A Page for the Farmer and His Family

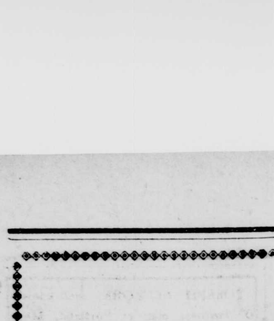
Live Stock Facts

GREAT AID TO CITIZENSHIP

Intelligent Contact With Farm Animals Always Will Insure Quality in the Farmer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In a message to the directors and members of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' association, Andrew W. Hopkins, until recently its secretary, makes the following statement: "It truly is a noteworthy fact that where live stock farming has attained a high standard of perfection there also has citizenship attained an equally high standard. An intelligent contact with farm animals always has and always will insure quality in the men; and a closer kinship with the better types surely brings forth fruits not yet compassed. General education, honesty of purpose, righteous living, culture,



Cattle and Corn—A Good Combination in Profitable Farming.

and religion have made the most progress in those communities in which intelligent stock farming has been most generally pursued."

The United States Department of Agriculture has received a copy of Mr. Hopkins' recommendations for the future development of the live stock industry in Wisconsin. These recommendations point out that stockmen may well seek to increase their returns from live stock: (1) by discarding inferior animals, (2) by strengthening their organizations, (3) by cooperating when necessary in buying and selling, (4) by combating disease, (5) by supporting boys' and girls' club work, (6) by studying live stock and milk marketing, (7) by insisting upon more stabilized markets, and (8) working for the proper relation between the price paid the producer and that paid by the consumer.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUREBREDS

Virginia Farmer Gradually Helps Quality of Stock by Using Those of Superior Type.

Of 151 head of live stock on a farm in Shenandoah county, Va., all but five are of pure breeding, the United States Department of Agriculture is advised. Cattle and swine are the principal classes of animals kept.

In participating in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, the owner of these animals states that he castrates all inferior and surplus hogs, keeping none for breeding that can not be registered. "I castrated 26 in one day," he adds. "Three of these were good enough yearling boars to head most herds." By keeping only those animals for breeding which are of superior type, this farmer is gradually improving the quality of stock on his farm.

CONSIDERING OATS FOR HOGS

Not Worth While Unless Selling for Less Than One-Half as Much Per Bushel as Corn.

As a general rule it is not worth while to consider oats as a feed for hogs unless they are selling for less than one-half as much per bushel as corn. In case the hogs are being carried along rather slowly, however, or the tankage is extremely high-priced, it may be worth while to feed as much as a pound of oats per pig daily. In any case continue to depend chiefly on corn and tankage, feeding at least two or three parts of corn for each part of oats and at least one-fourth of a pound of tankage per pig daily.

EWES NEED AMPLE EXERCISE

Excellent Plan to Scatter Rough Feed Away From Sheds and Let Them Pick It Over.

No matter how well they are cared for, if they do not have ample exercise the ewes are likely to have very unthrifty lambs. An excellent way to exercise the flock is to scatter out some rough feed away from the sheds every day, and permit them to pick it over.

FEEDING ROUGHAGE TO SOWS

Care Should Be Taken by Farmer That It Is Bright, Nutritious and Free From Mold.

Under no condition should a brood sow be fed upon any roughage which is not bright, nutritious and free from smut or mold. She does not relish or thrive on such inferior feed. It is very apt to cause severe digestive troubles, and may lead to the loss of her litter

RIGHT TIME TO PLANT COWPEAS

Wait Until Soil Is Thoroughly Warm and Danger of Cold Weather Has Passed.

PLAN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Most Practical Method Is to Use Ordinary Grain Drill—Sow Broadcast or in Drill Rows for Forage or Green Manuring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cowpeas should not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warmed and all danger of cold weather is past. After that time they can be sown whenever moisture conditions are favorable. When sown in cold, wet soil, cowpea seed will either rot or give a poor stand of unhealthy plants. The latest date for profitable sowing, however, is at least 90 days before the first killing frost.

The time of sowing will depend largely upon the purpose for which the crop is grown. If grown for seed or hay, the seed should be sown shortly after the corn crop. For green manuring, pasturage or hay, cowpeas sown as late as the first of August in the South will make considerable growth. When cowpeas are to follow wheat or oats, they should be sown at the earliest possible moment after the crop is cut.

Rate of Sowing.

The best method for the production of seed is to sow in rows about three feet apart, with the seeds from two to three inches apart in the row. Although a corn planter may be used for sowing in this way, the most practical method is to use the ordinary grain drill, stopping part of the grain cups so as to leave the rows about three feet apart and setting the drill the same as when sowing about two bushels of wheat to the acre.

When cowpeas are grown for forage or green manuring the seeds are sown broadcast or in drill rows six to eight



Cowpeas, Showing Seed Pods.

inches apart. The grain drill set to sow about one and one-half bushels of wheat to the acre will be found most satisfactory. If grown for silage with corn, the corn and cowpeas can be sown in one operation, using the ordinary corn planter. If cowpeas are sown in corn at the last cultivation, the common practice is to sow the seeds broadcast at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre and cover them with a cultivator.

Another Method.

Another method is to sow with a one-horse wheat drill at the rate of about 45 pounds to the acre, sowing two or three rows of cowpeas between the rows of corn. Cowpeas and corn are sometimes sown thickly together for hay with excellent results, using about one-half to one bushel of corn and one bushel of cowpeas to the acre. However, when corn makes a very heavy growth cowpeas will not give very good results on account of the shade and lack of moisture.

The quantity of seed to be sown to the acre varies according to the method of sowing. With rows 24 to 40 inches apart, about 30 to 40 pounds of seed to the acre will be required. When sown broadcast for hay, green manuring or soiling about 90 pounds of seed to the acre will be ample.

USING TEMPORARY PASTURES

One Advantage for Sheep Raising Is Improvement of Soil, Especially With Legumes.

One advantage in using temporary pastures for sheep raising is the improvement of the soil, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The greatest demand upon the soil is avoided by not requiring the crops to mature seed. All the manure is distributed upon the ground, together with all uneaten parts of the crop. With legume forages the gain to the soil is especially valuable and allows production of still larger crops which are again returned to the land diminished only by the materials contained in the increased size of lambs or ewes while on that particular crop.

SERUM TREATMENT IS CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

Best Plan to Keep Everything Clean Around Pens.

Most Important Factor in Control of Disease Is to Recognize It Before It Gets Started—Use Good Disinfectant.

Cholera is always dreaded at any season. Swine may escape and every farmer hopes his will, but one never knows. The only safe way is to be careful to keep everything clean around the pens and allow no chance for the infection.

The serum treatment is a preventive, not a cure. After the disease starts it is too late to save the herd.

These suggestions for the prevention and control of the disease have



There Is No Profit in Unhealthy Hogs—Animals Kept Under Clean Conditions, as on Good Pastures, Are Better Able to Resist Cholera and Other Diseases.

been made by the agricultural experiment station veterinarian, University of Wisconsin.

A most important factor in the control of the hog cholera is to recognize the disease before it has had time to get a deathhold. This can be accomplished best by advising swine raisers to report promptly to the proper authorities every case of sickness in hogs.

The only successful weapon of defense against the enemy, hog cholera, is blood from hogs that have been made highly resistant to the disease. This product is known as anti-hog-cholera serum and prevents the disease germ from becoming entrenched in the hog's body. The earlier the serum treatment is administered the better the results are sure to be.

Whenever hog cholera is suspected or known to exist on any premises the owner is required to report the fact to the local board of health. It is their duty immediately to notify the state veterinarian and post a quarantine notice to warn the public of the danger.

Liberal applications of any good commercial liquid disinfectant to the troughs and pens and a plentiful scattering of slacked lime on the floors and runways are effective ways to keep the disease from gaining access to a hog pen and to prevent it from spreading if it does get a foothold.

FIX RATE OF DEPRECIATION

On Some Buildings It Will Run as High as 3 or 4 Percent—Machinery Varies Widely.

One per cent depreciation might suffice as a charge against a very substantial brick or stone building. On some frame buildings the rate will run as high as 3 or 4 per cent. Against farm machinery the rate varies even more widely. It may run between 5 and 20 per cent, and depends principally upon the implement itself and in the way it is used. The office of farm management, United States Department of Agriculture, believes that a rate somewhere between 7 and 12 per cent will be nearly correct for most farm machinery. It is largely a matter for individual observation, as no two farms are exactly alike in this respect.

NOAH'S ARK UP TO DATE

From the time of Noah when the dove brought the green back, homing pigeons have been of constant service to mankind. That well-bred stock of this breed is desirable is shown by a live-stock owner in Henrico county, Virginia. He lists 22 homing pigeons of pure breeding among other live stock enrolled in the Better Sires—Better Stock campaign.

CARE WITH SWEET POTATOES

Well to Remember in Preparing Bed That Diseased Seed Will Produce Poor Plants.

In bedding sweet potatoes, it is well to remember that diseased potatoes will produce diseased plants, which in turn will produce a diseased crop. Exercise care to get clean, healthy plants and grow the crop in soil that is disease-free.

DAIRY TALK

CORN AIDS DAIRY COW FEED

Producers Ignore Its Cheap and Nutritious Food—Produces Heat, Energy and Fat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With well-fitted corn cribs on many farms, and relatively low prices prevailing this year, it is time, says a feeding specialist from the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, that correction should be made of the impression found in certain localities that corn is not good feed for dairy cows. Certain recent inquiries on this subject indicate that the use of corn in the dairy ration is not understood by all dairymen; and it is hoped that a correction of this impression may lead to a greater utilization of the large 1920 crop for dairy-cattle feeding.

"When it is fed for a definite purpose, with a complete knowledge of its limitations, as well as its true worth, corn is one of the best and cheapest grains we have that can be used for the economical production of milk," says the feeding specialist. "Some dairymen avoid feeding it altogether, on account of the mistaken idea that it is not suited to a cow producing milk. This is because it is so generally used for fattening both hogs and cattle, and because it has not been successful when used alone for dairy cow feeding."

The function of corn in the ration is to furnish the animal with material for producing heat, energy, and fat; but is rather low in protein and deficient in ash. When fed alone, it does not supply largely the nutrients which



Corn and Soybeans Grown for Silage—A Good Mixture for Dairy Cattle.

make bone, muscle, hair, and the casein in milk. Consequently, in compounding the grain ration it is necessary to add to corn some feed which is high in this substance, such as bran, linseed meal, or cottonseed meal. Bran is useful because it not only lightens the ration, but helps to balance it. Corn-and-cob meal is largely used in feeding dairy cows, and it has one advantage over corn meal in that it is more bulky, although not so palatable. Usually, when corn forms a large portion of the grain ration, protein also should be supplied by feeding some leguminous hay, such as alfalfa or clover, for the roughage in the ration.

Since corn can be grown on most dairy farms, supplies energy in a cheap form, and is palatable; and since, when it is made into silage, it provides the cheapest and most efficient form of succulence, every dairyman should have the information that will enable him to make corn the basis of a successful ration for economical milk production.

BACTERIA CAUSE SOUR MILK

Most of Tiny Organisms Are Not Only Harmless, but Positively Beneficial to Milk.

Milk, as it leaves the cow's udder, contains bacteria. If the cow is dirty and there is loose hay around, dust from the cow's body and the hay settles in the milk-pail, and this dust is swarming with bacteria. As soon as they reach the warm milk they commence to multiply, and in a few hours they may have increased until there are millions to the teaspoonful of milk. It is these bacteria that cause milk to sour, but most of them are not only harmless, but positively beneficial.

EXCELLENT AS FORAGE CROP

Cowpea Will Thrive on All Types of Arable Soil and Requires Very Little Attention.

For feed the cowpea is especially valuable, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say, because it will grow on all types of arable soil, requiring little attention and producing most excellent forage. In addition, it is of great value as a green-manure crop to increase the humus and the nitrogen content of the soils upon which it is grown.

FINE HOME FOR AVERAGE FAMILY

Brick and Stucco Affair Has Many Appealing Features.

CONTAINS EIGHT GOOD ROOMS

In This House the Builder Has Presented the Owner With a Charming Home as Well as a Sturdy and Safe One.

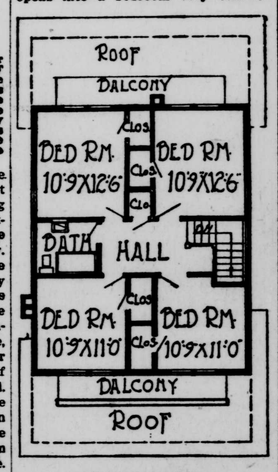
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

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.

Many people prefer the house to the apartment because they want to get away from the inevitable crowding which is found in buildings of the latter type. Especially is this the case if there are children in the family. The "kiddies" need plenty of sunshine and recreation to develop into healthy men and women and these privileges are not very often found in the large apartment building. The home insures a yard, plenty of breathing space, bedrooms and comfortable rooms. For this purpose the story-and-a-half house is very excellently adapted. Not too large and yet ample for the needs of a family of five or six, it can be constructed at a very reasonable cost. To the average family the item of cost is one of utmost importance.

As the average man builds a home but once in a lifetime, it is a proposition of importance and one that he should study carefully before attempting. While seeking as attractive a home as possible he also wants one that possesses permanency and protection against fire. For these two qualities brick is unexcelled. In the home shown here, the builder has presented the owner with a charming small windows above these cases supplement the excellent lighting provided by four windows facing the porch. The living room is 18 feet wide and 14 feet long.

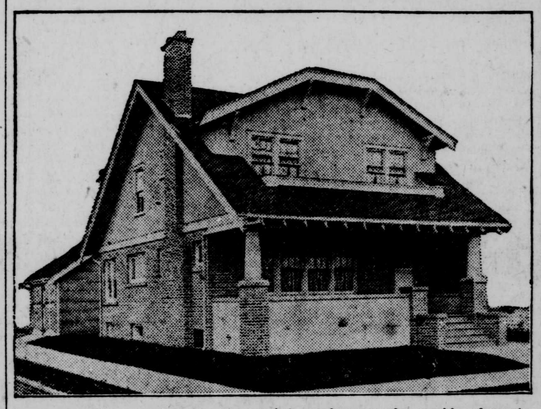
An open doorway leads from this room into the dining room directly to the rear. This room is not quite as large, 14 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches, but ample for the needs of the family and well lighted by a triple side window. It opens on the right into a small hall which leads to the lavatory and kitchen. The latter room is small and very convenient to the dining room, an important arrangement for the housewife. A door at the far end of the dining room opens into a bedroom very conveni-



Second Floor Plan.

ently situated for the cook or maid. It has a large clothes closet.

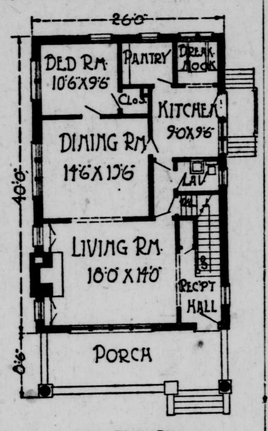
A pantry and breakfast nook, both connected with the kitchen complete the first-floor plan. Breakfast nooks have come to be considered an important accessory to the modern home because of their convenience in serving lunches and breakfasts. This lit-



house as well as sturdy and safe one.

The exterior is most attractive, being of brick and stucco above, with stucco balust around the front porch. The porch is very large and inviting, and one that is excellently adapted for a recreation place for the family and children.

It is recessed under an extension of the main gable roof, and is enhanced by attractive stout white pillars and



First Floor Plan.

brick approaches. The front door is plain but attractive and opens into a small vestibule or reception hall. This hall leads to the living room on the left and to the stairs going up. The living room is the main room of the home and very comfortable in size and equipment. On one side is an open brick fireplace, flanked on either side by wall bookcases. Two

tle nook saves the trouble of serving meals in the large dining room.

On the upper floor are four bedrooms grouped about a central hall, also the bathroom. All of the bedrooms have windows on two sides, insuring plenty of ventilation and light, two important features in sleeping quarters. The old idea of keeping the air out at night in the bedrooms has lost its hold in most homes. That is why bedrooms in new homes are provided with as much window space as possible. The closets in these bedrooms are exceptionally large. An additional closet off the hall provides a storage place for clothing out of season. The bedrooms are not oversized, the two front rooms being 10 feet 9 inches by 11 feet, and the two rear rooms, 10 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches.

In the rear of the lot is a frame garage built to accommodate two cars. One section can be used by the owner and the other rented out. As the house is built on a corner lot, the expense of a long driveway is not necessary. A short concrete drive way is built from the street to the garage.

There are many features about this pretty home that will appeal strongly to the man of family. Now that rents are soaring, many people are planning to build their own homes. This attractive design should prove inspirational for those who are seeking definite ideas on home building.

Burns' Features Were Coarse.

Regarding the description of Robert Burns, Scott says his features have been unduly refined by his portraits. Burns was about the average height and of heavy build, with features inclined to coarseness. Numerous observers have commented on the extraordinary glow in his eyes. "I never saw such another eye," says Scott, "in any human head."

WEBSTER HELPED OUT CLIENT

Great Lawyer Evidently Possessed Kindness of Heart as Well as a Matchless Brain.

One day a gentleman of Boston, who was sorely disheartened by the failure of a company for whose debts he was responsible, called on Daniel Webster and asked his legal advice. He told Webster of his difficulties, received his advice without charge and left. But at the door he heard Webster calling him. He stopped and turned to see Webster coming toward him with his pocketbook in his hand, saying:

"It seems to me, my dear sir, if I understood rightly, you are entirely without funds. Is that so?"

The client replied that he was indeed penniless, and then, of course, expected a demand for some security for the time as well as the advice he had just engaged Webster to employ in his behalf. Instead of that demand, however, Webster kindly remarked as he handed his client $500:

"Well, there, take that. It's all I have by me now. I wish it were more, and, if you are ever able, you must pay it back to me."

United States Seal.

The seal of the United States was decided upon June 20, 1782. The obverse is the familiar side bearing eagle, arrows, olive branch, etc. The reverse, which has never been cut as part of the seal, shows an unfinished pyramid, above which is an eye in a blue triangle. The lowest course of the pyramid bears the Roman number MDCCLXXVI. Beneath on a golden scroll is the motto: "Novis Ordo Saeclorum" (A new era in the ages) and above the pyramid is the motto, "Annuit Coeptic" (He prospers our beginning).

Novel Proposal.

"Have you ever been engaged to be married before?" asked the young man with the blond mustache.

"Oh, yes; eight times, I believe," replied the sweet young thing.

"Well, if your hand is not working just at present, might I have a try for it?"

A Seeker Who Found

By REV. H. OSTROM, D. D.

Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—A man read Esaias the prophet.—Acts 8:27, 28.



Here is a man who wants to know. Here is a genuine inquirer. He is not caught in the current of carelessness, as if he did not know to dread its results. This Ethiopian is where help may be reasonably expected. He is no longer a resister, a defier, or a denier. His face is turning toward the dawn. A new day is breaking.

For God to accept a man when he is resisting, defying and denying Him would be to make war between his own attributes. Such a thing is impossible. But this man is reading the right kind of literature. Reading the theories of unbelievers, viewing vile pictures, and hearing "shady" songs represents no favorable ground on which to find a Holy God. That call of God after the first man, "Adam where art thou?" suggests that man should answer to God for his attitude. Every man is responsible for being an earnest inquirer after God. Admitting must give place to inquiring.

Such a man may expect to sight by faith, Jesus Christ as Savior. Now, He has been all the while revealed in that very chapter from which the man was reading, but he did not see Him with the eyes of his heart. When Philip made the word clear to him, then he had no further need to inquire "of whom?" He was where faith could easily root and fruit. Being there, it is little wonder that he asks for the chariot to stop that he may be baptized. He has it all settled now, that the person "of whom" the prophet wrote is none other than our sacrificial and death-conquering Jesus.

The change has been quick. Now he is reading but not seeing, again he is accepting and proving. Like a man looking at a field and seeing broad acres; but, now with a drill he strikes oil, and that field, that very same field, contains his fortune. We do not see him take time to turn to another part of the roll nor do we see him haughtily lay the roll aside. He is, we think, looking still at that very same selection—so short is the time—and he sees Jesus. After all He was there revealed, and not obscured. Many a man has lost his pen behind his own ear. Is it there. All he needs is to find it. So this man discovers Jesus in the Bible. The chariot suggests some awkwardness, moving over the uneven way, but THE WORD fits anywhere when a soul is inquiring. Men have been saved on shipboard, in barns, in forests, in graveyards, on mountains and plains. There is no geography mentioned in the invitation. You can be saved where you now are.

One says, "I am in the meshes of bad habits." Well, God will hear an honest inquirer from there. Just look, look, look to Jesus from where you are. Men say, "We are infidels, unbelievers, agnostics." Well, God will take you from there. There is no direction given as to the starting place. All have sinned, and sinners can be saved by accepting Jesus. Start from anywhere. Start from where you now are. If you will accept Jesus, you cannot overtax His power to save. Millions of people say that they were surprised with salvation. They had not expected it five minutes before they were sure they had it. They were thinking of the long list of reforms they must work out first. But one look to Jesus, the surprise was theirs. And it was everlasting life! Something to gain!

Whatever may have caused this man to be interested in what he was reading, he had struck a portion of Scripture which gave him to see the cross of Christ, and who could see that without being surprised? No man can see that with the eyes of his heart and not be saved. He sees that what he needs cannot be bought or traded; it is a gift. "The gift of God is eternal life." The place where he read told about the lamb being led to the slaughter; it had the word "humiliation" in it too. That is it, it is Jesus, and Jesus for him. What a discovery!

There is the price paid, and there is nothing more to pay; so he takes the gift of salvation.

Philip knew well how to help this man. He gives forth not the slightest uncertain note about prophecy, nor does he appeal in his own arguments born of his own opinions to the man.

How many who read this will take Isaiah's prophecy, chapter fifty-three, and read it? But if you do read it, will you cast aside all theorizing about "who knows" or "how can this be" and just look to see who is here set forth, and why? When the chapter uses the word "our" (for the time being) let the word "my" be inserted in its place; how can you fail to see here your Savior? Talk about discoveries! Finding a continent! Discovering a musician or an artist! When you have seen Jesus here in His Word, you have discovered riches of grace. And it is free.

The Same Might.

The same might that chases away the shades of ignorance, doubt and misbelief, shall be put forth to dispel the clouds of affliction, when He is satisfied that it has delivered its message to our spirit and accomplished its works.—Rev. T. V. Fosberg.

Show Pity and Mercy.

The man who loves humanity, according to the will of Heaven, will reap his blessing, the most effective prayer is to show pity and mercy.—E. K. Kerr.

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