A Page for the Farmer and His Family

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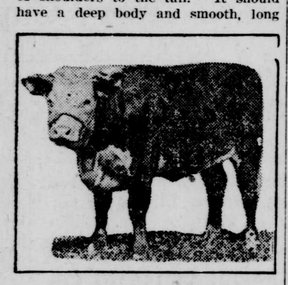
SELECTING BEST BEEF CALF

Animal Must Have Proper Conformation, Breed Type and Good General Appearance.

If the beef calf selected for raising is to develop into a useful, profitable individual for breeding purposes, it must be a good calf as well as the descendant of good ancestors. Keep in mind that you are either selecting a calf for a herd bull or for a foundation breeding cow. To be classed as a good calf it must have the proper form, which is sometimes spoken of as "type" or "conformation." If you expect to select a calf with these necessary requirements, you should become familiar with them. Study pictures of famous animals; note their form. A score card of the breed you are most interested in would be useful. Learn the different parts of a beef animal and the method of examination in judging them.

In selecting the calf, first get an idea of its general appearance. This you may do by looking at it from a distance of from 10 to 15 feet, observing its weight or growth according to age, conformation, quality, condition, body, breed type, and general disposition. Observe it closely, beginning at the head and neck, then forequarters, body, and hindquarters, in order named. If a bull is selected, it should not have the appearance of a heifer or a steer, but the strong, vigorous, masculine appearance of a bull in every detail. If a heifer is selected, she should have the feminine appearance of a good breeding cow rather than the possible coarseness or roughness of a steer.

Thus observing the calf without puting your hands on it, select one that is stylish and active. When viewed from the front it should have a short face, large muzzle, wide forehead, short neck, and a wide, deep chest, indicating a strong, vigorous constitution. When looked at from the side its back should be straight and level from top of shoulders to the tail. It should have a deep body and smooth, long



Calf of Desirbale Type—Note the Beef Conformation and Excellent Breed Characteristics Shown in This Heifer.

hindquarters. When viewed from the rear it should present a wide, deep appearance. While as much width as possible is desired, it should not be accompanied with roughness about the shoulders and the hips or hocks. The legs should be rather short, stout, and set wide apart. A calf that stands high from the ground, cut up in the flank, and shallow in the heart girth, has little chance of developing into a useful or profitable breeding animal.

After you have found a calf with good general appearance, have someone hold it so that you can put your hands on it. This is the best way to determine what are called "condition" and "quality." Condition means the amount of flesh and fat the calf has. Select a calf in good growing condition, but not excessively fat. The beef calf for breeding purposes should have great depth of natural flesh and be free from roughness or coarseness in any way. By running the open hand along the back and sides with a slight pressure of the finger tips the amount and quality of condition may be determined. A calf in proper growing condition, while not possessing the depth of flesh of a mature animal, should have a smooth, even covering of firm though not hard flesh along its back and sides and over the shoulders.

Quality may be determined by the eye of the experienced judge, but the hand may also be used to advantage. All the following indicate quality: A thick coat of hair that feels soft and silky and looks glossy; a loose, pliable skin that does not seem thick, rough, or tightly stretched over the body; and rather short legs that appear to have strong, clean bones without roughness or coarseness.

A calf showing early maturity, as indicated by the tendency to put on an even covering of rather firm flesh, is desirable

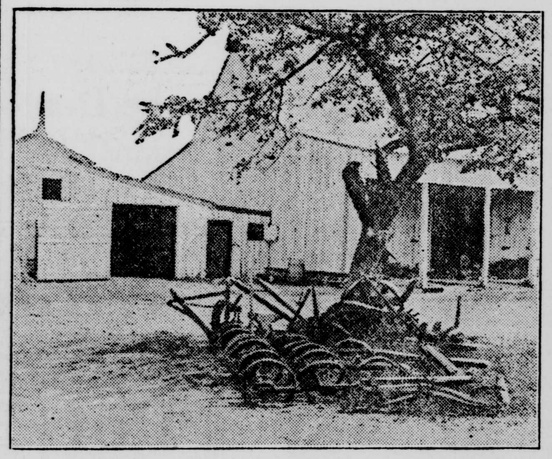
Color is of little importance as long as the calf selected has the approved color of the breed desired. There are, however, popular shades and color markings of the different breeds, which you will learn from further study of the breed selected.

COMMON SHEEP SCAB CAUSES

Ailment May Be Differentiated From Conditions Caused by Pestiferous Ticks or Lice.

Common sheep scab may be differentiated from conditions caused by other parasites, such as sheep ticks, common ticks and lice by finding the parasite by the nature of the lesion. If the ...ng is caused by ticks an examon will reveal the ticks,

GOOD CARE OF ALL IMPLEMENTS WILL SAVE MANY REPAIR BILLS



Leaving Implements to the Mercy of the Weather Costs Money.

In this day of complicated machinery most farmers probably give little thought to the care of so simple an implement as a plow. But more effort has been expended in the slow process of developing this seemingly simple tool than in that of any other implement on the farm. It is the basic tillage tool, the fundamental farm implement, and it is richly entitled to be properly cared for when not in use.

Store in Dry Place.

When laid by, say the implement experts, the plow should, if possible, be stored in a dry place, away from contact with the ground. In any case, the bright parts should always be coated with grease to prevent rust. Once the mold board and share have become pitted with rust, an efficient job of plowing cannot be done until the corroded parts again have acquired a polish by use.

The United States Department of Agriculture, of course, does not stop with the plow in its admonition in this regard. Harrows, also relatively simple but tremendously important implements, are, next to plows, most generally neglected. Many farmers who would not neglect an expensive harvesting machine, say the experts, are careless as to harrows and other implements of this type. But these also represent capital invested, and a larger return is possible if they are properly cared for at the end of the season.

If harrows are stored under a shed the teeth should be supported by blocks or boards, so that they will not become embedded in the ground. All accumulations of earth and trash should be removed. This is especially applicable to wooden-frame harrows. The earthy accumulations retain moisture and accelerate decay. When the wooden parts have dried out sufficiently they should be painted, to prevent season checking and splitting. As the harrow works in wet earth and close to the ground, deterioration is rapid once checking has started.

If the disk harrow is stored in a shed or other floorless building, the disk gangs should be run upon boards, so the disks will not become embedded in the ground. Whether housed or not, the implement should be carefully cleaned of all accumulations of soil, and the disks should be greased with a heavy grease to prevent rust. The paint, particularly on the wooden parts, should be renewed frequently.

Get Mower Under Shelter.

Mowers, more generally than plows and harrows, are put under shelter, but many of them spend the winter at the edge of the meadow where the last cutting of hay was made, and in most cases they are not properly greased, even when sheltered. Get the mower under shelter if possible. In any case, clean the knife bar, wipe it with a greasy rag, and store in a dry place. Place a block of wood or other support under the mid-point of the tongue, so that it will not acquire a permanent sag. If the mower is stored with the cutter bar in a vertical position, place a block of wood under the shoe, to take the weight off the frame. All accumulations of vegetable matter and dirt should be removed and all bearings and other bright parts of the machine oiled or greased. Much the same rules apply to reapers and binders.

The time to care for each implement is when its work is finished. Pressure of other work, however, frequently makes this inconvenient, but nothing should be allowed to interfere with getting all machinery greased, and, if possible, under cover, before the beginning of winter. Then, as early in the winter as you can find time for it, go over every piece and see what repairs are needed. If new parts have to be ordered, order them at once. A great deal of valuable time is lost every spring waiting for repair parts to arrive from the city.

Use Paint and Grease.

The best possible use should be made of such housing space as is available, and grease and paint should be used without stint. Any farm implement with bearings and bright parts well protected with heavy grease is better off out in the weather than standing in a shed without any protection by grease or oil.

The United States Department of Agriculture has two bulletins—Farmers' Bulletin 946 and Farmers' Bulletin 947—devoted to the repair and adjustment of farm implements. With all implements safely sheltered for the winter, you have time to write for these bulletins and to use the information they contain in putting your implements and machines in the best possible condition for next season.

CO-OPERATION PAYS FARMERS

Formation of Society in Prentiss County, Miss., Follows Efforts of County Agent.

Co-operative marketing of all kinds of farm produce has been successfully worked out in Prentiss county, Miss.

Buyers formerly went into the county and purchased at their own prices, often 25 per cent below the outside market. The county agent of the United States Department of Agriculture succeeded in getting the farmers to load a car of corn, each farmer's contribution being weighed separately and a record kept by one of the banks. The car netted 25 cents a bushel over previous prices, and the local market rate arose 25 cents as a consequence.

A co-operative shipment of hogs follows, and after several successful experiences the Farmers' Co-operative association of Prentiss county, Miss., was organized and a regular marketing agent employed. This organization did a business of more than $250,000 in 12 months, at prices considerably in advance of those formerly realized. Deposits in two local banks were more than doubled in two years.

LAND PLASTER VERY USEFUL

Tends to Preserve Nitrogen of Manure Rather Than Expel It—Good Stable Deodorant.

Land plaster, gypsum, or calcium sulphate should not be confused with lime, though it is similar in the respect that it carries the element calcium. Unlike lime, gypsum will not correct acidity, but it has the advantage of changing ammonium carbonate, which is volatile, into the stable form of ammonium sulphate. For this reason it is exceptionally useful as a deodorant and absorbent in stables. It tends to preserve the nitrogen of manure rather than to expel it, as do burned and hydrated lime, and therefore it is quite generally recommended as a preservative for poultry manure as well as other sorts.

STARLING PREYS UPON BUGS

Spends Endless Hours Searching for and Destroying Insects—Birds Frighten Easily.

Because of conflicting opinions concerning the starling as an economic factor in the United States, the bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, in 1916 began an extensive field investigation of its food habits, supplemented by careful laboratory examinations of stomachs of thousands of the birds. These investigations have proved that most of the starling's food habits are either beneficial to man or a neutral character. The time the birds spend destroying crops or molesting other birds is extremely short as compared with the endless hours they spend searching for insects that destroy plant life, or in feeding on wild fruits. In the opinion of ornithologists of the biological survey the farmer will be well rewarded by allowing a reasonable number of starlings to conduct their nesting operations on the farm, and that later in the season a little vigilance will prevent the birds, which are easily frightened, from exacting too great a toll for services rendered in destroying insects that ravage crops.

LESPEDEZA OF GREAT VALUE

One of the Most Valuable Forage Crops for Southeastern Part of the United States.

Lespedeza, also commonly known as Japan clover, is one of the most valuable forage crops for the southeastern part of the United States. Except on alluvial bottom lands, it rarely makes sufficient growth to justify being cut for hay; nevertheless its widespread adaptation to grazing conditions gives it a value that is difficult to estimate. Being a legume, it is valuable for soil improvement, and also it is relished by all classes of live stock. The United States Department of Agriculture has a new Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1143, on lespedeza as a forage crop.

DAIRY HINTS

LARGER IMPORTS OF BUTTER

For First Seven Months of This Year 22,855,090 Pounds Shipped to United States.

The record for butter imports established in 1919, when 9,519,368 pounds of butter and butter substitutes were brought into the United States, was short lived. Following the recent announcement of these important figures by the United States Department of Agriculture the department has compiled reports for the first seven months of this year which show that the United States during that period imported 22,855,090 pounds of foreign butter, which is more than ever before.

This remarkable increase is attributed by foreign marketing experts of the department's bureau of markets largely to the foreign exchange situation. With American dollars commanding a premium throughout the world it is obviously good business for foreign butter manufacturers to sell their product in the United States. Foreign manufacturers also have the advantage of low cargo rates. Another reason for the increased imports is that whereas England was formerly Denmark's principal butter outlet, England can now purchase butter more cheaply from Australia and Argentina. Ireland also is producing butter on a larger scale.

The effect of the exchange situation is also reflected in a decrease of American butter exports. Thus, 15,-



Federal Inspector Sampling Imported Butter.

527,271 pounds of American butter were exported during the first seven months of 1920, whereas 22,986,294 pounds were sent out of the country during the corresponding period of 1919.

Imports of butter from Denmark are being curtailed at present because the prices asked by the holders of Danish butter in storage here are higher than the wholesale prices for the American product, and some difficulty is being experienced in moving the Danish stock.

CORRECTNESS OF SEPARATOR

Minnesota Farmer Discovered He Was Losing 364 Pounds of Butterfat Every 30 Days.

Defects in the separator will, in the course of time, make heavy inroads on the dairyman's receipts from butterfat. For instance, the testing of skim milk to ascertain how the separator is working is not regarded important by some dairymen. But in the case of one herd of 35 cows in Minnesota, which produced 1,200 pounds of butterfat last June, the skim milk was tested and found to be carrying off 364 pounds of real butterfat every 30 days. This is vouched for by L. V. Wilson, agent in dairying for the United States Department of Agriculture with headquarters at University Farm. "This farmer," says Mr. Wilson, "purchased a new separator the next day after the skim milk was tested. This incident ought to be a sufficient lesson for prompting many others to determine the accuracy of their separators."

PUNCTUALITY IS ESSENTIAL

Dairyman Should Be Regular About His Work With His Herd—Feed Grain While Milking.

The dairyman should be punctual and regular about his work, for not only does the work itself depend on it, but the amount of milk the cow will give as well. In feeding, the grain should be fed first and while it is being consumed milking should be done. Hay should be fed after milking, for it fills the air with dust which carries immense quantities of mold and bacteria that will hasten the spoiling of the milk if permitted to enter it.

POOR SIRE DOES MUCH HARM

Thousands Pounds of Milk Per Year Is Estimated Improvement Credited to Purebred.

"A few poor cows may do little permanent harm to a dairy herd but a poor sire will do untold damage. One thousand pounds of milk per year is a conservative estimate of the improvement of the daughter's production to credit of a good sire."—Prof. W. J. Frazer, University of Illinois.

FRAME HOUSE OF UNUSUAL DESIGN

Story and a Half Structure Makes an Attractive Home.

HAS SIX COMFORTABLE ROOMS

Built Along Colonial Lines With All the Features That Make That Style Appealing to Those Seeking Comfort.

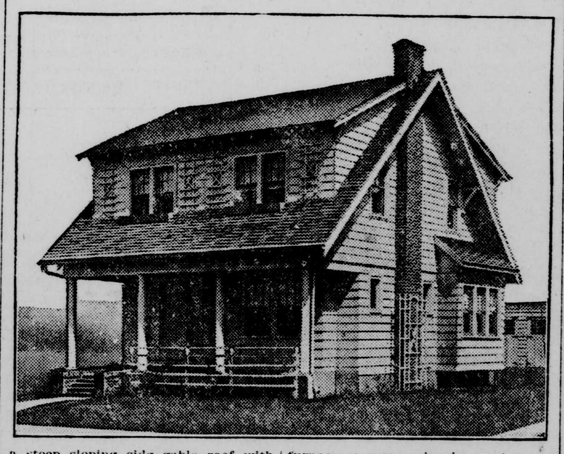
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

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.

There are many people who, despite the conveniences afforded by modern apartments, prefer a home of their own, small but modern and pleasing in appearance. They yearn for a yard for the children to play in and a home with room, free from the feeling of cramp iness that is so often found in apartment buildings of the condensed type.

For these people there is no better type of home than the story-and-a-half structure with living rooms downstairs and bedrooms in the half-story above. Set in a wide lot, with plenty of room for a lawn, garden patch and a garage in the rear, this house affords the essential features of a real home. Such a building is the one shown here with floor plans.

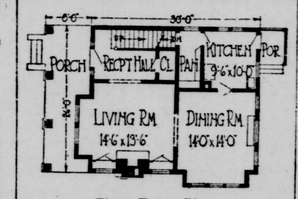
The exterior is very pleasing and inviting, yet at the same time unusual enough to please the most individual tastes. Built of frame it has



a steep sloping side gable roof with broad dormers. The front porch extending the full width of the house is set under the main roof and supported by four colonial columns which gives the impression of the hospitable mansions of colonial days. There are no porch rails, an unusual feature, while the steps, five in number, are built of brick laid on edge and flanked by balustrades of the same material and construction.

The front entrance carries out the idea of colonial design suggested by the front porch. It consists of a door with two narrow side panels of the type found so often in houses of the purely colonial style. The windows are also of this same design, double hung with small panes.

The lattice work for vines at the base of the broad brick chimney, along



First Floor Plan.

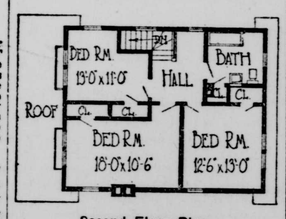
the front of the porch and on the front dormer add a picturesque touch to the picture.

A reception hall opens off the front entrance with stairs leading to the floor above, and a handy closet at one end for street clothes. Through a wide open doorway entrance is gained to the large and comfortable living room, 14 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches. In the wall opposite the doorway is a large open brick fireplace which has come to mean so much in the modern home. Today it is a necessary feature not only because of its architectural beauty but because it is intensely practical and a sure source of comfort in the cold months. It has helped to make the living room the important room of the home and an ideal place for family recreation and reading.

On each side of this fireplace are wall bookcases with glass doors. Above the bookcases are two small windows, which, together with the double window facing the porch, afford plenty of light and air to the room.

Directly to the rear of the living room and connected with it by means of another wide doorway, is the dining room, equally large and comfortable. It is 14 feet square, with double exposure, a bay window on the side and three windows in the rear. Underneath the large center window in the rear is a buffet.

The kitchen completes the first floor plan. Built along the popular small, compact lines, it is large enough for



Second Floor Plan.

all the needs of the housewife and not too large to cause extra work and attention. A small pantry provides plenty of storage place for foodstuffs, etc. The equipment in the kitchen includes a range, ice box and sink.

The sleeping rooms have been placed on the second floor. There are three bedrooms and bathroom. The bedrooms are 13 feet by 11 feet, 18 by 10 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. Each room is provided with a closet for clothes, and all have double exposure, plenty of window space and ventilation, which is most essential to healthful sleeping quarters.

This type of house can be heated very efficiently by either a pipeless furnace or warm air pipe system, as there is plenty of circulation afforded by wide open doorways.

The pretty plan has been made as complete as possible by the addition of a two-car garage in the rear built along the same architectural lines as the main structure, so as to harmonize thoroughly with it. Both buildings have wide siding, painted white. A trackway of concrete running along the side of the house from the street leads the way to the garage. The house is 26 feet wide and 30 feet long.

As an ideal home for a medium sized family this house is hard to beat. It has all the conveniences of a larger home without the extra work and affords the necessary air and sunlight for the successful development of children. Finally, it is attractive and particularly inviting.

Albee Operation Adopted.

Albee's operation for tuberculous spine seems not to have been known in England until at a recent medical convention Dr. A. Rendle Short heard American surgeons speak so glowingly of it that he used it in four cases with striking success in three and comparative success in one. The operation consists in splitting the spines of five vertebrae and inserting a long graft from the shin bone. When the graft has healed the five vertebrae form a rigid mass.

Not in Demand.

"What is your ambition?"

"To go into a library and ask for a book nobody else ever calls for," said the studious.

"Have you ever tried asking for a life of William II?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

An Embryo Politician.

"Pop, will you tell me one thing?"

"What is it, my son?"

"Do they make the platform planks out of presidential timber?"

LITTLE DISCOURSE OF WORTH

Short Sermon Not Delivered From Pulpit, but Deserving of Youth's Serious Consideration.

On Vanity—Boy, it gives me considerable pain when I discover that you are putting on airs and endeavoring by the way you walk and talk to impress people with your own importance. For as I see life it is no particular credit to the duck that swims, or to the songbird that sings; wherefore should the young man who has been endowed with brains make boast that he uses them? That which is natural to man should in no way be made to appear unnatural.

Don't strut and pose, as one that is better than another. For in what is natural to you, you may excel, but what is natural to another would make you appear ridiculous. The actor boasting because he acts would be like a fish making much of the fact that he can live under water.

Take this tip from me—take pride in your work, but be not proud that it is you who accomplishes it. It is one thing to deserve praise, but another to insist on getting it. And keep this truth forever in mind, since one man is given the gift to play the violin, and another to write and another to paint and still others are endowed with strength for heavy tasks, and others to lay brick for houses, he who does his best in the work he is fitted to do has no right to lord it over his neighbor who is serving the world in his way. To brag that you have brains and use them is like bragging that you have lungs which inhale and exhale and eyes that see and a heart that beats.—Detroit Free Press.

Chain Screen Doors for Furnaces.

Chain screen doors have been found satisfactory as a protection for firemen against the intense heat of metal, glass and chemical furnaces. The curtain of chain shuts in heat, gases and sparks, and shuts out cold air, permits an unhampered view of the interior of the furnace, and allows tools or other objects to be very easily projected into it.

A LETTER FOR WOMEN

From a Woman Whose Serious Illness Was Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Garnett, Kas.—"I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a complete nervous breakdown following the birth of my oldest child. I got up too soon which caused serious female trouble. I was so weak that I was not able to be on my feet but very little and could not do my housework at all. I had a bad pain in my left side and it would pain terribly if I stepped off a curb-stone. One day one of your booklets was thrown in the yard and I read every word in it. There were so many who had been helped by your medicine that I wanted to try it and my husband went to town and got me a bottle. It seemed as though I felt relief after the second dose, so I kept on until I had taken five bottles and by that time I was as well as I could wish. About a year later I gave birth to a ten pound boy, and have had two more children since and my health has been fine. If I ever have trouble of any kind I am going to take your medicine for I give it all the praise for my good health. I always recommend your medicine whenever I can."—Mrs. Eva E. Shay, Garnett, Kansas.

BETTER DEAD

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

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

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

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

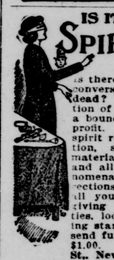
Thirty Running Sores

Remember, I stand back of every box. Every druggist guarantees to refund the purchase price (35 cents) if Peterson's Ointment doesn't do all I claim.

I guarantee it for eczema, old sores, running sores, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching skin, skin diseases, blind, bleeding and itching piles as well as for chafing, burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sunburn.

"I had 30 running sores on my leg for 11 years, was in three different hospitals. Amputation was advised. Skin grafting was tried. I was cured by using Peterson's Ointment."—Mrs. F. E. Root, 221 Michigan street, Buffalo, N. Y. Mail orders filled by Peterson Ointment Co., Buffalo, N. Y.





IS IT SPIRITUALISM OR TRICKERY?

Is there life after death? Can we converse with the spirits of the dead? The mystery and fascination of a spiritual seance presents a boundless field for pleasure and profit. Mind reading, table lifting spirit rope ties, spirit communication, spirit photography, spirit materialization, spirit messages and all the priceless mystic phenomena revealed with simple directions so you can perform them all yourself. Earn large money giving exhibitions at clubs, parties, lodges, etc. Become a shining star in your community. Will send full instructions complete for $1.00. HERRMAN, 347 W. 55th St., New York City.

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