A Page for the Farmer and His Family

THE DAIRY

DAIRY RECORD QUITE USEFUL

Profitable Practice to Keep Daily Tab on Cows Where There Is No Test Association.

Keeping daily records of the milk yield of each cow, where there is no cow testing association, is a profitable practice. This is shown by reports on herd records received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

An instance where a herd has been greatly improved without increasing its numbers (by more than one cow) is found in a report from Oklahoma.



Weighing and Recording Milk.

The dairyman's cream checks for a given month amounted to $78.42, the cream being obtained from a herd of 27 cows. One year later, after doing herd-record work, he was able with a herd of 28 cows, just one more than he had at the earlier date, to sell cream to the value of $223.60, or nearly three times as much—a pretty good return for care given to culling the herd and improving the management.

While the current prices for butterfat have increased somewhat, they have not trebled in a year, so it is obvious that there has been a large increase in the productiveness of the herd.

WISCONSIN HAS FINE HERDS

Ranks Third Among States Active in Eradicating Tuberculosis—Minnesota Is First.

Recent field reports on official tuberculin testing in Wisconsin show large gains in the number of herds in that state accredited as being free from tuberculosis. In the month of May Wisconsin made the largest gain of any state, with an increase of 47 accredited herds. Although all reports have not yet been analyzed, the June records are expected to show Wisconsin, with a further gain of 92 accredited herds, still making the most rapid progress.

Although last year about eighth in rank compared with other states active in eradicating bovine tuberculosis, the Badger state has recently forged to third place. Minnesota is first with 500 accredited herds, and Virginia is second with 337. On July 31 Wisconsin had 302 accredited herds. The figures are from records of the federal bureau of animal industry based on field reports up to July 31, 1920.

GRIND ALFALFA AND CLOVER

Practice in Some Communities Found to Be Economical—Cattle Eat More of Stalk.

Many of the dairymen who have more than 15 head of cattle would find it profitable to get a grinder large enough to grind alfalfa or clover, especially if they expect to feed mammoth clover. The practice is general in some communities to shred the stover and feed this to cows. The cattle will eat more of the stalk and the remainder makes very good bedding when mixed with the straw.

FALL FRESHENING IN FAVOR

Results in Greater Production of Milk and Butterfat, According to Specialists.

Fall freshening results in greater milk and butterfat production than spring or summer freshening. The dairy husbandry specialists at the Iowa agricultural experiment station who have studied many records say that fall freshening gives about 10 per cent greater production than either spring or summer freshening.

DISCARD UNPROFITABLE COW

Better Than an Empty Stall Providing She Is Producing Offspring Better Than Herself.

The unprofitable cow does not deserve any defense nor should she be allowed to fill a stall in the barn to the exclusion of a better cow. But she is better than an empty stall provided she is given a chance to produce offspring better than herself. Then she is fulfilling a purpose.

GUINEAS THRIVE ON FREE RANGE

Satisfactory Results May Be Obtained by Confining in Substantial Pen.

GIVE GRAIN DURING WINTER

Vegetables Such as Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Etc., Should Be Provided Together With Grit, Charcoal and Oyster Shell.

Guineas are kept in the best breeding condition upon free range. They may be confined, however, if necessary, with satisfactory results. One extensive guinea raiser confined as many as 45 hens and 15 males in an acre pen throughout the breeding and laying season. This pen is inclosed with a wire fence five feet high and the birds prevented from flying over by the flight feathers of one wing being clipped. Within the pen is a grass pasture with bushes here and there where the hens make their nests by scratching out a bowl-shaped hollow in the ground. The winters being severe, a roosting shed is provided, having a



Guinea Fowls Breed Best When Allowed Free Range.

cleated board reaching from the floor to the roosts for the wing-clipped birds to walk up.

Allow Free Range.

Most guinea raisers, however, allow their breeding stock free range of the entire farm at all times. This helps to keep the birds strong and vigorous. During the winter the breeders should be fed a grain mixture of corn, wheat, and oats twice a day. Where no green feed is available on the range at this time of the year, vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets and cabbage should be substituted, poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest.

Animal Feed Essential.

Animal feed is essential to best results and can be supplied by feeding meat scrap or skim milk. Given free range, where the supply of natural feed during the winter and early spring is ample, as it usually is in the southern portion of the United States, the guineas may be left to pick up a considerable part of their feed. Free access to grit, charcoal and oyster shell is necessary throughout the breeding and laying season. Avoid having the breeders too fat, but keep them in good, firm flesh.

FIND ROUTE PRODUCE TAKES

Shippers of Fruits and Vegetables Are Advised to Learn Market Likes and Dislikes.

Any intelligent attempt to better marketing conditions must be based on a good working knowledge of present agencies and their functions. The nearer that both producer and consumer can come to an understanding and appreciation of the work devolving upon the distributor, the nearer will Americans approach a solution of many of the problems incident to the movement of fruits and vegetables.

The shipper who has definite knowledge of the course his goods will take when they reach a big market has a great advantage over the man who has no idea of methods of distribution. He can safeguard his interests by retaining a measure of control over his product after it reaches destination.

Shippers or prospective shippers of fruits and vegetables are advised to get in touch with their principal market, learn its likes, dislikes, and peculiarities, study the means whereby their goods are distributed to consumers, and secure a working knowledge of the chief problems incident to the handling of their commodities.

PRINCIPLES OF BOOKKEEPING

First and Most Important Step Toward Establishing Accounting System for Farm.

Getting a knowledge of accounting principles is the first and most important step toward establishing an accounting system suited to one's individual needs. There are many degrees in farm accounting, from the simple to the extended and complex. Farmers' Bulletin 511, copies of which may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, contains an outline of the principles of simple farm bookkeeping.

OPPORTUNE TIME TO DESTROY COCKLEBUR

Weeds Occasionally Kill Swine and Young Cattle.

Noxious Plants Do Not Grow Very Luxuriantly in Grain Fields Until After Removal of Crop—Clover Is Useful

Aside from its general unsightliness on the farm and the severe damage done to crops, such as corn, cocklebur also occasionally kill swine and young cattle. According to Department Circular 109, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, cocklebur do not grow very luxuriantly in grain fields until after the removal of the crop; the cocklebur should then be plowed under before they mature seeds. In the North early fall plowing before the seed ripens is always good practice for controlling this weed.

The weed may be destroyed by the use of any good shading crop, such as buckwheat, soy beans or cowpeas. Clover is particularly useful in subduing cocklebur. Close grazing with sheep, especially in grain stubble, is a very useful practice. In heavily infested areas mowing and burning have been successfully practiced. Plants in waste places should be removed by mowing before burs are formed, or, better still, by hand removal following rain, when the ground is soft. The spud, mattock and hoe are all useful instruments in eradicating cocklebur. The removal of cocklebur from waste areas is of special importance, because the burs from a single plant may spread to all parts of the farm, since they adhere readily to the clothing of passers-by or to the coats of animals.

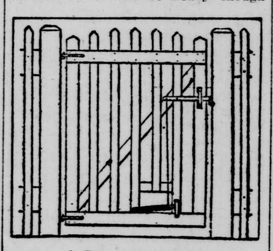
If the farm is equipped with spraying machinery it is practicable to destroy cocklebur entirely by spraying early in the spring with a solution of iron sulphate used at the rate of two pounds of the chemical to a gallon of water.

CONVENIENT GATE FOR FARM

Easily Opened by Use of Foot From Either Side—Handy When Carrying a Big Load.

It is often a difficult matter to open an ordinary gate when one is carrying a load, such as two pails of milk. Much time has been lost in putting down the load, opening the gate, lifting the load, going through and putting down the load, again closing the gate and then lifting the load before going forward. With the device shown in the drawing, the load need not be dropped at all.

The latch is made to catch from either direction so the gate swings freely, both forward and backward. Its opposite end is attached by a stout wire to a tread just above the lower cross-piece of the gate frame. The latch itself should be heavy enough



A Foot-Opened Gate.

to offset the weight of the wire and the tread. Preferably it should be of iron and the tread of wood, so that it will always drop into place. This will always keep the tread up and in position ready for being stepped upon. All that is necessary to open such a gate is to place the foot lightly upon the tread, give a slight push forward and walk through. The gate, if properly hung, will close of its own weight.

VALUE OF SHREDDED STOVER

Much Depends on Weather to Which Corn Fodder Was Exposed While in the Shock.

The feeding value of shredded corn stover varies greatly, depending on the weather to which the corn fodder was exposed while in the shock. On the average it probably takes a ton of shredded corn stover to equal in feeding value two-thirds of a ton of ordinary mixed hay.

EXCELLENT PLACE FOR DUCKS

Wild Fowl Can Be Successfully Raised in Marshy Spots—Circular Gives Information.

Wild ducks can be successfully propagated in many marshy localities. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a new circular telling the most practicable breeds and how to handle them.

INTERESTS BOYS AND GIRLS

Desire for Urban Life Diminished by Share in Pig or Calf or Even Few Fowls.

When the boys and girls on the farm are given an interest in a pig or a calf or even a few chickens and are allowed to join a pig, calf or poultry club, from that time on their desire for urban life diminishes.

FARM STOCK

DIFFERENT TYPES OF STEERS

Advantage of Beef Animal Compared With Scrub as Meat Producer Is Demonstrated.

A demonstration conducted in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture shows the advantage of the beef type compared with the scrub as a meat producer. A purebred Aberdeen-Angus steer 8½ months of age, and a steer 11 months old, of the dairy type, containing a large percentage of Jersey blood, were under observation over 2½ years. Both animals received similar rations, which consisted of hay, bran and mixed grains. The live weight was frequently taken, and the digestibility of the total ration and the nitrogen balance were determined at intervals. The growth of the purebred steer was more largely in body girth, while the scrub steer increased relatively more rapidly in length and height. It is thought that the difference in temperament, also breeding, explained in part the economic superiority of the beef type, for apparently "the two steers did not materially differ as regards digestive power, percentage of feed energy metabolized, or percentage availability of feed energy."

The purebred steer was superior to the scrub in that his maintenance requirement was less while his capacity to consume feed was greater. On the moderate rations fed, he manifested this superiority, however, not in the form of greater gain of live weight from a unit of food, but in the production of higher quality of product, representing the storage of more energy available as human food.

Too frequently, farmers apologize for the gains of their animals and the condition they are in, by saying they were unfortunate in selecting the right breed. While there may be a difference between individuals, whether of the same or different breeds, there is little if any difference as has been shown, between breeds in the feeds consumed per pound of gain, if in like condition and stage of maturity. The Jersey steer, for example, may make as economical gains from the standpoint of feed consumed as the Aberdeen-Angus steer. This does not mean that Jerseys are as desirable for the production of beef as the Aberdeen-Angus, for such is not true. While the gain may be practically the same up to a certain limit, the price received per pound of gain will be from two to five cents more in the case of the



Purebred Angus Bull.

Aberdeen-Angus. This is due to the fact that the Aberdeen-Angus has put on the gain in the regions of the more desirable cuts, the loin, ribs and hind quarters; while the Jersey stores fat internally, around the kidneys and caul fat, which is of much less value. This means then, that a 1,000 pound Aberdeen-Angus steer would sell for from $20 to $50 more than the Jersey steer.

BIG HORSES ARE IN DEMAND

Wide-Awake Farmer Will Reap Profit on His Supply of Heavy Animals for Farm Work.

Good heavy horses for farm work are at a premium in some sections. Buyers state that when a reasonably good heavy horse is for sale he must be taken, for there is a large number of buyers on the waiting list for such horses. City users of horses are getting at wits' ends to know what to do for good horses. The farm is not producing them as formerly and they cannot be secured at any price.

"The wide-awake farmer who provided against the coming scarcity of heavy horses," says R. W. Clark, live stock specialist from the Colorado Agricultural college, "will reap a big profit, and others should begin now to give this matter attention."

PURCHASING SHEEP AT START

To Produce Wool and Mutton Best Plan Is to Buy Western Ewes—Avoid Old Animals.

If you want to start in the sheep business and do not intend to become a breeder of purebreds, but intend to produce wool and mutton, the cheapest way to start is to buy western ewes from September 1 to November 1.

In buying western ewes be sure and get young ewes—yearlings or two-year-olds are best. Avoid old, broken-mouthed ewes. Get well-built ewes carrying some Merino blood and having dense fleeces. Sometimes a man can buy native ewes of good quality at reasonable prices. Rams for breeding purposes should also be purchased at this time from reliable breeders of purebred mutton sheep.

DUTCH COLONIAL ALWAYS PLEASES

Exterior Attractive and Interior Comfortable and Convenient.

HOUSE CONTAINS NINE ROOMS

Home Built From This Design Is Suitable for City, Town or Farm—Offers Accommodations for a Good Sized Family.

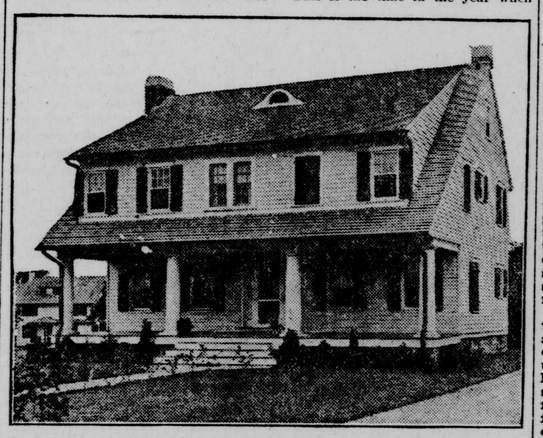
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address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

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

When the Dutch first landed on Manhattan island and founded the city which is now New York they brought with them some ideas about home building that have had a distinct influence on American architecture. The homes they and those who followed them built were all along the same lines, and were patterned after those they had left behind in the Netherlands. Since then architects have termed this type of home a "Dutch Colonial," and there are many thousands of them throughout the United States.

A particularly fine house of the Dutch Colonial design is shown in the accompanying illustration. By comparing the exterior of the house with the floor plan that accompanies it it will be noted that every inch of the interior has been utilized, despite the artistic exterior appearance. Usually when there are out-of-the-ordinary exterior effects they are secured by sacrificing some of the interior space.

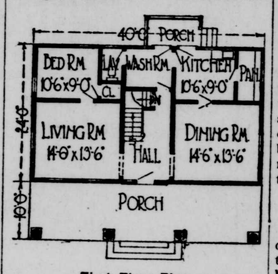
This home is not large when the number of rooms is considered. The



front is 40 feet and the depth only 24 feet. Yet the floor plans show nine good-sized rooms, with a great many closets and other features that delight the housekeeper.

Dutch colonial homes are identified by the steep pitch and long slope of the roof, with a broad dormer across both front and back. The house is equally divided by a central entrance door, and on either side are duplicate windows and exterior trim, which gives the Colonial balance to the structure. The roof arrangement permits all of the space covered to be used, whereas in other styles a steep pitched roof leaves many nooks with the ceiling so low that they are wasted.

How the rooms in this house are arranged and the size of each of them is shown by the floor plan. The entrance door opening off the wide, inviting porch, leads into a central hall



First Floor Plan.

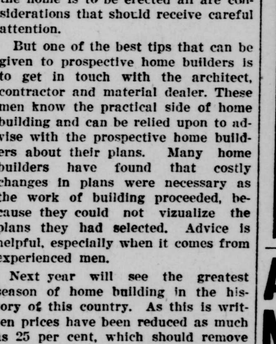
out of which run the stairs. To the left through a cased opening is the living room, 14 by 13 feet 6 inches. Back of the living room is a bedroom, or library, 9 by 10 feet 6 inches.

To the right of the hall is the dining room, also connected with the reception room by a cased opening. This room is 14 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches. Back of it is the kitchen, 9 by 10 feet 6 inches. Through the hall to the back there is a washroom, or laundry, with a lavatory adjoining. Thus it will be seen that the house is equally divided, the two rooms on either side being of the same size, but separated by the hall. At the same time the cased openings permit the use of dining and living room and hall for entertainments.

Upstairs there are five good bedrooms, and bathroom. Three of the rooms are across the front of the house, and two at the back, with the bathroom between. All open directly off the square upstairs hall and each is easily accessible to the bathroom. The numerous closets are designated on the floor plan.

The basement extends under the whole of the house, and, as it is set on a concrete foundation, is finished with smooth walls and a concrete floor. Here is plenty of space for the basement heating plant, the fuel and fruit and vegetable storage rooms and space for garden tools, laundry equipment, etc.

A home built from this design is suitable for either city, town or farm. While it is large in number of rooms, the cost is comparatively small, as the



Second Floor Plan.

dimensions of the house are not large. At the same time it is a handsome house from the exterior and a comfortable, convenient and roomy one inside.

This is the time in the year when prospective home builders begin to plan what sort of a house they will erect when the spring comes. In so doing it is best to give careful consideration to all sorts of home building plans. The size of the family, the amount of money that is available and the size and shape of the lot on which the home is to be erected all are considerations that should receive careful attention.

But one of the best tips that can be given to prospective home builders is to get in touch with the architect, contractor and material dealer. These men know the practical side of home building and can be relied upon to advise with the prospective home builders about their plans. Many home builders have found that costly changes in plans were necessary as the work of building proceeded, because they could not vizualize the plans they had selected. Advice is helpful, especially when it comes from experienced men.

Next year will see the greatest season of home building in the history of this country. As this is written prices have been reduced as much as 25 per cent, which should remove one of the handicaps that has held back home building in the cities and retarded it not a little in the smaller towns.

The Elderly Woman.

The world's first historian was an old woman—and still, in every primitive community, she is the living storehouse of communal memories. The world's first sage was an old woman, coining the hoarded wisdom of generations into proverbs and maxims. In all probability the world's first doctor was an old woman, though here she was displaced rather early. After ages of neglect she is coming once more to be appreciated at something like her value.—Chicago Journal.

HAS SOME DEBT TO COLLECT

Sane Man Spent Nearly Half a Century Confined in Rhode Island Madhouse.

This paragraph is about Anthony Burden Durfee of Providence, R. I. Anthony's total years are seventy-five, forty-five of which were spent in an asylum for the insane. A court's decision that he is not insane and, probably never was, lets Anthony out after nearly half a century of involuntary servitude. Arthur H. Folwell writes in Leslie's. His mania? Cleanliness. He insisted upon living in a bathtub. Diogenes, another man whose fad was living in a tub, is remembered as a person of sound mind. Not so Anthony; he was put away. No king ever stopped before his tub and sighed: "Ah, me! If I were not Alexander I should choose to be Anthony Burden Durfee of Providence, R. I." Nothing like that. Cleanliness, in Anthony's case, was next to dottiness. And Anthony has another mental slant that put him on Queer street. He'd rather walk, walk miles, than ride. Exercise, fresh air, a good bath and a rub-down! Oh, a sad dementia was that of Anthony Durfee of Providence, R. I.! But what of the well-balanced minds who locked him up?

Medicine in Africa.

A novel and interesting experiment in training natives in medical and surgical work is being made in Uganda. Native boys who are the raw material from the best schools of the country are being taken and are receiving a three years' course of training at the large C. M. S. hospital at Mengo, the native capital of Uganda, where the medical school began its work three years ago.

Many Have Had Spanish Settlers.

Off the coast of Queensland, Australia, are the New Hebrides islands, which some scientists believe were once occupied by the Spanish, for a little way from St. Filip's bay evidences of such occupation have been dug into from time to time, along with certain other ruins, which from the little examination they have had indicate an even more remote occupancy

Rosy Cheeks & Satin Skin

Because of her rosy cheeks and satin skin a woman attracts the admiration of all men. When the



young woman peers in her glass, she may see pimples and blotches and she immediately goes to the drug store for paint, powders and beauty creams, when she should go there for a blood medicine and stomach alterative known as "Golden Medical Discovery." This vegetable tonic and blood alterative clears the skin, beautifies it, increases the blood supply and the circulation, while pimples, boils and eruptions vanish quickly. Ask your nearest druggist for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form or send 10c. for trial package of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW DOCTORS TREAT COLDS AND THE FLU

First Step in Treatment Is a Brisk Purgative With Calotabs, the Purified and Refined Calomel Tablets that are Nausealess, Safe and Sure.

Doctors have found by experience that no medicine for colds and influenza can be depended upon for full effectiveness until the liver is made thoroughly active. That is why the first step in the treatment is the new, nauseless colomel tablets called Calotabs, which are free from the sickening and weakening effects of the old style calomel. Doctors also point out the fact that an active liver may go a long way towards preventing influenza and is one of the most important factors in enabling the patient to successfully withstand an attack and ward off pneumonia.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasure or work. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified, and you are feeling fine, with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Druggists sell Calotabs only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you do not find them delightful.—(Adv.)

Take one or two at bedtime for quick relief. They do the work without griping.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

FOR CONSTIPATION AND UPSET STOMACH.

All Run Down Now Feels Fine

Eatonic Ended His Troubles

"Eatonic is the only thing I have found to stop my heartburn and I think it has been a great help in nervous spells," writes G. C. Johnson.

An upset stomach may cause lots of suffering all over the body. Eatonic helps in such cases by removing the cause of the misery, because it takes up and carries out the excess acid and gases and keeps the digestive organs in natural working order. A tablet after meals is all you need. Big box costs only a trifle with druggist's guarantee.

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1696. All druggists, three sizes. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

RARE OLD RECIPES for the treatment of every disease, and how to make medicines from herbs, roots, seeds, flowers and barks. Worth Dollars. Price 25c (coin). WOLFE, 236 West 60th Street, New York, N. Y.

Constipation, Stomach Trouble. Instant relief. Treatment, Standard Headache Chart, 10c. Prof. Gilbert, 5506 Vine, Philadelphia, Pa.

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