A Page for the Farmer and His Family

Live Stock Facts

FINISH OFF FEEDERS EARLY

No Class of Cattle Yet Produced More Suitable for Market Demands Than Baby Beef.

Feeders show an increasing tendency toward finishing off their beef cattle at younger ages. In general this tendency is created by two causes: First, consumers are demanding small, high-quality cuts of meat; second, the cost of producing beef, due to advance in land values, feeds, labor and taxes, has increased to such an extent that feeders and breeders can seldom hold their cattle to advanced ages at a profit. General conditions in the past few years have indicated that no class of beef yet produced more nearly fulfills the requirements of both producer and consumer than baby beef, and the feeding of baby beeves has been increasing in popularity.

In the early days of the cattle industry steers were kept on the range



Breeders Show Tendency to Finish Off Their Cattle at Younger Ages.

until from three to five years of age. The use of better bulls with consequent improvement in quality and early maturity of cattle, together with heavier grain feeding, has made it possible to put just as much flesh on the animals by the time they are from 10 to 20 months of age. With improvements in breeding and in feed-lot methods heavier cattle with more quality may in time be put on the market at even a younger age. The precise age at which steers should be marketed depends upon several conditions which must be determined by the individual feeder.

CUT OFF PIGS' SHARP TUSKS

Quite Often These Teeth Lacerate Sow's Teats and She Won't Let Youngsters Suck.

Pigs are born with four sharp hard tusks, two above and two below. Take a pair of nippers—you can find them at almost any hardware store—and cut the four sharp tusks off, not too near the gums. Quite often these tusks cut the sow's teats, make them sore and she will not let the pigs suck. Then, also, the pigs cut themselves with these tusks, and sometimes stick them through their tongue and cannot suck, and starve. They often cause sore mouth. Be sure to cut them off. They are soft and easily removed. A pair of sharp scissors will do. Do not try to pull them out, but cut them off.

If you see a pig that is getting too fat, you will know it is robbing its mates. To prevent this, take a sharp knife and cut its rooter in two or three places, deep enough to make it sore, and it will stop it.

CARING FOR WEANING LAMBS

If to Be Kept for Breeding Purposes They Should Be Put in Good, Fresh Pasture.

If lambs are sold from three to five months of age they may run with their dams until that time. The lambs to be kept for breeding purposes should be weaned at the same time and put on fresh pastures where there is no danger of stomach worms. When the weaning is done at this time the ewes can be put in better condition for the fall breeding. Ram lambs left in the flock worry the ewes and may get some of them in lamb. When lambs are to be kept on the farm the best method of weaning is to leave them on the old pasture for three or four days and remove the ewes to a scanty pasture to check their milk flow. As soon as the lambs cease fretting for their dams they may be moved to fresh pastures where the ewes have not been. Ewes with large udders should be partially milked once every three days until they go dry.

ADVICE FOR GOOD BREEDERS

Interest in Nation-Wide Effort to Improve Domestic Animals Is Quite Noticeable.

Bulletins on breeding, feeding and farm management are requested to a noticeable extent by persons enrolling in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement. The interest in the nation-wide effort to improve the quality of domestic animals and the evident desire of live-stock owners to obtain dependable information has caused experts of the United States department of agriculture to conclude that good breeders are good readers, and vice

EFFICIENCY OF FARMER VARIES

Some Are Able to Detect and Eliminate the Low-Paying or Losing Enterprises.

OTHERS SHOULD MAKE MORE

Information Obtained in Keeping Records Is Valuable in Assisting Farmer to Secure a Balanced Business for Next Year.

Farmers, just like other business men, vary widely in the degree of efficiency displayed in running their business. Some are able to analyze the farm business and thus to detect and eliminate the low-paying or losing enterprises. Others, lacking the knowledge of how to make a systematic analysis of the business as a whole, know that their profits are not what they ought to be, without knowing how to go about it to increase them. They may be able to find and correct the obvious errors in the small-sized farm business, but in handling a business of considerable size they often fail to spot the enterprises that are losing money for them. Such men may or may not make money, but at best they fall short of making as much as they might. A farmer may be making a large net profit on his potatoes and losing it all by keeping low-producing cows. Similarly a man may be making money on his cows and losing part of the profit on another enterprise. Hence the paramount importance of records to the farmer.

Farm Returns Studied.

Careful studies made upon a large number of farms enable the office of farm management of the United States department of agriculture to make some interesting statements in this regard. For instance, they find that only 10 per cent—usually less—of the farms studied are managed so as to secure better-than-average returns from all four factors—size of business, yield of crops, live stock, and labor—while from 20 to 30 per cent of the farms considered have only one factor better than the average. It must be understood that no one of these factors will determine success.

The figures given which relate to the labor income will prove most interesting to farm employers. The analysis has reduced the labor cost of farm work to figures. An acre of hay, on an average farm, costs the labor of one man and one horse for a ten-hour day to cut, cure, and harvest it; oats, wheat, and barley, one and a half days of man labor and three of horse;



Without Keeping Records the Farmer Cannot Tell How Much He Is Making and on What Crops.

corn for the silo, three man days and five and a half days for a horse; onions, sold in bunches, require about 93 days of man work to only ten for the horse; dairy cows take 18 days of man time every year and two days of horse time—so on through a list that includes about every item of farm effort. This information is valuable both in securing a balanced business and in assisting the farmer to estimate his labor needs for the coming year. It is contained in a new publication of the department of agriculture, bulletin 1139, "A Method of Analyzing the Farm Business."

Advice of Experts Available.

With the bulletin go blank forms for the purpose of preparing the analysis. Upon these blanks the farmer can inventory his business and then, if he feels unqualified to abide by his own judgment upon the results shown, he may secure the advice of experts by submitting the data gathered to his county agent, or to his state agricultural college, or he may send it directly to the department of agriculture to have the analysis made.

MARKET FOR SURPLUS TRUCK

Fruit and Vegetables Otherwise Wasted Can Be Sold in Small Quantities by Using Motor.

The motor truck express routes in many localities make it possible for the farmer to market his surplus fruit and vegetables in small quantities that would otherwise be wasted. When there is more than enough for canning purposes this method should not be overlooked.

FARM WOODLAND CAN BE MADE PROFITABLE

Erroneous for Farmers to Saw Up Choice Timber.

Many Valuable Logs Go Into Cross Ties When They Would Bring Much More Money If Sold as Saw Logs—Other Hints.

It is a mistake to saw up choice logs of white oak, ash, cherry and yellow poplar for rough uses at home or to use clear black walnut for gate boards or split up white oak butts for fence posts. This fact is emphasized in many ways in a new publication, "Forestry and the Farm Income," issued by the forest service, United States department of agriculture. Farmers are told that many valuable logs go into cross ties when they would bring the owner much more if sold as saw logs. Likewise, large numbers of rapid growing trees are cut which produce only one small tie, whereas, if left to grow for from three to five years, they would yield more than double the profit. To avoid making



Farmers Should Familiarize Themselves With Uses for Which Timber Is Adapted.

such mistakes, owners of farm woodland should familiarize themselves with the uses for which each kind of timber is best adapted.

Timber that is cut in the late spring and summer months should be handled with special care to avoid injury, because freshly cut wood is then more likely to be attacked by insects and fungi than during the colder months. Seasoning proceeds more rapidly during the warmer season and may cause excessive checking, which is not beneficial to the timber. If rightly handled, posts, poles and logs may be cut at any season without their durability being affected. In no case should wood be allowed to lie in direct contact with the ground. The opportunity for insect attack and decay can be reduced to a minimum by peeling the timbers and open-piling them off the ground in a shaded but dry place. This, however, does not retard checking of the wood.

Logs are sometimes stored under water, in the hot season, to prevent blue stain, checking, insect attack, and decay. Painting the ends of logs with a yellow ochre or barn paint will very materially retard injury by end checking. Painting peeled timbers with creosote will prevent sap stain and decay.

NEW SEEDINGS FOR PASTURE

Sheep Better Suited for Grazing Than Horses or Cattle—Rye Favored for Fall Pasture.

New seedings of clover and timothy should be pastured lightly. Sheep are better suited for this purpose than horses and cattle, but care must be used to prevent them grazing the new meadows too closely. Stalk fields, from which the corn and stover have been removed, furnish considerable feed in the form of grasses, weeds and an occasional stalk and ear of corn. It is well to allow the stock to clean up this feed that would otherwise go to waste. In order to provide more good fall grazing it is a good plan to sow rye at the last working of the corn crop.

BETTER BREEDING MEANS BIGGER BIRDS

Following are average weights of Barred Plymouth Rock grades of the first, second and third generations, government poultry farm, Beltsville, Md.:

Breeding of Poultry—	Lbs.	Gains. Lbs.
Original mongrels	4.40	...
First generation, Barred Rock grades	5.63	1.23
Second generation, Barred Rock grades	6.22	.59
Third generation, Barred Rock grades	6.49	.27

Weights were taken about March 1 each year.

POISON FOR CABBAGE WORMS

Insect Powder Mixed With Flour Will Be Found Satisfactory—Harmless to Humans.

Insect powder mixed with three or four times its bulk of flour and left over night in a tight container is an effective poison for the common cabbage worm. It is harmless to persons. Apply when the dew is on, using a sifting top can or a powder blower.

DAIRY POINTS

HOME SUPPLIES FROM FARM

Measured in Money Value Dairy Products Constitute Most Important Group of Foods.

Dairy products constitute the most important group of foods measured in money value, consumed by the average farm family. Milk cows are kept on practically all farms. The average farm family uses annually about 2,600 quarts of milk in the form of milk, butter, cheese or cream.

In dairy regions where milk is shipped or sold to creameries or cheese



It Pays to Treat the Cow and Her Offspring Well.

factories, practically all the butter and cheese used is bought instead of made on the farm, says the United States department of agriculture. Very few farmers buy whole milk. About four-fifths of the dairy products consumed by farmers are produced on the home farm.

In the South dairy products are used very freely. The common practice is to churn the whole milk for butter, producing a large quantity of buttermilk. The average annual consumption of butter per family is about 230 pounds in the South while for families in the North and West it is less than 150 pounds. It is not unusual for the average-sized family in the South to consume 2,000 quarts of buttermilk a year. Buttermilk is a cooling and healthful drink for that climate.

DRUGS INJURE DAIRY CATTLE

Iowa State College Experiments Show Decrease Rather Than Increase in Fat Production.

The use of drugs with the idea of increasing the fat production of test cows has been tried out by Iowa State College dairy section. In most cases it was found that drugs decreased rather than increased the fat production.

Such drugs as alcohol, castor oil, pituitrin, aloes, magnesium sulphate, nux vomica and sodium chloride were tried and in all cases they were detrimental to the cows. All cows used were in good normal condition at the start of the tests and various sizes of doses were used.

In some cases it was found that the flow of milk and butterfat was increased slightly but this soon fell off and in the end a decrease was noticed.

Up to date no drug has been found that will increase and it is strongly advised by the dairy men not to resort to this method as it injures the cows and is not a fair way to gain a record.

WHEN MILK TEST IS HIGHEST

Faculty of Milking Off Fat Is Used in Pushing Cows for Short-Time Records.

In pushing cows for short-time records, this faculty of milking off the fat is used; that is, the cow is allowed to freshen in very fat condition and will test very high when her record is being made two or four weeks after freshening. There have been cases where cows have tested from two to three per cent higher during this period than the normal test for her discloses and this test would be much higher than during the last part of her lactation.

MILK-CREAM WEIGHTS

Skim milk weighs 8.63 pounds a gallon.

The foregoing figures were based on milk with a fat content of 2½ per cent at 68 degrees temperature. Similar milk testing 3 per cent weighs 8.6 pounds.

Mixed milk and cream of 10 per cent butterfat content weighs 8.53 pounds.

The general rule is to estimate milk testing from 3 to 5 per cent as weighing 8.6 pounds a gallon.

RAISE PRODUCTION OF HERD

Permanent Advancement Can Only Be Made by Use of Purebred Bull of Good Ancestors.

The only way for everyone to have cows capable of producing a large flow of milk is by better breeding. By better breeding is meant the using of a purebred dairy bull which is a good individual from good producing ancestor. It is only through the use of a good bull that any permanent advancement can be made in the production of the future herd.

GOOD BARNS MEAN CONTENTED COWS

Type of Structure That Contains All Modern Equipment.

VENTILATION IS IMPORTANT

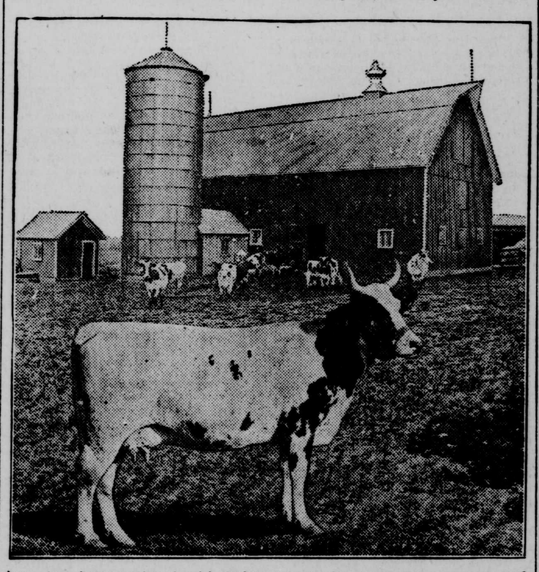
Design Provides Accommodations for Twelve Cows and Six Horses—Well Built and Protected Against the Elements.

By W. A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, 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 inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Whenever you see a good looking herd of healthy cows, you can immediately conclude that they are well fed and housed. Unless a cow is protected by a modern, substantial home, she is not likely to be a heavy producer. For good barns make for contented cows, and contented cows generally lead the field in production.

There are several essential features in the construction of a dairy barn that will aid in increasing production and the barn shown here contains many of those features. In the first place it should be firmly built and protected against the elements of wind, lightning, etc. If you will notice, this



barn has been equipped with lightning rods. Every year the toll exacted by this single element amounts to $8,000,000. And the heaviest loss is found among farm buildings. In a recent report the United States department of agriculture stated that 95 per cent of this loss can be averted by the use of efficient lightning rod systems.

Another important feature of barn construction, and one that has been taken care of in this building, is ventilation. The health of the animals housed in a barn of this kind depends primarily on the supply and kind of air they have to breathe. Unless the barn has been built so as to provide a maximum of fresh air the effect will be noticed in the animals' output. This barn has been fitted with the most modern ventilating system, and all the foul air is drawn off through foul air flues which lead from all parts of the barn.

This barn is a good type, built for farmers who do not have a large herd. It is of plank construction, 34 by 36 feet, and will accommodate 12 cows and six horses. The cow stalls have been placed at one end of the barn, two rows of six facing in on a feed alley. Litter alleys have been built at the ends of the stalls. All of these alleys have been fitted with overhead carriers, systems which relieve this type of work. Farmers who have equipped their barns with these labor-saving systems have found they do not have much trouble keeping their help. The old system of hauling litter away in wheelbarrows was a back-breaking proposition at the best, and did much toward discouraging the help, not to mention making the farmer boys dissatisfied and anxious to go to the city.

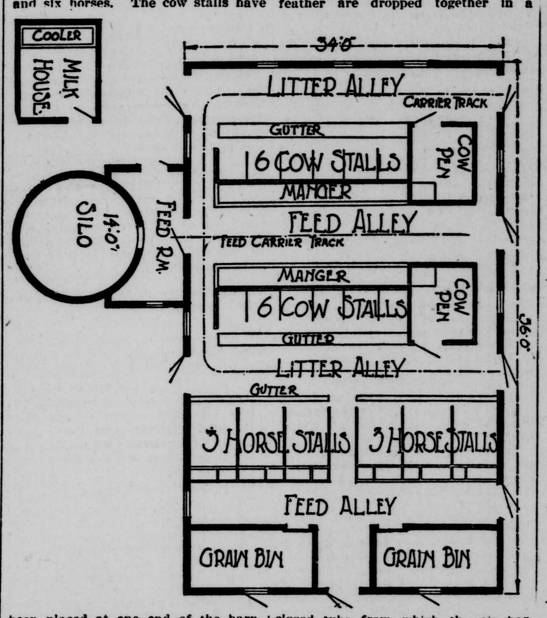
All of the stalls are of the modern type, being equipped with the latest kind of stanchions and drinking cups. Plenty of good fresh water will help increase the milk flow. The drinking cup also does away with the old system of leading the cows to a trough, a task which was not very attractive in the cold winter season.

At the other end of this barn are located the six horse stalls with a feed alley running along one end. Two grain bins at the far corner provide storage facilities from whence a supply can be drawn for the daily rations.

At the end of the feeding alley running between the cow stalls is a feed room where the feed can be ground and loaded onto the carriers for distribution among the various stalls. The silo is next to this feed room. It is built of wooden staves, a type that is very popular in some sections of the country. The staves are interlocked so as to form a continuous wall. The lightning rod at the top is designed to protect it from fire. A short distance from the silo is a small milk house equipped with a cooler where the milk can be kept in good condition until it is hauled to the factory. This building is a very convenient asset to the farm building group.

A large hay mow above provides plenty of space in the barn for feed storage. For the farmer who has about ten to a dozen cows and a few horses this type of barn is very admirably suited, and should prove to be an efficient unit in his plant. He does not have any waste space, but has all the modern conveniences of the large ultra-modern dairy farm Constructed of the best material in the first place, it will prove an economy as far as maintenance goes, and an actual money saver because of its effective help in keeping up the morale of the help and health of the animals.

The most important building to the farmer is the dairy barn because in it he houses his all-year source of income. Unless he gives it his careful attention he is liable to pay heavily for his neglect. It is better to build well then suffer later even though the expense may be somewhat greater. The initial cost is not the important factor. It is the upkeep and a good substantial barn of this type does not require as much expense as a poorly constructed building.



Speed of Falling Bodies.

Galileo first put the relative rates of speed of falling bodies to the test by dropping various weights from the top of the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy. He found that when let fall simultaneously they reached the ground almost at the same time, whatever their size or weight; any differences shown being due to the resistance of the air. If a coin and a feather are dropped together in a closed tube from which the air has been exhausted, both reach the bottom at the same instant. In other words the force of gravity is constant at any place for all bodies and gives an acceleration or rate of speed to falling bodies of over 32 feet per second.

Object Attained.

"What did you marry him for?"

"His money."

"What do you want a divorce for?"

"I've got it."—Houston Chronicle.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending and an all day backache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney complaint. If you feel tired all the time and are annoyed by dizzy spells, headaches and irregular kidney action, you have additional proof and should act quickly to prevent more serious kidney trouble. *Use Doan's Kidney Pills*, the remedy that is recommended everywhere by grateful users. Ask your neighbor!

A Virginia Case



S. R. Ashworth, Rocky Mount, Va., says: "I was in misery with my back and could hardly keep up my work. Nights I was restless and mornings I felt stiff and lame. The kidney secretions were highly colored and burned in passage. I got Doan's Kidney Pills and used them until I was entirely cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Clear Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap and Talcum

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Teamster's Life Saved

"Peterson Ointment Co., Inc. I had a very severe sore on my leg for years. I am a teamster. I tried all medicines and salves, but without success. I tried doctors, but they failed to cure me. I couldn't sleep for many nights from pain. Doctors said I could not live for more than two years. Finally Peterson's Ointment was recommended to me and by its use the sore was entirely healed. Thankfully yours, William Haase, West Park, Ohio, care P. G. Reitz, Box 199."

Peterson says: "I am proud of the above letter and have hundreds of others that tell of wonderful cures of Eczema, Piles and Skin Diseases."

Peterson's Ointment is 35 cents a box. Mail orders filled by Peterson Ointment Co., Buffalo.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Washington's Millionaire Colony.

Washington is becoming a community of millionaires. According to estimates made from income tax returns—the basis being an income of $50,000 or more a year—the District of Columbia contains no fewer than 150 persons worth one million dollars or more From season to season the number of wealthy Americans who settle in the national capital, mainly attracted by its social opportunities, is perceptibly growing.

Bad Stomach Sends Her to Bed for 10 Months

Eatonic Gets Her Up!

"Over a year ago," says Mrs. Dora Williams, "I took to bed and for 10 months did not think I would live. Eatonic helped me so much I am now up and able to work. I recommend it highly for stomach trouble."

Eatonic helps people to get well by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases that put the stomach out of order. If you have indigestion, sourness, heartburn, belching, food repeating, or other stomach distress, take an Eatonic after each meal. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

The next time you buy calomel ask for

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nauseless, safe and sure.

Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

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The Quick and Sure Cure for MALARIA, CHILLS, FEVER AND LA GRIPPE

It Is a Powerful Tonic and Appetizer

Will cure that tired feeling pains in back, limbs and head. Contains no quinine, arsenic or habit-forming ingredient.

Picture Given Free—postpaid—no work, no expense. For particulars write St. John-Stephenson Co., 2319 M St., Richmond, Va.

FRECKLES (Stillman's Freckle Cream, sold by druggists. Prepared only by Dr. Berry & Co., 2276 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.)

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