A Page for the Farmer and His Family

Live Stock News

USE OF HOG-CHOLERA SERUM

Work of County Agent in Alabama Community Results in Material Decrease in Losses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Losses by hog cholera have been materially reduced in Bullock County, Ala., as a result of the work of the county agent in training farmers in various centers throughout the county to use the serum and apparatus developed by the department. Forty-nine cars of hogs, 3,928 head, have been marketed from the county through co-operative work, with an estimated saving of $6,000. In Houston County the department's representatives taught 18 men to vaccinate hogs. Six sets of instruments owned by the D~



Injecting the Serum.

than Rotary club were supplied to the demonstrators and a serum-distributing point was established in charge of a reliable veterinarian. More than 9,000 head of hogs were treated. In many cases it was found that sickness, other than cholera, was due to some incidental cause, such as bad peanut meal, and balanced rations were advised. The county agent's work resulted in 32 farmers establishing pastures to keep their hogs off the open range, the land thus pastured being freed of many noxious weeds by the rooting of the animals, and prepared for future cultivation. Forty-four farmers in the county were interested in stump removing, and about 2,000 acres of land was cleared in this movement. About five tons of dynamite was bought for the purpose, largely on the co-operative plan.

BREEDERS FAVOR PUREBREDS

South Dakota Association Inaugurates Campaign to Discard Scrubs Now in Use.

"You have the bulls and they are needed, needed badly. Let's get them working for the breed."

This appeal, made by M. J. Flanagan, president of the South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' association, has been sent to all Shorthorn breeders in the state, preparatory to putting on a purebred-sire campaign. According to the plan, selling expenses will be kept down to the lowest possible figure. "But we will put out a lot of bulls," the letter of notification states, "that will do good and create a demand for better cattle. It is constructive work of the best kind."

In a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Flanagan, who also is president of the South Dakota Federation of Livestock Breeders' associations, states: "With the co-operation of the various departments we shall be able to do a good work in getting purebred bulls in use where scrubs are now used."

PUREBRED RAMS HELP SHEEP

Lambs at Six Months of Age Outweigh Dams and Yield More Than Twice as Much Wool.

Native ewes bred to purebred rams at the Mississippi coastal plain experiment station resulted in lambs which at the age of six months outweighed their dams and yielded more than twice as much wool. This result of the use of good purbred sires is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, through the bureau of animal industry, in a report covering the last fiscal year.

GOOD FEED TO FATTEN HORSE

Linseed or Flaxseed May Be Used to Advantage for Supplementing Animal's Ration.

Linseed of flaxseed is very good feed for supplementing the fattening horse ration. If used with soft feed, it may be boiled to advantage. Otherwise it should be ground and fed in limited quantities up to half a pound after being accustomed to it. Oil-cake meal, which is the by-product without the oil, may be fed up to one pound per day.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF ILLS

Pigs Are Too Often Compelled to Work Over and Live Upon Same Soil Too Intensely.

Experience teaches us that the most serious diseases of swine are those of an infectious or contagious character, and the parasites that get onto or into the pig. Now most of this is caused primarily by the fact that the pigs are all too often forced to work over and live upon the same soil too intensely, without any intervening renovation of that soil.

CARE OF EWES IN LAMBING SEASON

Success of Flock Depends Greatly on Protection Given to Mothers and Lambs.

PROPER FEED IS ESSENTIAL

Separate Pens Should Be Provided With Openings to Permit Ewe to See Other Sheep, Thus Preventing Nervousness.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The lambing season is the time for particular care of the mothers of the flock, and precautions against any illness or injury either to ewes or lambs.

The ewe should have a quiet, dry, sufficiently warm place in which to bring forth her young, should be insured against molestation by other sheep, and should be guarded against possible mishap.

Avoid Heavy Feeding.

Care should be taken before lambing time, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise, to see that the ewe is not fed too heavily, as heavy feeding is likely to cause udder trouble. The wool should be clipped from around the teats, to enable the lamb to find them readily.

Just before lambing time, the ewe will become restless and show sunken places in front of the hips. She should be placed in a separate pen, which can be made of two panels of board fencing about four feet high, hinged together at right angle and hooked or otherwise fastened to the walls of the sheep shed. These panels permit the ewe to see the other sheep, thus preventing her from getting excited and nervous. At the same time, they protect the lamb from trampling, give the ewe opportunity to get acquainted with her offspring and reduce the danger of disowning later.

The lamb that is born strong and vigorous will need little care. If conditions are not so favorable, first-aid measures will be necessary. In cold weather lambs become chilled and die, unless prompt remedies are used. Wrapping the lamb in hot flannel cloths, which are renewed as often as necessary, is an excellent method of warming it. Another method is to place the lamb for a few minutes in water as hot as the hand will bear; then dry with cloths and wrap for an hour or two in fresh cloths or a sheep-



Well-Nourished Lambs Give Little Trouble in Rearing.

skin. Milk should be given freely and the lamb returned to the ewe and allowed to suckle as quickly as possible.

Little trouble is experienced with disowned lambs when lambing pens are used. With a ewe that refuses to own her lamb it is sometimes sufficient to draw some milk and rub it upon her nose and also upon the rump of the lamb. A heavy milking ewe with only one lamb sometimes can be persuaded to adopt an orphan or a disowned lamb of a lighter milking ewe.

After lambing, the ewes should be watched to see that their udders are in good condition. Ewes should be kept in lambing pens for about three days after lambing and then turned into a pen by themselves, where they can have special feed and care. After lambing they should be fed lightly at first, being put on full feed about the third or fourth day.

Troublesome Ailments.

Well-nourished lambs from properly fed ewes have little difficulty, but some troublesome conditions are to be expected in any flock. Constipation is one of the most frequent ailments. It is indicated by straining and distress, and can be remedied by a teaspoonful of castor oil. Indigestion is shown by distress and frothing at the mouth. This also usually can be relieved with castor oil. Scours can best be cured by giving one-fourth ounce of cooking soda, one ounce of sulphate of magnesia and a pinch of ginger in flaxseed tea or gruel, following the dose in four hours with two ounces of linseed oil. Sore eyes are common and can be relieved with a few drops of silver nitrate solution known to all druggists as "eye wash," or 15 per cent argyrol, or even a very small drop of pure sheep dip.

GOOD CLOVER SEED IS PLUMP

Color of Individual Seeds Ranges From Violet to Light Yellow and Fairly Uniform.

Good red clover seed is plump or well filled, bright with a slight luster, the color of individual seeds ranging from violet to light yellow. The individual seeds should be at least medium sized and fairly uniform, free of adulterants of any kind and from seeds of noxious weeds.

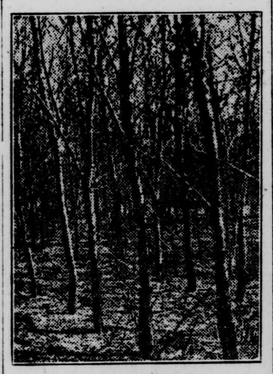
FARM WOODLOTS ARE EASILY OVERLOOKED

Firewood Ranks Sixth in Value as Farm Crop.

Power-Driven Log Saw Supplants Crosscut and Buck, Making Task of Cutting Easy and Pleasant —Easy to Move About.

While farmers have watched the prices of corn, wheat, live stock and other farm products go down, down, down, many of them may have overlooked the one farm commodity that has not only held up in price, but which is in great demand and which offers splendid cash profits right now when they are needed most. This crop is firewood and it is just ripe for "picking." Right now is the time for farmers to harvest their firewood! Although neglected by many, statistics show firewood to be the sixth farm crop in value, being headed only by corn, wheat, cotton, hay and oats.

If this were still the age of the crosscut and the bucksaw, this suggestion of sawing wood for profit would be rejected as too suggestive of backache and blistered hands. But in these modern times the power-driven log saw —a machine light in weight, easily



Black Locust Plantation—Recommended for Farm Woodlots.

moved and dependable—has come to supplant the crosscut and bucksaw forever and to make the once hardest of all farm jobs an easy and pleasant task. With such a machine as is now on the market, the farmer can earn the ready cash he must have to keep things going while congress, bankers and others debate over his and the nation's problems.

In a utilitarian sense, timber unused is timber useless to mankind. Trees are a vegetable crop, and like others of their kind, they grow to maturity, decay and die—a total loss unless they are harvested and converted to the uses for which they are best adapted.

On nearly every farm in most sections of the country there is timber in more than sufficient quantities for home use. There are live trees that need to be taken out to give room for younger ones to grow, or to clear the land for cultivation; there are dead trees that are allowed to fall and decay, and on thousands of farms the banks of rivers and creeks are lined with logs and other driftwood.

The old way of hauling logs to a saw rig made timber work impracticable as well as unprofitable. But now that there are log saws that can be wheeled like a barrow almost anywhere and can be operated on rough, marshy, brush-covered ground, wood can be cut by machinery into easily handled lengths and sold at the high prices that such fuel is now bringing. The present situation, with wheat, corn and other crop products at an unprofitable level, has caused many farmers to go after these timber profits they have been overlooking.

SOIL PREPARATION FOR RAPE

Early Planting Will Generally Give Best Results, as It Is Adapted to Cool Weather.

Rape can be planted just as soon as the ground can be prepared for it in the spring; usually the early planting will give the best results. It is naturally adapted to a cool season and is hardy enough to withstand pretty hard frosts. Usually it may be planted as early as the middle of April and successive plantings may be made all through the summer and early fall.

GROWING COWPEAS FOR SEED

Highly Profitable in Localities Suited to Production of Crop, Say Federal Specialists.

Localities well suited to the production of cowpeas will find it highly profitable to grow seed on a large scale, especially if the best machinery for handling the crop is used, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SUGAR BEETS YIELD PROFIT

No Other Crop on Commercial Scale in Temperate Zone Furnishes as Much Human Food Per Acre.

An average acre of sugar beets yielding ten tons produces besides the by-products, 2,500 pounds of granulated sugar. No other crop in the temperate zone raised on a commercial scale furnishes as much human food per acre.

DAIRY

HANDY GATE FOR DEHORNING

Holder Rigged Up Leaving Sufficient Space for Animal's Head Is Easily Constructed.

A lock gate for catching and holding cows while they are being dehorned and marked, is simple in construction.

First make a gateway in the lot fence, using not less than 4-inch material for the gateposts. Now nail a 6-inch board on each side of these posts, across the gate at the ground, and also two others across at the top of the posts. Close up half of the opening by nailing boards diagonally to the boards at top and bottom of the posts, as illustrated. Get a strong pole, about 4 inches in diameter and 12 feet long. Bore a hole through its large end with a 1-inch auger; also bore through the bottom boards, about 8 or 10 inches from the post at the open side of the gate. Let the pole down between the top boards and the bottom ones, and insert a 1 inch rod through the bottom boards and the pole. Then tie a 1-inch rope to the top end of the pole.

When ready to dehorn or mark a large strong animal, drive her toward the gate. Just as she passes her head by the pole, pull it over against her neck, and she is easily held. There



A Gate, Rigged Up So as to Leave Only an Opening Big Enough for the Animal's Head, Is Useful When the Animal Is to Be Marked or Dehorned.

is no danger of her doing damage with her horns, for she cannot move her head.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF CALVES

Figures Secured From Dairy Herds of University of Illinois—Factors That Influence.

A very well-bred Holstein bull calf weighing 112 pounds was recently dropped at the Kansas state agricultural college farm at Manhattan. Most of the dairy infants, however, weigh considerably less than this Kansas heavyweight.

In the dairy herds of the University of Illinois the average weights of the calves of the various breeds at birth have been as follows: Holstein male, 90 lbs.; female, 88 lbs.; Ayrshire male, 77.7; female, 71.4; Guernsey male, 70; female, 68.8; Jersey male, 62.4; female, 59.7 lbs.

It is a good practice to note and record the approximate weights of calves at birth, because this information is valuable in apportioning milk to the young animals. The 112-pound Kansas giant, for instance, could handle a feeding of milk that would put a Jersey calf of average weight in line for castor oil.

Besides breed and sire, heredity and the age, size and physical condition of the dam influence birth weights.

WATER FOR COWS IN WINTER

Good Plan on Very Cold Days to Heat It Just Enough to Take Disagreeable Chill Off.

The dry cow must have plenty of good water and on very cold days in winter it is a good plan to warm it just enough to take the chill off. When cows are forced to drink ice cold water in zero weather they will turn away from it before they have consumed enough to meet their requirements. If salt is sprinkled over the fodder portion of the cow's ration or otherwise supplied at intervals of two or three times a week it will assist in keeping her system in good tone.

FOR WASHING MILK BOTTLES

Fill Receptacles With Water When Emptied to Prevent Albumen and Casein Hardening.

The milk bottle, if not washed as soon as emptied, should be filled with cold or lukewarm water till it is washed. The albumen and casein harden and stick fast when they dry as well as when heated. So that if hot water is poured in the bottle or can that has had milk in it the albumen and casein will harden and stick. After washing with lukewarm water use hot water, which removes the fat, and rinse in boiling water or steam to kill the bacteria.

WELL DESIGNED HOME FOR FARM

Comfortable Frame House With Stucco Foundation.

WILL KEEP YOUNG AT HOME

Attractive Home Shown Below Contains All the Modern Conveniences of a City Home—Fitted With Labor-Saving Devices.

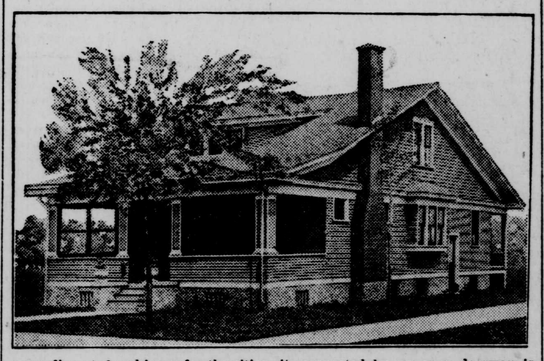
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

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.

"What can I put into the house that will make it as comfortable and attractive as any home in the city?" That is the question the progressive farmer asks when he starts to build a home. That is the question that should come to the mind of every farmer. If it did we would hear a great deal less about "back to the farm" movements, "keep the boys on the farm" agitation, etc., because there would be no need for any such propaganda. Comfortable farm homes would be the most effective propaganda that could be devised.

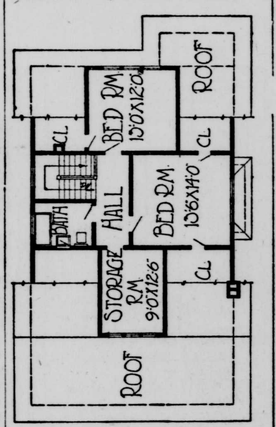
It goes without saying that much of the movement to large cities is due to this one cause, poor home conditions. The farm home has in many cases been subordinated to the dairy barn, even the hoghouse or granary. What is the inevitable result? The wife is overburdened with work in dismal surroundings, the children become disgusted and leave for the cities where comforts are available. Happily to say, however, these old notions are gradually disappearing and farm homes are now being built in the most modern style with all the convenience of houses in the city. By these we mean running-water bathrooms, electric light, electric appliances, etc.

Take a look at the attractive house shown here. This is an example of how farm homes are being built today. This is not a mere shelter consisting of four walls and roof, but is a "homey" home, well-designed and arranged and fitted with many conveniences and labor-saving devices that lift much of the burden from the shoulders of the housewife.



Much of the charm of a house lies in the appearance of the exterior, although it is not as important as the inside. Here we have a large front porch, the kind that is needed on the farm, because there are children who need a suitable recreation place on rainy and disagreeable days. In this case the front porch has been screened in, making a delightful sunporch. The house proper is built of frame with shingles above the first floor. It is what is familiarly known as the story-and-a-half type.

The low, wide, sloping roof is covered with prepared roofing and is broken up by a roof dormer in front and rear. The foundation walls which are concrete have been covered with stucco above the building line. The large brick chimney on the right side indicates a fireplace, which is built in the living room. This room is reached directly from the front porch



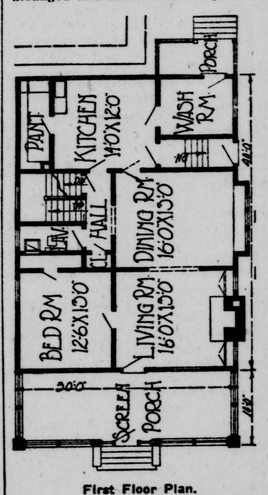
Second Floor Plan.

and is 16 by 13 feet. To the left is a bedroom, 12 feet 6 inches by 13 feet, convenient for the hired help. In case this bedroom is not needed the partition can be taken out and the entire front of the house made into one large living room.

Identical in size and shape with the living room, and directly in rear of it, connected by an open doorway is the dining room which is lighted by a half-bay window on one side. It opens into a small hall on one side and into the kitchen at the rear. The kitchen is small in keeping with the trend in modern homebuilding and adjoins a washroom, one of the essential features of the real farm home. This extra room is provided for the men coming in from the fields and keeps them out of the kitchen, which the wife needs for preparing the meals. A small lavatory is also located on the lower floor.

The upper floor, or half-story, is divided up in bedrooms, bath and storage room. The latter can be very easily converted into an additional bedroom by the use of some wallboard and a few hours' work. Otherwise it is very convenient for storing clothes out of season. There are two bedrooms on this floor, one 13 feet 6 inches by 14 feet, the other 13 by 12 feet.

There is every reason in the world to believe that this home will help in keeping the farm family together. More of them are being built every day.



First Floor Plan.

Dreaming of Hair.

For a man to dream his hair is long like that of a woman signifies a weak mind and a cowardly nature, also deception will be practiced of which he will be the victim. To dream you have short black curly hair is a sign of secret sorrow. To have red hair is an evil omen to all except barbers and hair dressers, to whom it promises an increase in business. White hair, honor and wealth. To dream your hair falls out is a sign of approaching evil, loss of a friend. Smooth, well-combed hair foretells happiness and the ending of an old misunderstanding between friends. Disordered, tangled hair signifies deep grief. To dream the hair is longer and darker than usual, increase of wealth.

A Haughty One.

Mrs. Flatbush—Did your cook give you any notice when she was about to leave?

Mrs. Bensonhurst—No, she hardly noticed us at all.

NO SNAKE QUITE HARMLESS

French Biologists, Through Experiments, Have Proved That Blood and Saliva Produce Toxic Effects.

Only snakes with poison fangs have been regarded as dangerous, but certain French biologists, especially Dr. C. and Madame Marie Phisalix, have found reasons for believing that the blood and saliva of all serpents may produce toxic effects. The venomous action has been demonstrated by experiments on birds, guinea pigs, rodents, and lizards, with the secretion of the parotid glands of certain colubers, common and so-called harmless snakes, and with the blood of snakes of this order that do not have parotid glands. The effects were analogous to those from the secretion of the poison glands of cobras, vipers and rattlesnakes. In batrachians two kinds of venom are found. Mucous venom, from the mucous glands existing chiefly on the abdomen, exerts a paralyzing action, and when injected into the veins produces stupor, with a sudden stopping of respiration. Two rabbits were killed by water in which a common edible green frog had been washed. Granular venom, from the larger granular glands existing only on the back, is a very active poison in some species, and gives rise to such symptoms as terror, hallucination, vomiting and convulsions.

Japanese Studying English.

Classes in business ethics, business English and other commercial subjects, recently started by the Y. W. C. A. in Tokyo, are crowded with applicants, according to word received from the Japanese association. Girls who before this have been in industry, are entering business in large numbers, but with almost no knowledge of the conventions usually observed in the business world and with little experience in business subjects. Business girls, teachers, nurses, factory workers, students and young married women make up the membership of the Y. W. C. A. in Tokyo, which was started fifteen years ago. There are four other city associations and thirty student associations in Japan.

W. H. JOHNSON, of Portland, Ore., who says no one could have done him any greater kindness than the friend who advised him to try Tanlac. — Gains fifteen pounds.



"Not in a long time have I enjoyed such good health or felt so well generally as I do since taking Tanlac," said W. H. Johnson, 319 East 43rd St., Portland, Ore., who holds a responsible position with the Northwest Transfer Company.

"About a year ago I began suffering from lack of appetite and stomach trouble and since that time—that is, until Tanlac set me right—I have felt so poorly that I could hardly do my work. My food seemed to do me little good, if any, as my digestion was bad, and I lost both weight and strength continually.

"After every meal there was a dull, nagging pain in the pit of my stomach that kept me feeling miserable for hours.

"The gas from my sour, undigested food would bloat me up terribly and my nerves were so upset that I would lie awake half the night unable to sleep. I was constantly having blinding dizzy spells and could not bend over and straighten up quickly but what everything seemed as dark as night to me.

"I was telling a friend one day how bad I felt and he advised me to try Tanlac and I just want to say he couldn't have done me a greater kindness.

"I have picked up all of fifteen pounds in weight, my appetite is fine, and although I am eating just anything I want my stomach never gives me a particle of trouble. My sleep is sound and restful and my strength and energy have been so renewed that my work is no longer a burden to me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.

Excellent Reason.

"Have you any reason for doubting what I say?"

"I have."

"What is it?"

"I don't believe you."—Boston Transcript.

Coated tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea.—Adv.

Jyolk.

First-Class Scout—I ate three chickens today.

Tenderfoot Scout—Gee whiz! Honest? Roasted or fried?

First-Class Scout—Boiled in the shell.—Boys' Life.

Mystic Cream makes the skin like velvet. Ask your druggist for it.—Adv.

Tastes Differ.

"I'm going to have my next dress made shorter." "Well, personally, I don't care for neckpieces."—Life.



Washington, D. C.—"I was a sufferer of constipation for about eighteen months. I took a good many things for it but nothing did me much good. I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If all Dr. Pierce's medicines are as good as his 'Pleasant Pellets' are for constipation, I think the world should know it."—JAMES A. NELSON, 1631 Sixth St., N. E. At all druggists, 25c a vial.

IN USE FOR 35 YEARS

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The Quick and Sure Cure for MALARIA, CHILLS, FEVER AND LA GRIPPE

It Is a Powerful Tonic and Appetizer

Will cure that tired feeling, pains in back, limbs and head. Contains no quinine, arsenic or habit-forming ingredient.

WE MAKE TO YOUR MEASURE FINEST HOUSE DRESSES

of best American gingham in medium dark and light checks and stripes at $1.95. Maternity dresses which are a joy and comfort to one who is in need of such; in light green, blue, tan, chambray cloth, effectively conceal condition, expands as required, can be worn after figure returns to normal, at $2.75.

Don't send money; pay postman when delivered, and if not to your expectations, return dress and will refund amount paid. Order at once, stating bust measure and shade wanted.

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