installed by six creameries and a number of others introduced similar economies.

The result of such efforts, it is pointed out, makes possible more economical operation. The high prices of coal and electric power have given added importance to the utilization of steam formerly wasted.

FLIES TORMENT DAIRY COWS

Mixture Recommended by Minnesota Expert to Keep Pests Away During Summer Season.

By preventing flies from tormenting the cows much greater flow of milk is secured during the summer months and the remainder of the lactation period. The following home-made mixture has given good results at the college dairy farm. It is better than several other mixtures tried and quite as efficient as the prepared sprays costing a dollar per gallon. It is made as follows:

1½ quarts of any standard coal tar dip.
1½ quarts fish oil.
1 pint of oil of tar.
1 quart of coal oil.
½ pint of oil of Eucalyptus.

Mix in ten gallons of lukewarm soft water in which a bar of laundry soap has been dissolved.

Spray twice a day, in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when cows are brought in for silage or green feed. When a half barrel cart with spray nozzle attachment is used two men can spray a herd of forty cows in ten minutes. This mixture is not perfect and does not keep all the flies away and, furthermore, it leaves the coat rather harsh and causes dust to adhere; however, it is very beneficial and practical and results in more milk and greater comfort.—H. H. Kildee, University Farm, St. Paul.

CALF-FEEDING RULES

1. Do not overfeed.
2. Give feed in a clean, wholesome condition.
3. Have the utensils scrupulously clean.
4. Feed regularly and in small quantities.
5. Always feed at a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Use a thermometer—do not use your finger.
6. Give the calf water to drink.
7. Be regular in everything.
8. Give the calves exercise in the open air during good weather, but do not expose them during cold, rainy weather.
9. Provide clean, well-lighted pens with plenty of bedding.
10. Gruel feeding may be continued after the fourth month if desirable or it may be discontinued at three months of age, and the calf be put on a hay and grain ration.

KILL STABLE FLIES QUICKLY

Ten Per Cent Solution of Formalin in Milk Sprinkled in Gutters Is Recommended.

A quick and sure method of killing stable flies is to make a 10% solution of formalin in milk and sprinkle it on the cement floors and gutters. The flies are attracted to it and are killed in 30 minutes. Then the floors are washed and the stable is clean for the day. This operation is repeated each morning as long as necessary. At the beginning of the campaign it will take several mornings to clear out the flies, but after that it will be necessary to do it only as often as they become bothersome. Their breeding place in the manure pile outside the stable should be done away with and the manure drawn out daily to the fields or placed in a fly-tight pit.

COLONIAL DESIGN IS ATTRACTIVE

Eight-Room House Built of Wood and Stucco.

HAS AN ATTRACTIVE PORCH

This Home Will Accommodate a Good Sized Family and Can Be Built at a Minimum Cost—Modern Features.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

While it is approaching the fall months there still is plenty of time to build that new home so that it will be ready for occupancy before the winter sets in. However, if the house is to be furnished, no time should be lost in selecting the plans and letting the contract.

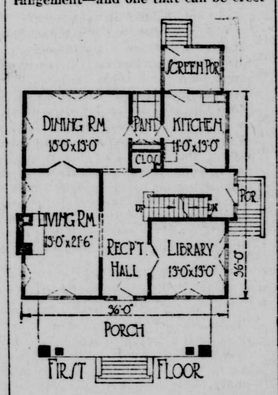
Costs of building have been reduced materially since last spring. The prices of lumber have come down and contractors will soon have about finished the contracts they undertook early in the year. Consequently now is a very good time to go ahead with the home building plans.

The most important phase of home building is selecting the plans. The design should be decided upon with care, as it is expensive and unsatisfactory to make changes after the building operations actually are begun. The right sort of a house will contain just enough rooms to accommodate the members of the family; it should not



cost more than it is certain the home builder will be able to pay, and it should be arranged so that the work of caring for it can be done in the most satisfactory way. Care also should be exercised in selecting the type of exterior, eliminating as much as possible any out-of-the ordinary effects.

Shown in the accompanying illustrations is a design for an eight-room house that is modern in every way—exterior appearance and interior arrangement—and one that can be erect-

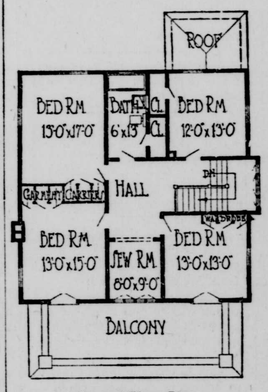


ed at a minimum cost. This house is of frame construction, set on a concrete foundation, the exterior being of board siding with stucco above the second floor.

With the exception of the ornamented roof, this is a colonial design. The balance of the colonial is maintained throughout the exterior and the interior, and the porch, with its square piers and railed balcony above, adds another touch that is along the lines of the early American homes. The roof is covered with tile of concrete, and a good effect is secured by running the rafters to the eaves without boxing them, as is done ordinarily.

How the eight rooms are arranged is seen from the floor plans which also are shown. The plan of the first floor demonstrates how the colonial idea is carried out in the interior. The entrance is at the center of the house, the reception hall running more than halfway back, and then turning, forming an "L." Out of the hall runs the stairs to the second floor.

To the left of the reception hall is the living room, and to the right the library. The dining room is at the rear of the living room, and the kitch-



Second-Floor Plan.

en adjoins it through a good-sized pantry.

The living room is large—13 by 21 feet 6 inches. In the center of the side wall is a large, open fireplace, while on either side and at the front are double inswinging casement windows, making the room light and airy. The dining room also is of good size—18 by 13 feet. This room also is fitted with casement windows, a group of four at the rear and two at the side making it a bright and cheery place. The library to the right of the reception hall is 13 feet square, and could very nicely be made into a guest bedroom, if required. The kitchen is 11 by 13 feet, and opens into a rear porch of good size.

The stairs lead to a large central hall on the second floor, out of which open the four bedrooms, bath room and sewing room. The latter is a room of good size for its type, being 8 by 9 feet, and can be made to serve the purpose of a children's playroom. Each of the bedrooms is on a corner, and is as large as the living rooms, or "parlors," in the old-fashioned houses. Their location gives them plenty of ventilation. One of the reasons these rooms are of the size they are is that the architect has specified space-saving closets. These closets accommodate in small space as many garments as the larger, dark closets found in many homes; are equipped with hangers which keep the clothes in the best of condition and permit the owner to withdraw the hangers from the closets when a garment is needed.

Under the house is a full basement finished with a concrete floor. Here are provided separate rooms for the heating plant, the fuel, the laundry, and a storage room for fruits, vegetables and canned goods. The laundry is located so that the clothes have to be carried the least distance, and is arranged so that it will accommodate the modern labor-saving washing machine, mangle and dryer, that are needed by the family of good size in these days of high laundry labor costs.

Taken all together this is an excellent home for a good sized family. At the same time it is not expensive, its dimensions being only 36 by 36 feet. All of the walls, both foundation and in the superstructure, are straight, which are the most economical in both labor and materials to construct.

By consulting your local architect, contractor and building material dealer the cost of this house can be ascertained.

CLEVER, BUT DIDN'T "GET BY"

Old Lady's Carefully Gathered Evidence Proved to Have One Flaw That Was Fatal.

In Ireland the fox hunter is supposed to pay for all chickens killed by foxes, lest the farmers take the law into their own hands and destroy the foxes, to the detriment of the hunt. This custom, says Miss Dorothea Conyers in her "Sporting Reminiscences," gives rise to many false claims like that of old Mrs. Keane, who could produce the feathers by way of evidence but had no bodies to show.

A fortnight later Mrs. Keane lost another complete flock of hens and chickens. "Roonayted," she was. The bodies? No, but here were the feathers off them, and more at home, thrown round the border of the hunt's path. The investigator took them up this time. "Sleeping well, Mary?" he asked gently. He smelled the feathers hard.

Mrs. Keane wished to know whether his honor the captain was "funning." It was hard to sleep, and she troubled.

"Put them back in your bed, Mary Keane," he said genially, "and your good night's rest will make up for the foxes. Get fresh ones next time for me."

A sniff had revealed that the feathers were musty and too clearly reft from the lady's feather bed.

For Short-Story Writers.

Owing to the shortage of paper editors of magazines are advised to make their short stories shorter. They will be the easier read and the better understood. Examples follow:

Algy took a spin in his car. She married him.

His name was Wrath. He proposed. She gave him a soft answer.

She realized his value when dead. He was heavily insured.

A man gave his wife plenty of rope. She skipped with it.

A Scotsman, traveling, lost all his baggage. The cork came out.

A farmer ceased grumbling. Please omit flowers.—New York Evening Post.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Womens' complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

He Was Rich.

Deception is a bad policy during the courting days, since it is so often followed by the storm of disclosure.

This was happening in the Smith household.

"You always seemed to have plenty of money before we were married," jibed Mrs. Smith.

"Alas, darling, it was only seeming; really, I had very little," replied her husband sadly.

"And what's more, you told me you expected to be rich!"

"And I am rich," murmured the man lovingly. "I've got you!"

Do you want to get rid of worms or Tapeworm? Use "Dead Shot"—Dr. Peery's Vermifuge. One dose cleans them out.—Adv.

Is Knowledge Power Here?

A high school girl wrote to her uncle a description of one of her new teachers. Among other things she said: "Her age lurks in the vicinity of fifty."

Back came his answer: "In thirty years from now my dear you will discover that age doesn't lurk in the vicinity of fifty. It doesn't lurk; it travels in high-powered autos and airplanes. Being forty-seven myself, I know. This is an example of knowledge being power—even in phrasing correctly."

Sure Relief



6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Harvest 20 to 45 Bushel to Acre Wheat in Western Canada

Think what that means to you in good hard dollars with the great demand for wheat at high prices. Many farmers in Western Canada have paid for their land from a single crop. The same success may still be yours, for you can buy on easy terms,

Farm Land at $15 to $30 an Acre

located near thriving towns, good markets, railways—land of a kind which grows 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Good grazing lands at low prices convenient to your grain farm enable you to reap the profits from stock raising and dairying.

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For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

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