# A Page for the Farmer and His Family

## FARM ANIMALS

### CLEAN PENS ARE IMPORTANT

**Development and Perpetuation of Roundworms Is Fostered by Manure-Covered Lots.**

Investigations reported in a recent technical publication of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, disclosed additional evidence of the importance of keeping young pigs in clean pens that have not been contaminated by other swine.

A roundworm of pigs, known as Ascaris suum, is held responsible not only for many deaths among swine, but for a large proportion of the runts among these animals. Development and perpetuation of the roundworms is fostered by badly drained and manure-covered hog lots, which are on this account dangerous to young pigs and not good for pigs of any age.

Eggs of the parasite may remain alive in soil for five years and even longer. Places occupied by pigs harboring the adult worms in their intestines will become badly infested with the eggs. Pigs farrowed and kept in such places are certain to pick up many of these eggs, and even suckling pigs are liable to swallow eggs present in dirt adhering to the teats of the sow.

Investigations by the bureau have proved that after the eggs have been swallowed and have hatched in the intestine the young worms do not immediately settle down, but penetrate the wall of the intestine and travel to the liver and the lungs. From the lungs they crawl up the windpipe and then down the esophagus and return to the intestine. Only after they have passed through the lungs do they establish themselves in the intestine and grow to maturity.

In passing through the lungs the young worms cause more or less damage to these organs. Pneumonia may result and the animal may die about a week or ten days after infection. Symptoms of this pneumonia among pigs are commonly known as "thumps." Not all cases of "thumps" come from this source, but the worms are frequently the cause. Young pigs are more susceptible than older pigs to infection, and are also more likely to suffer severely from migration of the young worms through the lungs.

There is no treatment for the lung stage of the parasite. If the pig survives he may later be treated with



**Hogs Kept Under Conditions Shown Here Are More Susceptible to Disease Than Animals Under Sanitary Conditions.**

worm remedies to remove the worms from the intestine. In such cases, however, it commonly happens that the animal has been so seriously injured through the lungs that even after their expulsion from the intestine the pig is unable to make up for the setback he has received, although he does better than if allowed to go untreated.

### PROVED SIRE OF HIGH VALUE

**Breeders Could Make Much Improvement by Paying More Attention to Male Animals.**

The breeder who is making real progress is the man who owns a proved sire. Breeders could improve their business by paying more attention to this part of their business. Steps should be taken to prove out the sire before he is widely used or before he is discarded.

### WHY HOGS LIKE TO WALLOW

**Animal So Constructed That He Does Not Perspire and Must Cool His Body in Water.**

The hog is so constructed that he does not sweat, or perspire, but must cool his body either in the shade in moderate weather or in water during high temperatures; so, just as it is natural for the duck to swim, the hen to scratch, or the mule to kick, so it is for the hog to wallow.

### HEAVY SILAGE RATION BEST

**Enables Baby Beef Feeder to Get Young Animals Up to Full Feed in Short Period.**

The heavy silage ration for baby beef the first part of the feeding period enables the feeder, when grain is added, to get the calves up to a full feed in a shorter period of time than when grain is fed from the beginning.

## DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING A SILO

Everything Should Be in Readiness for Continuous Run When Cutting Starts.

### DENTED EARS ARE FAVORED

**Short Lengths Mean Greater Space, Less Air and Decreased Likelihood of Spoiling—Apply Enough Water to Moisten.**

Silo filling is a hurry-up job in order to get all the growth possible and to avoid frost. Consequently everything should be made ready for a continuous run when cutting starts.

The cutter should be put in first-class shape, special attention being given to the knives and knife heads. An extra set of knives should be on hand. The blower, fan and both knives should run at the rated speed. Poor joints and a leaky blower mean more power and clogging. The cutter bar should be in good condition and the knives and bar properly adjusted to each other. If any extras are likely to be needed for the corn binder they should be on hand.

**To Make Best Silage.**

Authorities agree that the nearer ripe the corn is, if it contains enough water to make good silage, the sweeter the silage will be and consequently the more palatable; also the greater the amount of digestible nutrient it will contain. Roughly speaking, a majority of the ears should be dented. When large quantities are to be cut it is necessary to begin before the corn is at its best, otherwise the last cut will be too ripe.

Short-cut silage means greater silo capacity, less air space, and if the corn is a little dry, less likelihood of spoiling. Short cutting, also, means reduced capacity of the machine and more power. If the stalks are coarse and woody the waste is greater in long-cut silage. In fine stalked corn that is very green there is less difference between the long and short cut.

**Water Is Essential.**

When corn is very dry from being overripe or frozen, it is often necessary to apply water to the silage in order to make it keep. Enough water should be applied to moisten thoroughly the whole mass. There is little danger of applying too much water.

Roughly speaking it takes one and one-half to two horsepower gas for



**Silage Cutter in Operation, Showing Connection With Engine.**

every ton per hour of green corn cut one-half inch in length and blown 30 feet high. From this it will be seen that to cut ten tons per hour one-half inch long and blow into a silo 30 feet high will require approximately a 15 or 20-horsepower gas engine. If the same amount per hour is cut one-quarter of an inch long it will require considerably more power.

### USE LIME TO SWEETEN SOIL

**Beneficial Effects Following Its Use Have Not Been Appreciated by Many Farmers.**

Though lime is not a fertilizer, it is a soil amendment, a material added for its indirect effect upon important plant foods in the soil, and if the soil is in need of sweetening, its effect upon the growing crops will be immediate and very beneficial.

The practice of applying lime in some form has been followed for a long time, especially in Europe. The beneficial effects following its use have been appreciated by farmers since ancient times, but, strange to say, in this country its need is not generally realized to the extent it should be, and in some sections it is practically ignored.

### TO SUCCEED WITH PUREBREDS

**Most Satisfactory and Economical Manner Is for Farmer to Purchase Best Females.**

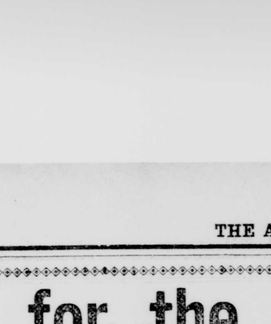
The most economical and the most satisfactory way for the average farmer to start into purebreds is to purchase good females to start with. Care should be taken to see that they are good. They should be healthy, of the proper type, and either proven producers or with proven ancestors. It is better to have only one good cow than several medium quality animals. A comparatively small outlay is necessary when starting in this manner.

## PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF LOSS IN MANURE

Plan to Avoid Leaching, Fermentation and Scatterings.

**Cost of Handling Is an Important Point in Storing—Best to Leave Fertilizer Where Produced Until Spread on Field.**

The principal sources of loss in plant food from manure are through leaching, fermentation and scattering, and if manure is to be stored, all practical precautions should be taken to keep down loss from any of these agencies. An important point to consider in storing manure is the cost of handling. Handling manure increases the expense and at the same time lowers the value of the manure since the forking over of compacted manure exposes it to the air and gives the



**Unloading Manure From Litter Carrier to Spreader.**

material a better chance to ferment and decay. For these reasons it is best to leave manure undisturbed where produced, so far as possible, until it can be hauled to the field, says F. L. Duley of the University of Missouri, college of agriculture.

Where animals are confined in stalls or covered feeding yards the manure may be allowed to accumulate for several months and be hauled out only once or twice a year, with a comparatively small loss of plant food. If plenty of bedding is used it will absorb the liquid manure and the trampling of the animals will keep this compact and moist so as to prevent much of the aerobic fermentation and consequent loss of nitrogen. If manure is left in the stall or feed yard where it will be kept moist and thoroughly tramped, so as to exclude the air, there is no better method of storing. Since there is no leaching under these conditions there will be practically no loss of phosphorus or potash. The covered feed yard is extensively used in some parts of the country, and deserves more attention in Missouri.

This method of handling manure is advisable mainly where well-bedded stalls are provided for horses, and in cattle sheds or mule barns where the animals run loose and the trampling is more thorough.

### PREPARE HOGS FOR SHIPPING

**Animals Will Ride Easier on Empty Stomachs—After Loading Soak Well With Water.**

The hogs should not be fed heavily before loading, since they ride better on an empty stomach. They should not be put into the cars too long before the train leaves the loading station, because they can stand the heat much better in the pen than they can in the car. They should be soaked with cool water. If the owner accompanies the shipment he should see that they are sprinkled en route. He should also see that the hogs do not crowd in the cars. At points where the train stops it is advisable for him to use a pole and keep the hogs on their feet, to guard against others crowding and smothering them.

### FAT THANKSGIVING TURKEYS

**Fowls Will Begin to Hang Around Farm Buildings When Range Fails in Abundance.**

The Thanksgiving turkey will begin to hang around the farm buildings when the range fails to feed them abundantly. Turkeys fatten better and thrive better on old grain. Enough old corn should be held over to feed them up to Thanksgiving. However, the fattening process should not begin until early November. The important thing is to feed enough each night to keep them in the habit of coming home, and to give them an airy place to roost in and clean water to drink, so that they may build a vigorous constitution and a generous framework to hold white and dark meat for the Thanksgiving dinner.

### CULTIVATING ALFALFA FIELDS

**Weeds Are Destroyed, Moisture Is Conserved and Soil Put in Better Condition.**

It is well to remember that the alfalfa crop responds to cultivation as readily as any other crop on the farm. Many alfalfa fields would give increased yields if they received a thorough cultivation. The chief benefits derived by cultivation are destroying weeds, conserving moisture and putting the soil in better physical condition.

## DAIRY FACTS

### CALF ON MILK SUBSTITUTES

**Feeds Which Have Been Tried Have Given Only Small Degree of Satisfaction.**

The need for home-raised calves has led to a search for a "milk substitute." While the feeds which have been tried have given some degree of success, there has not yet been found a complete or satisfactory substitute for milk. It is doubtful if any article or combination of articles that will completely take the place of milk in diet during the first two months of the calf's life can be found. There are a number of so-called milk substitutes on the market. Most of them are sold in the form of calf meals, and with proper care many of them will give good results. It should be clearly understood at the outset that calves raised on calf meals will not be as fat and sleek as those raised on milk. They will be growthy and healthful, however, provided they are given proper attention. Calf meals can be bought from local dealers at varying prices, or they may be mixed at home if the proper ingredients can be secured. In many cases the home-mixed calf meals are superior to the ones bought on the market, and as a rule they are considerably cheaper.

According to the University of Missouri college of agriculture, a calf meal, in order to give success, should be made up of ingredients that are easily digested and that are not too expensive. A few of the most commonly used materials are: Fine cornmeal, flour middlings, wheat flour (poor grade), ground rice, oat flakes, barley malt, coconut meal, linseed meal, flaxseed meal, cottonseed meal, blood flour, blood meal, and dried skim milk or skim milk powder. Skim milk powder is not absolutely essential and it



**Feeding Calves in Home-Made Stanchions—This Method Insures Each Calf His Share of the Feed.**

is rather expensive, but many of the calf meals that have given the best results have contained considerable amounts of it.

The cost of calf meal is variable. At present, it may be bought, ready mixed, at prices ranging from $4 to $10 a hundred pounds. The average retail price is approximately $5. In large quantities the meal may usually be bought at a considerably lower price. There is nothing to indicate that the highest-priced meals are superior to some of the more moderately priced ones.

One home-mixed calf meal, known as the Purdue Mixture, which has given good results, is composed of equal parts by weight of hominy feed, linseed meal, red dog flour and dried blood. Each of these constituents can be bought at a reasonable price and mixed at home. Another mixture used with success at the Indiana experiment station consists of eight parts cornmeal, three parts dried blood and one part oilmeal. Still another mixture that has been recommended is one made up of 44 pounds ground oat flakes, 20 pounds ground flaxseed meal, 10 pounds flour middlings, 22 pounds fine cornmeal, and 3 pounds blood flour.

Many other mixtures can be used that will give good results provided: (1) the proper nutrients are present, (2) the feeds are of a nature to promote good physiological condition, and (3) the nutrients are present in an easily digestible form.

### FEEDING TO FULL CAPACITY

**Adjust Grain Ration of Cow to Milk Production and Give All Roughage She Will Eat.**

Economical feeding demands that the cows be fed to full capacity. To do this and to have the best effect on the individual cow requires a thorough knowledge of feeds and of cows.

Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, adjusting the grain ration to the milk production. Only when the cow tends to become overfat should the quantity of roughage be restricted.

A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of one pound to each three pints or pound of milk produced daily by the cow, except in case of a cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration can be one pound to each three and a half or four pounds of milk. An even better rule is one pound of grain each day for every pound of butterfat produced during the week by the cow.

## CHARMING AND COZY BUNGALOW

Makes Just About Ideal Home for the Newly-Weds.

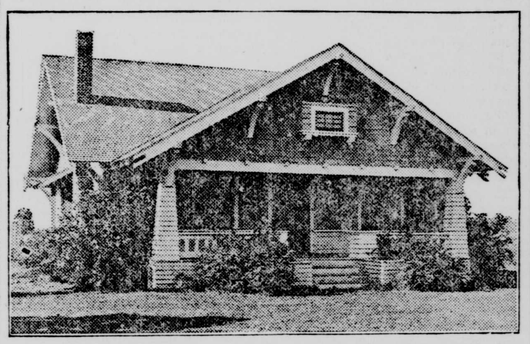
DESIGNED FOR FARM OR CITY

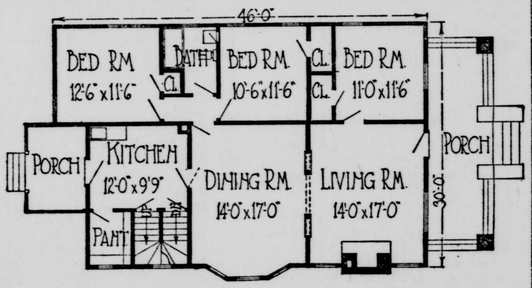
Structure Has Six Rooms, Arranged in a Highly Efficient Manner for Convenience and Attractiveness—Modern Equipment.

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.

The best foundation for a happy and successful marriage is a pleasant, comfortable home. Too often this important factor is not considered when the step is taken, and as a result the young people are soon sailing around in a rudderless ship with the divorce court as the inevitable climax. There is one reason why marriages on the farm are very largely successful—that is because the farmer generally sees to it that his son or daughter is provided with a substantial home.






The charming bungalow shown here is typical of the type that is being built by many farmers for their sons and daughters when they marry. As a rule the children do not care to live with the folks, even though the home be large enough, and are anxious to set up housekeeping in a little home of their own.

The bungalow shown here is not limited to any particular locality, however, and can fit as well in any city setting. Built so as to make a very pleasing picture, in the first place, it has six large rooms arranged in a very efficient manner. This bungalow is 30 by 46 feet and of frame construction. The long slope of the roof, the gables, the shingle siding and the attractive design of the long, roomy front porch give it a fine appearance. It has about it an atmosphere of hospitality and comfort that cannot fail to appeal to the young couple who are contemplating matrimony. Its congenial surroundings should do much in making the course of their married life as happy and satisfactory as possible.

The interior is especially convenient and attractive. Its six rooms are a living room, dining room, three bedrooms, and a kitchen. The living room is one of those large rooms that make an ideal lounging place for the family. It is made extra cheerful and comfortable by large front windows and an open brick fireplace. Its size is 14 by 17 feet. The front entrance of this home opens directly into the living room, the usual space given over to a reception hall being used for more practical purposes.

Opening off the living room through a wide doorway, enhanced by a colonnade, is the dining room, the same size as the living room. It is well lighted by a triple bay window. The arrangement of this room in relation to the kitchen is a particularly happy one and certainly one that will be appreciated by the housewife. Only a few steps are required to bring the food for the family meal from the kitchen. This is a very important factor in making the work of the wife as light as possible.

With this idea of eliminating much of the unnecessary waste of energy on the part of the housewife, the architect made the kitchen small and efficient. Modern equipment in the way of refrigerator, food cupboards, etc., are found in this room.

A second door from the dining room leads into a hall from which access is gained to the various bedrooms and bathroom. The bedrooms have all been placed on one side of the house, removed from the noise and activity of the living quarters. The front bedroom is off the living room and can be used as a guest room in case of emergency or as a den or library. All of these rooms are well lighted and ventilated by one or more windows, the rear bedroom having windows on side and rear. They are 11 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, 10 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches and 12 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. Each bedroom has a clothes closet.

It is certainly a most attractive home, and one that is very popular among young people. The couple fortunate enough to start out on their voyage through matrimonial seas in such a home have a decided advantage, and there should be little fear of their foundering on the rocks. The idea of home ownership should be instilled in the younger generation, and much of the present suffering from home shortage will be eliminated. A little less attention to hectic amusements and more thought to the real things of life will do much to bring back conditions to a more normal basis. Solid homes of this type are the backbone of the nation, and more should be built.

### CELLULOID BY NEW PROCESS

**American Manufacturer Declares That It Can Be Made Without Use of Camphor.**

The odor and taste imparted to celluloid by the camphor or camphor substitute used in its composition have for long been the popular and commercial objections to this widely used material. But now it is announced by an American producer of celluloid that the stuff can be made on a commercial scale without the use of camphor or the synthetic component based on turpentine. Celluloid thus becomes available for the manufacture of pipe bits, toothbrushes and similar articles.

An even more important effect of the elimination of camphor, however, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, is the reduction of inflammability by 50 to 80 per cent, making the product slow-burning rather than quickly combustible. The new celluloid resembles the old, otherwise, in every important property. It is used both for thin sheets in the ivory and tortoise-shell forms, and for the thick artificial-ivory products.

**She Was of the Newly Rich.**

In an ancient mansion which recently changed hands on account of the ups and downs of war-time fortunes there dwells and works a parlor maid of very expensive and rather cultured and superior type. Her mistress does not mind the expense, but is often much bothered by the culture, this being on too high a plane for her understanding. "Ma'am," said the maid, meeting her mistress in the hall, "there is a mendicant at the door." "Then tell him," said the mistress of the mansion, "we have nothing to mend."—London Morning Post.

### GENIUS FROM LOWLY ORIGIN

**John Philip Sousa, Noted Band Leader, Says Fathers of Great Composers Not Particularly Noted.**

In his recent novel, "The Transit of Venus" (Small, Maynard & Co.), John Philip Sousa puts into the mouth of his hero, Edward Stoneman, what we may assume is the musician's own opinion of the transmission of genius from generation to generation, the Kansas City Star states.

"Nature does not transmit genius from father to son," Sto eman declares. "Dryden gives it in this manner: 'Genius is the gift of nature.' 'It depends on the influence of the stars,' says the astrologer. 'On the organs of the body,' says the naturalist. 'It is the particular gift of heaven,' says the divine."

Citing examples among great musicians, Stoneman continues:

"Beethoven's father was a drunken tenor singer, whose name appeared oftener on the police blotter than on musical programs. Berlioz's father was a physician; Chopin's, a captain of the National Guard; Gluck's, a gun bearer to the prince of Savoy; Gounod's, a painter; Handel's, a barber; Mendelssohn's, a banker, and also Meyerbeer's; Mozart's, lawyer; Rossini's, an inspector of slaughter houses; Schubert's, a schoolmaster; Schumann's, a bookseller; Verdi's, a grocer; Wagner's, a government clerk.

"The only exception in the array of musical geniuses are the Bachs and the Webers. Their families were musical, but lots of them lived in the reflected glory of the one great genius of the name.

"In the case of these great men, who in turn became fathers, there progeny showed no greater sign of musical greatness than their progenitor's."

**Valley Once Great Sea.**

The Red River valley, according to Professor Parks, was near the coast of a great inland sea 3,000,000 years ago. This sea stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. The sand along the shallow, brackish shores of the now extinct body of water has formed a splendid preservation of specimens of prehistoric animals.


## A PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY SAYS HYPO-COD IS O. K.

**Best Reconstructive Tonic Ever Produced, Says This Authority.**

"I have been in the medical profession for quite a number of years as Pharmacist and Professor of Chemistry (Tennessee Medical College) and the truly wonderful results obtained by so many people through the use of Earle's Hypo-Cod caused me to decide to make an exhaustive research and I find it is one of the most extremely well balanced combinations of tonic, alterative and nutritive principles ever produced.

"It can be used with impunity without the least digestive disturbance owing to the complete elimination of the fishy taste of Cod Liver oil, while still retaining all the extractive elements so useful as a tonic and tissue builder.

"The extract of Malt, containing carbohydrates and Nitrogenous matter, cannot be surpassed as a nutrient and fat producing agent; Wild Cherry Bark, as everyone knows, has an extremely beneficial effect upon the mucous membranes, and with the small amount of strychnine present, acts as a stomach stimulating element.

"The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnine are too well known for the powerful influence they exert upon the wasted nerve tissues and upon the lungs for me to dwell upon their efficiency. The iron so necessary to enrich the blood is also present in soluble form readily assimilated and the Sherry wine not only acts as a base to hold it in solution, but acts as a mild stimulant and appetizer.

"I consider Earle's Hypo-Cod a most valuable preparation, and can readily understand why so many people are obtaining beneficial results from its use. It is a most meritorious preparation." Signed—E. E. Early, Ph. G.

Read what another expert says next week about this tonic. Drop in at the drug store tonight and read the formula on a bottle. Ask your doctor or druggist about it. Take home a bottle. Be sure it has name Earle Chemical Co., Wheeling, W. Va., on bottle, which is your assurance of quality in medicine. A large bottle costs $1.25 plus 5c war tax.—Adv.


Occasionally a man who runs for office wins in a walk.


## LIFE WAS A MISERY TO HER

**Says this Woman Until Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**



Carrollton, Ky.—"I suffered almost two years with female weakness. I could not walk any distance, ride or take any exercise at all without resting. If I swept the floor or did any kind of work it would bring my sickness on. I was weak and languid, had no energy, and life was a misery to me. I was under the care of a good physician for several months and tried other remedies. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. After taking twelve bottles I found myself much improved and I took six more. I have never had any more trouble in that respect since. I have done all kinds of work and at present am an attendant at a State Hospital and am feeling fine. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to dozens of my friends and shall always recommend it."—Lillian Tharp, 824 S. 6th St., Carrollton, Ky.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

## SQUEEZED TO DEATH

When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Famous since 1696. Take regularly and keep in good health. In three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed as represented. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Keep Your Skin-Pores Active and Healthy With Cuticura Soap

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



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

A Bad Cough

If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking

PISO'S


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