A Page for the Farmer and His Family

LIVE STOCK

CARELESS POISONING COSTLY

Frequent Reports Made of Animals Gaining Access to Paint Boxes and Other Containers.

The danger of animals becoming poisoned through the careless use of poison material when spraying or baiting for insects, is pointed out by officials at the Ohio Experimental station, Wooster.

Every year reports are sent in of animals suddenly dying from securing access to paint boxes and poison containers.

Sometimes paris green boxes, white lead or arsenate of lead containers are thrown into the trash pile or dump and animals get the poison from these.

Paint boxes, even though thinly coated, are licked by cattle because of the sweetish taste of the lead compounds.

Such boxes should be thoroughly cleaned with gasoline before using for farm pails, it is stated.

Materials most dangerous to live stock are paris green, london purple, arsenate of lead, calcium arsenate, and any compounds of arsenic or zinc.

USES ONLY PUREBRED SIRES

No Scrubs of Any Kind Found on Farm of Farmer Residing in Challam County, Wash.

More than one-third of a group of farmers in Challam county, Wash., who recently enrolled in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign will purchase purebred sires in one or more classes of animals. The communications to the department of agriculture showed a particular interest in purebred boars, although many other classes of animals besides swine are kept in the community.

The owner of one well-stocked farm listed a Percheron stallion, a Guernsey



Keep Only the Best Mares and Breed Them to Sound, Purebred Stallions of the Same Breed.

bull, a Chester white boar, a Lincoln ram, a bronze gobbler, and a barred-rock rooster, all of pure breeding. There were no scrubs of any kind on this farm.

KEEPING HOGS IN CONDITION

Mixture of Charcoal, Salt, Air-Slaked Lime, Wood Ashes and Copperas Is Favored.

For hogs running out the following preparation helps to keep them in good condition: Take of charcoal three bushels; of salt eight pounds; of air-slaked lime two quarts; of wood ashes one bushel; dissolve one pound of copperas in hot water, sprinkle with the solution the mixture of the other things; mix all up thoroughly and put the mixture in the feed boxes and set them where the hogs will have free access to them. Every farmer should have self-feeding boxes or racks, so that the stock can only get the needed supply and not waste it nor get too heavy a supply at one time.

PUREBRED STOCK ADVOCATED

Improvement Can Be More Quickly Brought About by Use of More Registered Sires.

The more general use of good purebred sires is strongly advocated as the foundation stone to live stock improvement on account of the fact that improvement can be more quickly and economically brought about in the herds of the country by the use of better sires than in any other way.

ECONOMIZE IN FEEDING HOGS

Where Abundance of Grain Is Furnished Animals Will Not Eat as Much of Pasture.

Where too much grain is fed the hogs satisfy their appetites on grain and will not eat as much pasture as they should. For that reason under present conditions, when grain prices are high and pork prices comparatively low, it is advisable to limit the grain ration to two pounds or less.

LITTLE PORKERS NEED ATTENTION

Shelter and Good Bedding Essential to Success With Fall-Farrowed Litters.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOD SOWS

If Proper Precautions Are Carefully Observed as Much Profit May Be Realized From Autumn as From Spring Pigs.

Ordinarily the fall crop of pigs is farrowed between the middle of August and the 10th of October. It is highly important that sows be well fed and carefully tended during this time, the care and management of the dams being practically the same as that followed when the spring litters are farrowed. Similarly, fall pigs, after they are weaned, should be treated the same as spring pigs, except that in many parts of the country fall pigs do not have access to green forage crops.

Young Pigs Require Special Attention.

In the northern and colder locations, special attention should be devoted to housing and bedding the porkers, particularly the young pigs. These youngsters should never be allowed to sleep in sheds or pens where they are exposed to rain or snow, nor should they be allowed to lie on damp bedding. Supplying the fall pigs with plenty of dry, bright, clean bedding frequently—once every two or three days if necessary—to keep the nests and beds dry and comfortable is a prerequisite of successful hog management. This point cannot be overemphasized. The young pigs delight in a warm, dry nest, and the practical hog raiser who caters to this desire is the man who usually is able to make the statement, backed up with actual figures, that there is money in producing pork.

Damp Bedding Is Dangerous.

The great danger which results from allowing the pigs to sleep in damp bedding is that the next morning they go



One of Big Factors With Fall Pigs Is Comfortable Nest.

out into the cold air, often covered with steam, and consequently are likely to contract pneumonia or other serious ailments. Dry bedding, frequent changes of litter, well-built houses, and plenty of feed of the right character are essential where the producer seeks a 100 per cent pig-raising record. Where these conditions are realized, and particularly where the fall pigs are kept dry, sheltered and well fed, it is as profitable to raise autumn porkers as it is to produce spring pigs, despite the common belief to the contrary.

HONEY-DEW HONEY BEE LOSS

Material Contains Much Indigestible Matter Which Fills Intestines of Bees in Winter.

The presence of honey-dew honey caused heavy mortality among bees last winter. Francis Jager, head of the division of bee culture at University Farm, says that honey-dew is gathered by bees mostly from oak trees, but at times from maples, and can be distinguished in the hive by its black color.

"Honey-dew honey," adds the bee division chief, "contains much indigestible material which fills the intestines of bees during their winter confinement, causing a condition called dysentery. To overcome this it is necessary that the beekeeper feed his bees for winter stores at least ten pounds of sugar sirup or white honey after the brood-rearing season. Bees will store this wholesome food in the brood chamber where they will use it first. When they reach the honey-dew honey next spring they will use it for raising brood."

BUTTERMILK-CEMENT PAINT

Formula Given Is Recommended as Having Given Good Satisfaction —Will Turn Water.

The following paint recipe is recommended as having given good satisfaction: Three pounds of cement are added to a gallon of buttermilk and thoroughly mixed. A larger quantity can be made by using the same proportions.

This paint must be applied soon after it is mixed, and stirred frequently; otherwise the cement will settle to the bottom. The paint will dry in about six hours, and turns water effectively. It is adapted for outside use and on old weather-beaten surfaces. It does not give a very glossy finish, and should not be used where an especially neat job is desired.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS IS FAVORED

Saving of $5,434,000 Was Effected Last Year.

Aim of County Agents to Assist in Determining What Form of Organization Is Most Desirable for Those Interested.

Co-operative farmers' associations in the Northern and Western states, whose organization was promoted by county agents, last year effected a saving to the members of $5,434,000, according to reports made to the states relations service, United States department of agriculture. The gov-



Farmers at Shoreham, Vt., Unloading Their Wool for Co-Operative Shipping.

erning principle in all activities on the part of county agents sharing in co-operative movements has been not to act as the direct business agent of the farmer or an organized group, but to assist farmers in determining what form of local organization is desirable and to secure expert assistance, when available, in organization methods. The county agent also helps guard the community against overorganization and wherever practicable advocates the use of existing agencies. The co-operative associations which the county agents have helped form have had to do both with production and distribution and include co-operative grain elevators, creameries and live-stock selling associations.

LOOK OUT FOR SMUT IN OATS

Loss This Year Will Run From 5 to 15 Per Cent—Keep Eye on Threshing Machine.

Smut has taken a heavy toll of some oat fields this season. If you don't believe it, examine any field where you find smut and count the number of smutty heads on a square yard or square rod. The loss will surprise you; it will run from 5 to 15 per cent, which is quite an item this season. Compare yields of badly smutted seed, and figure up whether the work of treating the seed was worth while or not. And the essential thing is to remember all of these things when seeding time comes around again. Another thing, look out for threshing machines which must thresh smutty grain.

SECURING STAND OF ALFALFA

Four General Methods Are Outlined, Any of Which May Be Used With Success.

There are four general methods to secure a stand of alfalfa, which are as follows: (1) Seed in the spring with a nurse crop, (2) seed in the spring or early summer without a nurse crop, (3) seed in the late summer following the removal of a summer crop, (4) seed in late summer on summer fallowed land. Any one of the above four methods may be used with success, and each of them, with the possible exception of the second, has some advantages.

A WHITE PINE STAND GROWS 1,000 BOARD FEET A YEAR.

Two acres of white pine, near Keene, N. H., were sold three or four years ago, before the war prices, for $2,000 on the stump. The total stand was 254 cords, which equals 170,000 board feet, or an average of 85,000 feet per acre. The trees were from 80 to 85 years old; so the growth on each acre was about 1,000 feet per annum and the gross returns about $12.20 per acre per annum.

CUTTING SILAGE BIG FACTOR

Material of Short Lengths Packs More Compactly and Waste is Much Less When Fed.

The fineness of the material that goes into the silo is an exceedingly important factor in the making of good silage. It costs more to cut the material in short lengths, but it pays in the end, because it packs more compactly in the silo and there is less waste when it is fed.

DAIRY

ORIGIN OF AYRSHIRE BREED

Scotch Cattle Are Quick, Brisk and Seem to Have Abundant Store of Efficiency

The Ayrshire breed originated in the county of Ayr, in southwestern Scotland. In that region, which borders on the Irish sea, the surface is rolling and has much rough woodland. Pastures, therefore, are somewhat sparse and it is necessary for animals to graze large areas in order to obtain sufficient feed.

It is only within the last hundred years that Ayrshires have had a type well enough established to be entitled to the designation of breed. No exact account of the different infusions of blood of other breeds into the native Scotch cattle to form the Ayrshire breed is at hand. It is probable, however, that the Channel islands, Dutch and English cattle were all represented.

The first importation of Ayrshires to this country was made in 1822, since which time there have been frequent importations into both the United States and Canada. New England, New York and Pennsylvania probably contain the largest number of representatives of the breed. There is a small distribution in the other Atlantic states and the Pacific Northwest. In Canada Ayrshires have had great popularity and the breed seems well able to withstand the rigors of the Canadian climate. The merits of the breed have not been advertised widely; consequently it is not well known in many sections of the United States.

The colors of Ayrshires may vary from a medium red to a very dark mahogany brown and white, with either color predominating. Of late years among breeders there has been a decided tendency toward white with red markings. A black muzzle and a white switch are desired, but are not necessary for registration. Perhaps the most picturesque feature of animals of the breed is their long horns, which turn outward, then forward and upward. Another point of which



A Type of Ayrshire Whose Record Is, Milk 21,123 Pounds; Butterfat, 888.33 Pounds.

breeders of the Ayrshire are very proud is the uniform, square, level udder with long body attachment which is common among the cows.

Quick, brisk actions are characteristic of the animals, which seem always to have an abundant store of energy and to be exceptionally alert. Ayrshires have a highly nervous disposition, which is useful for both production and self-support. Probably none of the other dairy breeds can compare with the Ayrshires in ability to obtain a livelihood on scant pastures. Their ability as "rustlers" has made them very useful in sections where there is much rough land in pasture.

In weight the cows may vary from 900 to 1,300 pounds (average about 1,000 pounds); bulls weigh between 1,400 and 2,000 pounds (average about 1,600 pounds). The animals are noticeably compact in body, with a tendency to smoothness over all parts. Formerly they were criticized for their short teats, but that fault has been removed largely by careful breeding. As a breed Ayrshires are generally very hardy and show great constitutional vigor.

At birth the calves weigh from 55 to 80 pounds, are very vigorous, easy to raise, and make rapid gains. Heifers reach maturity of frame at an age between the Holstein and the Jersey.

Milk from Ayrshire cows contains comparatively little color and has the fat in uniformly small globules which average smaller in size than in any other breed. For these reasons the milk sometimes fails to show a distinct cream line, by which the consumer often judges the quality of the milk. Ayrshire milk, because of the small fat globules, stands shipping well without churning, and in other respects it is well adapted to the market-milk trade. The percentage of the butterfat in the milk is medium, and consequently there is no difficulty in conforming to local or state butterfat standards.

REST COW AFTER FRESHENING

Animal Should Be Fed to Build Up Body Rather Than for the Manufacture of Milk.

A cow in poor condition at the start of her lactation period is not capable of the best, as the feeds she consumes following freshening must be devoted largely to the building up of the body rather than toward the manufacture of milk and butterfat.

HOME FOR FAMILY OF MODEST MEANS

Substantial Frame Structure of Attractive Appearance.

EIGHT COMFORTABLE ROOMS

This Design Represents the Result of Conscientious Work on the Part of the Builder—Lines Are Distinctive.

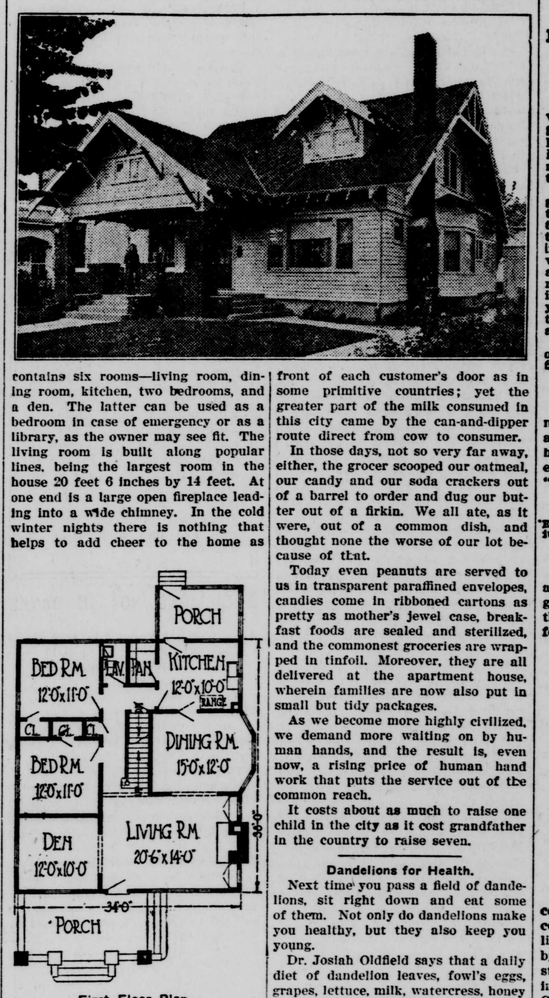
By W. A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, 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.

Although the smaller apartment containing two, three and four rooms with space-saving beds, is at the height of its popularity in the large cities, there is still a big demand for a real home by the man with a family who wants plenty of room for his children. This type of home is substantial as well as comfortable and can be built in a variety of styles.

The home shown here is an excellent type of a story-and-a-half model. It represents the result of conscientious work on the part of the contractor. The exterior is particularly pleasing, built along lines distinctive. The front porch with side and front stone steps and heavy brick columns and gable roof is well constructed and inviting. The projecting rafters and small-roof dormer set rather far back under a projecting roof which is supported by three small braces, are additional touches that make the home look very appealing to the man with a medium-sized family. It would be hard to find a more convenient house to live in. Resting on a foundation of concrete, this house is built of frame, part siding and part shingles. The shingles have been put on in a rather unusual way and add considerable charm to the general appearance of the home.

It is when you take a look at the interior that the real beauty of the home is revealed. The lower floor



First Floor Plan.

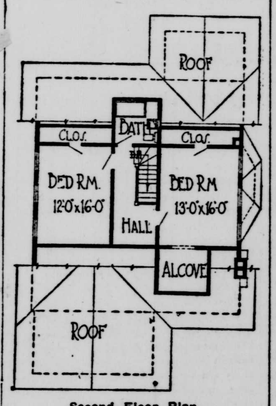
contains six rooms—living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a den. The latter can be used as a bedroom in case of emergency or as a library, as the owner may see fit. The living room is built along popular lines, being the largest room in the house 20 feet 6 inches by 14 feet. At one end is a large open fireplace leading into a wide chimney. In the cold winter nights there is nothing that helps to add cheer to the home as much as one of these fireplaces, and they are getting more popular every day.

Wall bookcases have been built on either side of this fireplace with small windows above.

Opening off the living room with a wide doorway is the dining room, 15 by 12 feet. This is an unusually cheerful room, being lighted by a wide triple bay window. The small swinging door leads into the kitchen which is 12 by 10 feet. The kitchen is small and designed to eliminate as many unnecessary steps for the housewife as possible. It is equipped with the latest appliances to reduce the work to a minimum. Among these are modern range, sanitary sink, ice box and cupboard for utensils and food. The small pantry is directly opposite the kitchen.

On the other side of the lower floor are two bedrooms and the den which opens into the living room. The bedrooms are 12 by 11 feet and open into a hall which runs from the living room to the rear of the porch. A lavatory completes the first floor plan.

Upstairs the architect has provided two large bedrooms 12 by 16 feet and 13 by 16 feet, to use up the space



Second Floor Plan.

which is ordinarily wasted in a house of this type. Under the sloping roof two closets have been provided. They are large enough to permit the storage of a large quantity of clothing. Each bedroom is lighted by three windows. The bathroom is also found on this floor. It is equipped with the latest built-in fixtures and is lighted by windows in the small roof dormer.

Although at a casual glance this home looks large, it is only 34 by 38 feet.

WHY LIVING HAS ADVANCED

In Our Grandfather's Days Food Was Not Demanded to Be in Individual Packages.

Many Minneapolitans remember well when tethered cows fed on the open fields beyond the brow of Lowry hill, and when considerable corn fodder stood in shock on the downtown side of Lake street, says the Minneapolis Journal. In those days the cow was not driven down street and milked in

front of each customer's door as in some primitive countries; yet the greater part of the milk consumed in this city came by the can-and-dipper route direct from cow to consumer.

In those days, not so very far away, either, the grocer scooped our oatmeal, our candy and our soda crackers out of a barrel to order and dug our butter out of a firkin. We all ate, as it were, out of a common dish, and thought none the worse of our lot because of that.

Today even peanuts are served to us in transparent paraffined envelopes, candies come in ribboned cartons as pretty as mother's jewel case, breakfast foods are sealed and sterilized, and the commonest groceries are wrapped in tinfoil. Moreover, they are all delivered at the apartment house, wherein families are now also put in small but tidy packages.

As we become more highly civilized, we demand more waiting on by human hands, and the result is, even now, a rising price of human hand work that puts the service out of the common reach.

It costs about as much to raise one child in the city as it cost grandfather in the country to raise seven.

Dandelions for Health.

Next time you pass a field of dandelions, sit right down and eat some of them. Not only do dandelions make you healthy, but they also keep you young.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield says that a daily diet of dandelion leaves, fowl's eggs, grapes, lettuce, milk, watercress, honey and salads in general, will do more toward keeping you young than anything else.

Says he: "Old age is caused largely by deposits in the blood-vessels and cells of the body of waste matter." Fresh vegetables help remove this waste matter and form new cells. —Popular Science Monthly.

Bang! Bang! Bang!

Quail, out of season, was being cooked on our camp fire, giving forth a delectable and tell-tale aroma. The game warden made a friendly call. When I needs must stir the stew I exclaimed: "That codfish is about cooked!"

The game warden chuckled. "Codfish! I like codfish. Guess I'll stay to dinner."

I was too embarrassed to reply, but he quickly added, "And I'll give you six more codfish for breakfast, shot in the same bushes."—Exchange.

The Making of a Poet.

"I see that your young nephew has a poem in this month's Massive Magazine. I hope he will not let praise spoil him."

"There is not the slightest dangar of anything spoiling him now," snarled J. Fuller Gloom. "He was born spoiled or he couldn't write poetry."

Gosh!. Here's an Old-Style Pun!

"Maud says Jack's proposal was positively rude." "Well, it would be rued if she accepted it."

Natural Sequence.

"He is going to cook up some kind of a story now." "Then he will get himself into a stew."

Quite as Bad.

"Were you gassed in France?"

"No; at our political club meetings."

GOOD GROCER GOOD MEDICINE

An East Nashville Grocer Says He Has Used Black-Draught for Years, Whenever Troubled With Torpid Liver.

East Nashville, Tenn.—"You ask me about Black-Draught. It is without doubt the best liver medicine made, and I don't believe I could get along without it," declared Mr. W. N. Parsons, recently.

Mr. Parsons, who is a prominent grocer at 243 North First street, says further: "I take it (Black-Draught) for sour stomach, headache, bad liver, indigestion, and all other troubles that are the result of a torpid liver. I have known and used it for years, and can and do highly recommend it to every one. I won't go to bed without it in the house. It will do all it claims to do. I can't say enough for it."

Thedford's Black-Draught, which has been in successful use for more than 70 years, is a medicine especially adapted to the treatment of many liver troubles. It has proved helpful to thousands and thousands of persons suffering from stomach and liver complaints, and should be helpful to you.

Black-Draught is easy to take and has not the bad after-effects, so common with many mineral drugs.

Most good druggists sell it.—Adv.

Could Leave It to Him.

"I must break the engagement, and yet I don't want people to say I jilted him," said Maud.

"I have it. Invite him to tea," suggested her friend.

"Yes?"

"Make some of your tea biscuits."

"Yes."

"And he will break it himself."

INVENTIVE GENIUS ROBS CALOMEL OF NAUSEA AND DANGER

Doctors' Favorite Medicine Now Purified and Refined from All Objectionable Effects. "Calotabs"—the New Name.

What will human ingenuity do next? Smokeless powder, wireless telegraphy, horseless carriages, colorless iodine, tasteless quinine,—now comes nauseless calomel. The new improvement called "Calotabs" is now on sale at drugstores.

For biliousness, constipation and indigestion the new calomel tablet is a practically perfect remedy, as evidenced by the fact that the manufacturers have authorized all druggists to refund the price if the customer is not "perfectly delighted" with Calotabs. One tablet at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No taste, no nausea, no griping, no salts. By morning your liver is thoroughly cleansed and you are feeling fine, with a hearty appetite. Eat what you please—no danger—go about your business.

Calotabs are not sold in bulk. Get an original package, sealed. Price, thirty-five cents.—(adv.)

A Nursery King.

"Old King Cole," beloved of the nursery, was a British king who lived about A. D. 300. His accession was hailed with joy. To this day a large earthwork at Colchester is called "King Cole's Kitchen."

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them.—Adv.

Airplanes to Chase Bandits.

The Chinese government plans to use airplanes to locate bandits and smugglers, transport precious metals from the interior to coast ports and explore for new railroad and highway routes.

CASCARETS

"They Work while you Sleep"



Do you feel all tangled up—bilious, constipated, headachy, nervous, full of cold? Take Cascarets tonight for your liver and bowels to straighten you out by morning. Wake up with head clear, stomach right, breath sweet and feeling fine. No griping, no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.—Adv.

Not His Class.

"That old miser is sui generis."

"He ain't neither. Nothin' generous about him."

DYE RIGHT

Buy only "Diamond Dyes"



Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye worn, shabby skirts, waists, dresses, coats, gloves, stockings sweaters, draperies everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods, new, rich fadeless colors. Have druggist show you "Diamond Dyes Color Card."—Adv.

No one ever heard a pretty girl say anything about her beauty's being only skin deep.

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