# A Page for the Farmer and His Family

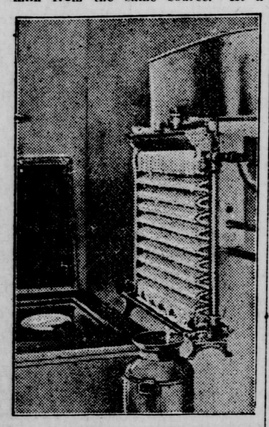
## DAIRY POINTS

### KEEPING MARKET MILK COOL

**Product Held for Several Hours Without Proper Refrigeration Shows High Bacterial Count.**

Generally, the larger numbers of bacteria found in market milk when it reaches the consumer are due more to the multiplication of the bacteria than to the original contamination. This great multiplication occurs because the milk is not properly cooled during storage, transportation and delivery. Just now this fact is of particular importance to the person having milk to sell.

Commercial experience confirms the results of experimental work. Milk which has been held for several hours without proper refrigeration nearly always shows higher counts than fresh milk from the same source. At a



Improved Apparatus for Cooling Milk.

certain creamery, milk received in the morning consisted of the previous night's milk and fresh morning's milk which were kept separate. During six summer months, from April to September, inclusive, 478 samples of the morning's milk showed an average bacterial count of 800,026, while 355 samples of milk which had been held overnight on the farms had an average bacterial content of 2,406,357 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

### DRUGS DETRIMENTAL TO COW

**Experiments at Iowa State College Show That Alcohol, Aloes, Etc., Are Harmful.**

The use of drugs with the idea of increasing the fat production of test cows has been tried out by Iowa State Agricultural 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 the butterfat. Dairymen are strongly advised not to resort to this method as it injures the cows and is not a fair way to gain a record.

### BEST TEMPERATURE OF MILK

**Only Way to Insure Accuracy in Feeding Calves Is Thorough Use of Thermometer.**

Milk as it comes from the cow possesses a temperature near 100 degrees Fahrenheit. When feeding young calves it is well to be very particular in regard to this matter. The only way to insure accuracy in determining temperature is through the use of a thermometer. As calves grow older, eight to ten weeks of age, the temperature may be reduced to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. However, it is always desirable to warm the liquid ration slightly, even for calves six months of age.

### FEED COW QUITE LIBERALLY

**Silage, Mangles, Rutabagas and Other Root Crops—Should Have Abundance of Feed.**

The cow should be fed liberally on succulent feeds, as silage, mangles, rutabagas or other root crops. They induce the cow to consume large amounts of feed, which is desirable. Then, too, feeds of this kind are very palatable and easily digested.

### CALVES DO WELL ON PASTURE

**Most Economical Manner of Caring for Them, but They Must Have Additional Attention.**

Calves do very well on pasture and can be cared for in this manner more economically than in any other way. Care must be taken, however, to see that they receive what additional care is necessary. The calves of today are the herds of tomorrow.

## KEEP SUITABLE FARM ACCOUNTS

**Farming Is a Profession and Must Be Conducted in a Businesslike Manner**

### HELPS CREDIT AT THE BANK

**Once the Principles of Bookkeeping Are Understood a Simple System Can Be Developed to Meet the Farmer's Needs.**

Farmer Jones desired to negotiate a loan at his local bank.

"Just what is your financial condition?" the banker asked him.

"Why," said Jones, "I own a house and land, and a couple of horses and some cows and live stock, and an orchard and—"

"Have you a detailed inventory showing the value of these things?" the banker interrupted him.

"No—o," the farmer replied. "I haven't time to bother keeping books."

"Good gracious, man!" exclaimed the banker, "anyone can keep books. The way the thing's worked out nowadays it doesn't require more than five minutes' work a day. Then when you come here for a loan you could produce a sheet of paper and say, 'Here's what I've got, here's what I owe, and here's what I'd have in cash if I sold out tomorrow.' As it is, I'm afraid I can't let you have the money until I have this information."

This conversation takes place in hundreds of towns every day, according to specialists of the office of farm management and farm economics, United States department of agriculture. Of course farmers are very busy men. They haven't the time to study complicated accounting methods. But, according to the federal specialists, once the principles of bookkeeping are understood and all farm conditions studied, a simple system of bookkeeping can be developed to meet the farmer's needs.

**Show Assets and Liabilities.**

The foundation of any set of books is an inventory showing the farmer's assets and liabilities. The assets include real estate, live stock, machinery



Farmer's Wife Proves an Able Assistant in Keeping Farm Accounts.

and tools, produce, feed and supplies, cash on hand and in bank, and accounts receivable at the date the inventory is taken. Each item under these headings should be listed separately. Real estate should be valued at what it can be sold for under normal conditions; live stock, feed and farm produce at market prices, less cost of marketing; farm supplies at cost; machinery and tools at a price allowing for annual depreciation. The liabilities should include mortgages, notes and accounts payable. The sum of the liabilities deducted from the total assets will show the farmer's net worth.

**Classification of Accounts.**

While an inventory is generally the first thing a banker asks for when making a loan he also wants to know the sources of income. By going just a little further the farmer can keep records that will enable him to know his profits and losses. This requires a classification of accounts in which certain principles should be followed. The precise classification to be used is determined by the prevailing conditions on the farm in question.

Full details regarding the various phases of farm bookkeeping are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 511, "Farm Bookkeeping;" Farmers' Bulletin 572, "A System of Farm Cost Accounting," and Farmers' Bulletin 782, "The Use of a Diary for Farm Accounts." These bulletins can be had upon request of the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### APPLICATION OF PHOSPHATE

**On Poorly Managed Farms a Mixed Fertilizer Can Undoubtedly Be Used With Profit.**

"Knowing that corn receives much manure and usually follows clover on well-managed farms, a logical investment," says Prof. Firman E. Bear of the soils department of the Ohio State university, "is in a larger application of phosphate." On farms that have been poorly managed, a mixed fertilizer can undoubtedly be used with profit. He says that until such a time as the price of potash is materially reduced, it would appear that it is wise for the farmer to invest liberally in limestone, phosphate and clover seed.

## HOW TO SELECT BEEF CALF AND RAISE IT

**Bulletin Written Especially for Young Farmers.**

**Desirable and Undesirable Types of Calves Are Discussed and Illustrated—Importance of Changing Its Ration.**

For the prodigal who has finally turned away from growing inferior, unprofitable, and uninteresting live stock the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a special farmers' bulletin, No. 1135. Under the title "The Beef Calf: Its Growth and Development," this new publication, written principally for young farmers,



A Good Type of Bull Calf.

tells how to select a beef calf and raise it either for market or for use as a breeding animal.

The bulletin is a response to an unusual demand by members of boys' and girls' clubs for specific information on the principles and practices of raising well-bred calves, preparing them for show or sale, and disposing of them to advantage. Desirable and undesirable types of calves are discussed and illustrated.

There are chapters on equipment needed, keeping the calf healthy, feeding, and the importance of changing the ration as the animal develops, also methods of preventing parasites and disease. The bulletin describes clearly how to clip, curl, or otherwise prepare the coat of the various breeds of cattle preparatory to showing them, with additional directions regarding shipping and exhibiting. Persons desiring such information should write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1135.

### PLOW LEVEL SOILS IN FALL

**Stubborn Sods Are More Surely Exterminated and Moisture Supply Is Greatly Increased.**

If all ground was level we might make the assertion that all soils are benefited by fall plowing as there is much to be gained through this practice. Level soils that do not wash are benefited since stubborn sods are more easily exterminated and the moisture supply for the crop the following spring is greatly increased; however, hilly land or that inclined to wash is damaged by being fall plowed. The available plant foods are washed out, gullies are made in the hillside and the fields are subject to weathering during the winter. The fertility of sandy soils or soils that are rolling is best conserved by plowing only in the spring and then as late as possible in order to get the crop out on time.

### SUGAR BEET CROP IS LARGE

**Bureau of Crop Estimates Puts Total at Nearly Nine Million Tons—Hits Sugar Prices.**

According to the bureau of crop estimates the United States will harvest this year nearly 9,000,000 tons of beets or 2,000,000 tons more than the normal crop. Normally in the United States we produce about 17 pounds of beet sugar per capita, whereas this year we shall produce about 21 or 22 pounds of beet sugar per capita. This extra four or five pounds of beet sugar will doubtless have something to do with reducing sugar prices to a more reasonable basis during the next year.

### FRESH AIR QUITE IMPORTANT

**Chicken House Should Be Provided With Good Ventilating System Without Drafts.**

Chickens seem to require more fresh air than do cattle or swine. An authority even says the amount of air breathed by a hen is three times greater than that required by cows or pigs. Give the poultry house plenty of ventilation without drafts; plenty of oxygen without cracks for the wind to enter.

### TIME LOST TO MAKE REPAIRS

**Farmer Would Not Be Compelled to Stop to Fix Machines If Given Proper Attention.**

Man is like a machine. If kept in good working order each day he will seldom have to stop for repairs. More time is lost in making repairs than could possibly be used in taking care of machines in order to prevent the necessity of repairs.

## Farm Live Stock

### FEED FOR BEEF PRODUCTION

**Three-Year Experiment Shows That It Costs More to Feed Calves Than Older Cattle.**

Results of a three-year-old experiment with calves, yearlings and two-year-olds to study the influence of age on the economy and profit of feeding for beef production indicated that the initial cost per hundred pounds of meat produced was greater with the calves than with the older cattle; that the length of time necessary for finishing steers decreased with age; that the rate and the cost of gain and the proportion of roughage to concentrates consumed increased with age; and that the amount of gain necessary in finishing cattle of equal condition decreased as their age increased. The difference in total quantity of feed necessary for finishing cattle of different ages and fed to the same marketable finish was negligible.

The experienced farmer who feeds cattle should handle older cattle in preference to calves, while the farmer who produces and finishes his own cat-



Finished Steers of Good Breeding Brings Much Better Price Than Scrubs.

tle may find calves more profitable. While this is regarded as the best practice under ordinary circumstances, there are advantages, especially at this time in feeding younger cattle, the principal ones being the obtaining of a higher market price for the finished steer, if of good breeding, and an opportunity to hold for a longer period of time when fattened with less loss than the more mature steer."

### GIVE HOGS' FEET ATTENTION

**Bad Underpinning Are Often Due to Lack of Trimming as Well as to Overfeeding.**

When the new breeder is getting ready to exhibit his hogs at the county and state fairs he should pay attention to the feet of the animals as well as to fitting them. If the animals are overfed, very often they have a tendency to go down in the feet. Bad feet are also often due to lack of attention as well as to overfeeding and poor breeding. Animals that are not given an opportunity to take a proper amount of exercise on hard ground are apt to show this trouble more than those under ordinary conditions. In trimming the toes the pig is thrown on its side and with a sharp jackknife the ends of the toes can be pared off. Occasionally the sole of the foot may need paring also, so that the pig will walk flat on the foot. Care should be taken to smooth up the job and to not cut the foot too deeply, so as to bleed and cause lameness. The trimming should be done at least ten days or two weeks before the show.

### BEEF PRODUCTION FALLS OFF

**Nearly Half of Farmers Last Year Operated at Loss—Similar Conditions This Year.**

Beef in the United States was last year produced at an average cost of 14 to 15 cents, according to figures furnished by H. C. Taylor, chief of farm management of the United States department of agriculture.

However, only 58 per cent of the cattle concerned were produced for that and 42 per cent cost more. Fifty-six per cent of the producers kept these costs at 15 cents or less, so that nearly half of the farmers producing beef operated at a loss. 1920 figures indicate that a similar condition rules and that production is falling off considerably as a result, since no one likes to produce at a loss.

Feeding prices and land values are given as the reason for the falling off of the profit. As a remedy for it Mr. Taylor suggests keeping of better records of all farm accounts, elimination of excessive marketing charges and good management.

### SCREENINGS NOT POISONOUS

**As Feed Substitute for Bran They Can Be Fed to Sheep With Much Advantage.**

According to a recent report of the U. S. department of agriculture, sweet clover seed screenings are not poisonous to live stock. They can be fed to sheep to advantage, being a good grain feed, but they probably are not so good as bran. However, as bran is a marketable product and sweet clover screenings are not, being an otherwise waste product of the farm, as a feed substitute for bran it constitutes a net saving of the cost of bran and is therefore of considerable value to the producer who can use it.

## DAIRY BARN FOR SMALL FARM HERD

**Well-Ventilated Structure Has 14 Stalls and Other Pens.**

### ROOF AN IMPORTANT FEATURE

**This Design Is Built of Frame and Has Concrete Foundation—Contains All Conveniences for Caring for Cattle.**

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.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Dairying is an attractive and important feature of farm life because it means an all-year source of income. Even in the cold winter months when everything else is slack the herd continues to turn out milk which means money to the farmer. Naturally he is particularly interested in this branch of his work, more so than in any other, and the question of increased production is one to which he is giving constant thought. It has been demonstrated that contented cows will give more milk—and contented cows are those that are housed in a comfortable barn, well ventilated and strictly sanitary in all respects.

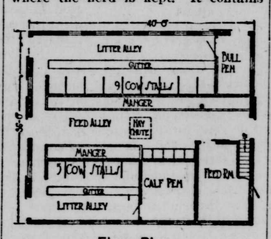
The farmer cannot afford to neglect his dairy barn, because thereon depends to a large degree his success with his herd. The barn shown here is typical of the type that is being erected in large numbers by progressive farmers all over the country. It is built to house the herd of the average farmer who has only a few cows but is interested in seeing that they produce as much as possible.

In the construction of a barn of this



type the framing of the roof is important. The roof must be built to cover a large hay mow and yet be supported by as few obstructing posts as possible. To overcome this the plank frame and other types of construction have been successfully introduced. They eliminate the necessity of supporting posts and give a large high open hay mow for storing the hay. An idea as to the height of this section of the barn can be obtained by noting the height of the door through which hay is being loaded. This building has been set on a firm concrete foundation and is built of heavy frame studs and rafters covered by frame siding and wooden singles. An important feature of the structure is the ventilator on the top. This has gradually replaced the old type of cupola which was found so often on barns and is connected by foul air flues to all parts of the barn. As a result the foul air is continually drawn off and a supply of fresh air takes its place, insuring perfect ventilation, an essential to good production. Animals as well as human beings must have good clean fresh air at all times.

A glance at the floor plan shows the arrangement of the lower floor where the herd is kept. It contains




Floor Plan.

accommodations for 14 cows in stalls, with additional bull pen, calf pen and feed room. The barn is 40 by 36 feet and has two rows of stalls facing in on a main feeding alley. A hay chute has been located in the feed alley so that hay can be drawn without needless labor.

All of these stalls are of the most modern type with steel stanchions, divided mangers and drinking cups. The floor is of concrete, facilitating the speed with which it can be cleaned out daily. Many farmers are carrying the labor-saving idea further by installing litter and feed carriers which can be pushed around with little exertion to the various stalls. They have been instrumental in getting rid of the old back-breaking wheelbarrow method and have no doubt been a wonderful aid in the battle to keep the boy on the farm. Old fashioned methods and antiquated equipment in the dairy barn as well as in other farm buildings have been largely responsible for this wholesale desertion of the farms by the younger generation. The sooner the old man sees the light and builds modern buildings with labor-saving equipment, the sooner will he solve his labor problem and keep the boy on the farm which was intended for him and for which the father labored so many years to acquire.

Better farm buildings and equipment are two of the most important factors in farm development today. They mean increased satisfaction for the farmer, his wife and family, and hired help, as well as increased production from his animals.

In the big building epoch which is about to open now that the period of readjustment is drawing to a close, farm buildings will be one of the important items. It behooves every farmer to go over his plans carefully with a thought to the improvements which have been installed in the barn shown here. Small in size, it has been built along the best lines and will undoubtedly bring the best results.

### TAX PUT ON ILLEGAL SPORT

**French Government Imposes 25 Per Cent Duty and $1 Fine on Bullfighters.**

It's a hard life for the matador and the bullfight impresario in France.

Under the sky-scraping interior revenue recently voted by the French senate and chamber of deputies, bullfights, in spite of the fact that they are absolutely forbidden by laws of the land, are subject to a 25 per cent tax on the total gate receipts.

Furthermore, any person caught engaging in public and professional combat with a bull, with intent and purpose to "bait, provoke or otherwise maltreat, and finally slay the bull," is subject to arrest and trial, and, if convicted, fine or imprisonment. The maximum fine imposed for bullfighting by French law is five francs (nominally $1).

Fear of the law has never reacted appreciably on the Basque toreadors and arena impresarios of the French Pyrenees, where the sport has flourished for generations. The law provides only for fining or imprisonment of the miscreant who slays the innocent bull. It is powerless to stop the fight. The usual thing is for the toreador to wipe the gore from his sword, put on his hat, and step around to the local magistrate's office before anyone suggests arresting him. He goes through the form of pleading guilty, pays his five francs, and departs in peace, his conscience easy and his heart light.

But the new tax is another matter. Revenue officials are wondering if the government had not better lighten this load on the impresarios and raise the fine on the toreadors in order to even matters up. They fear that a fertile source of income may be cut short if the arena managers are forced to close their gates under the burden of taxation on the illegitimate sport.—From the Amaroc News.

**Chinese Are Honest.**

Honesty is a prevailing virtue among most Chinamen. Some of them in their native towns and cities leave their places of business unguarded while they go off for half an hour or more. Should customers arrive in the meantime they find the prices of goods plainly marked, select what they want and leave the money for them.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

### WALL STREET GETS BEST

**Money Mart Attracts the Cream of Masculine America, According to Keen Feminine Observer.**

"In what part of New York will you find the city's best-looking men?"

The inquirer did not say "women," because she was a woman herself and she took it for granted that feminine beauty is about equal all over Manhattan.

"Riverside drive?" ventured the person being questioned.

"No."

"Fifth avenue?"

"Certainly not."

"You will never guess in the world," she finally burst out, "for it is Wall street and vicinity. Just where you would expect only steely eyed, grim-visaged magnates, you will find New York's handsomest men."

"Why?"

"Oh, that's easy. Because to Wall street and environs goes the cream of American manhood—college bloods, star athletes as well as brain athletes come here to carve out a career.

"Of course Broadway has its bright spots of masculine beauty," she went on. "But the average Broadway man is jaded. The Wall street man is fresh and clean-cut."—New York Evening Sun.

**How Weather Affects Brain.**

Most persons have wondered at times why it is that their moods depend so much on the weather. A crisp, frosty day makes one feel cheerful and energetic. A damp, dull one tends to cause depression and listlessness. Dull, rainy weather means a low barometer. When the barometer is low the reduced pressure of the atmosphere lets the blood vessels near the surface of the skin dilate or swell, and so take up more than their share of blood. This makes the brain anemic and the flow of ideas runs slowly.

**Campaigning.**

"How do you think that story that George Washington could not tell a lie originated?"

"Probably," replied Senator Sorghum, "in the mind of some old-timer who specialized in campaign fiction."


## FOUND CARDUI GREAT BENEFIT

**South Carolina Lady Suffered Until She Couldn't Stay Up or Go Anywhere—Tells How Cardui Helped Her Get Well.**

Batesburg, S. C.—In telling how she found relief from troubles that had caused her much suffering, Mrs. E. E. Oswalt, of this place, says: "Each month I would begin to suffer with my back and head. My limbs would ache and I would chill. I wouldn't be able to stay up, no matter what I wanted to do, or where I wanted to go. My people tried giving me different medicines and teas and tonics, yet I didn't get any better.

"Some one told me of Cardui, and I began to take it. I noticed it helped me. I kept it up. After a few months I didn't have any trouble. For about six months I used it, before . . .

"I found I was all right, and from that day to this have never had any trouble at this time. I have taken it since, a bottle or two in the winter, especially when I have been exposed, and would take a cold, for I consider it the best thing a woman can take to tone up the system, keep off nervousness, and increase the appetite. I certainly know it has been of great benefit to me."

If you are weak, nervous, or suffer from womanly troubles such as Mrs. Oswalt mentions, take Cardui, the Woman's Tonic.

All good druggists sell Cardui.—Adv.


**Gross Ignorance.**

A Pittsburgh lawyer was conducting a case in court not long ago and one of the witnesses, a burly negro, confessed that at the time of his arrest he was engaged in a craps game. Immediately the lawyer said: "Now, sir, I want you to tell the jury just how you deal craps."

"Wass dat?" asked the witness, rolling his eyes.

"Address the jury, sir!" thundered the lawyer, "and tell them just how you deal craps."

"Lemme outen heah!" cried the witness, uneasily. "Fust thing I know this gem-man gwine to ask me how to drink a sandwich."—Boston Transcript.


## USE "DIAMOND DYES"



Dye right! Don't risk your material in a poor dye. Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into old garments, draperies, coverings, everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Buy "Diamond Dyes" — no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed. Druggist has "Diamond Dyes Color Card"—16 rich colors. Adv.


**A Fiend for Gossip.**

Jones approached the young lady assistant and inquired:

"Keep music machine records?"

"All kinds."

"Got any loud ones?"

"Plenty of them."

"I want the loudest one you have."

"March, waltz, song or what?"

"Anything, so long as it is loud."

"What's the idea?"

"My wife wants it to put on the machine when she has to leave the room so that the folks will have to stop talking until she returns, and she won't miss any of the gossip."—Portland Oregonian.


**Important to Mothers**

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria


**When Friendship Ceased.**

One day I was walking with a recent acquaintance of mine. In fact, our acquaintance was so recent that I did not even know my new acquaintance's parents by sight. As we were walking along I noticed a man across the street who I thought looked funny, and I drew my acquaintance's attention to him by saying: "Look at that foolish looking man across the street." My acquaintance said: "That is my father."—Chicago Tribune.


Anoint the eyelids with Roman Eye Balsam at night, and in the morning your eyes will feel refreshed and strengthened.—Adv.


Do not take too much advice. Keep at the helm and steer your own ship.


## Don't Go From Bad to Worse!

Are you always weak, miserable and half-sick? Then it's time you found out what is wrong. Kidney weakness causes much suffering from backache, lameness, stiffness and rheumatic pains, and if neglected, brings danger of serious troubles—dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Use *Doan's Kidney Pills*. They have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

### A Virginia Case



Mrs. Chas. Cook, 410 Queen St., Alexandria, Va., says: "The 'flu' left my kidneys in bad shape. My back pained and it seemed as though a dagger were being thrust into my kidneys. The kidney secretions passed too freely. Mornings I was tired. A friend told me how wonderful Doan's Kidney Pills were and I used them. Before long I was entirely cured."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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



Constipation, Stomach Trouble. Instant relief. Treatment, Standard Headache Chart, 10c. Prof. Gilbert, 1506 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.


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