# A Page for the Farmer and His Family

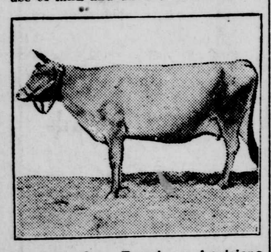
## DAIRY FACTS

### LARGE GROWTH IN DAIRYING

**Dairy Division Directs Efforts Toward Increased Use of Milk and Dairy Products.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the Southern states the work conducted by the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, to promote dairying and the consumption of dairy products has shown marked results. The efforts last year were directed largely toward increasing the use of milk and dairy products on the



**Purebred Cow Found on Louisiana Plantation.**

farm through campaigns for cows on every farm, and improving farm dairy products by practical demonstrations in schools and in farm kitchens. In Louisiana 274 cottage-cheese demonstrations, 207 butter-making demonstrations, and 286 demonstrations on milk products were made, and 26 meetings were held. As a result, 2,698 families were reported as using more milk, 178 cows were brought in where there were none before, 34 boys and girls' clubs were organized, and much improved dairy apparatus was purchased.

In South Carolina the activities resulted in the increased use of milk in 1,384 families and in the purchase of 73 family cows. Sixty demonstrations were given in butter making and 38 in making other dairy products. The work in Mississippi resulted in placing 322 family cows in 11 counties and in the purchase of 2,040 pieces of improved dairy equipment. Dairy clubs were organized in 11 counties, 49 meetings were held, and 76 demonstrations were given.

### CAUSE OF TEAT AFFECTIONS

**Hands of Milker Should Be Kept Clean and Finger Nails Trimmed Quite Closely.**

Milking with uncleansed wet hands is a fertile cause of teat affections. The teats and udder should be cleansed each time before milking and the milker's hands also should be kept clean. The finger nails of the milker should be kept close-trimmed and when milking care be taken not to squeeze the tips of the teats too hard. Such bruising is the cause of a condition which we have termed "corns" of the teats. The skin becomes hardened, horny or calloused and milking then becomes difficult, or the milk sprays during extraction. Dirty and contaminated stall floors and allowing cows to lie upon dirty, wet ground, or wade in stagnant water or drag their udders through wet and filth on the way to the stable are other causes; and a common cause of sores on the tip of the hind teats is bruises from stepping upon them when crossing a sill into the stable or by trampling in narrow stalls.

### TRAIN CALF FOR SHOW RING

**Youngster Should Become Accustomed to Being Handled by Strangers and to Stand Erect.**

When a well-fed and properly developed calf is brought into the show ring it should present a pleasing appearance. It should be clean, well groomed, halter broken and trained. To train a calf, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, put a halter on it and teach it to lead and to stand squarely on all four feet with head alert so as to exhibit its best features. It should become accustomed to being handled by strangers, seeing strange sights, and hearing unusual sounds. A good calf is frequently placed below an inferior one because the judge cannot put his hand on it to judge it correctly.

### COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

**On June 30, 1920, Number Had Increased 84 Over Corresponding Date in Year 1919.**

Cow-testing associations in the United States numbered 367 on June 30, 1920. This number represents a gain of 84 over the corresponding date in 1919. Bull associations increased during the same period from 78 to 120.

### SUPERIOR RATION FOR COWS

**Corn Silage, Clover or Alfalfa Hay, Corn and Bran Are Excellent for Producing Milk.**

Here is a good ration for dairy cows: Corn silage, 25 pounds; clover or alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; corn, 4 pounds; bran, 4 pounds. In every case, silage is considered an excellent feed for the milk cow.

## CORN ROOT ROTS CAUSE BIG LOSS

**Specialists Advise Germinating Kernels From Every Ear to Be Used for Seed.**

### RAG-DOLL TEST IS FAVORED

**Estimated Damage by Disease in 1919 Placed at 125,000,000 Bushels—Destroy or Plow Under All Stubble Possible.**

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Corn, of one variety or another, is our most widely distributed cereal crop. Therefore, any single disease that takes a toll of 4 per cent is a matter for serious consideration. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the damage done by corn root rots in 1919 at over 125,000,000 bushels. Multiplied by the average price of corn for that year, we have before us the unpleasant fact that these rots exacted a tax of over $200,000,000.

When it considered that one of the same organisms which causes corn root rot also causes wheat scrub and that these organisms carried over on corn stubble may infect a field of wheat the next year, the seriousness increases.

**Works Insiduously.**

Corn root rots are among the most deceptive diseases known to agricul-



**Preparing Rag Dolls According to the Improved Method.**

ture, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. They affect the kernels of corn in such a way that while they may germinate they often will produce sickly, diseased plants which may die in early stages or produce infected corn. These diseases weaken the plants at the lower joints, and if they come to maturity the damage is perpetuated.

It is necessary for farmers wishing to avoid corn root rot to germinate kernels from every ear of corn to be used for seed. The simplest method of making a test is by means of an improved rag-doll germinator. This, in its essential features, consists of nothing more than a broad strip of muslin backed by moistureproof fiber paper. Rows of seed kernels are placed on the cloth which is rolled up and left in a warm box. The results are, of course, checked against the ears from which the kernels were taken, and only perfect, or nearly perfect, ears are kept for seed. This germinator is very simple and furnishes a practically complete test.

Bleached or unbleached muslin can be used for the rag doll. The cloth, which usually comes in a 54-inch width, is torn across into 12-inch strips, 54 inches long. Before being used the cloth is boiled, and it should be damp when the seeds are placed on it. This cloth is laid on a strip of glazed paper, a little longer than the cloth, to allow folding over at the ends, fresh newspapers being placed on the table under the paper to avoid infection.

About 8 kernels are then taken from each ear and, beginning at the butt, are laid in rows across the muslin strip, so that when the strip is rolled up and placed in a germinating box the tips of the seed will be downward. The rag dolls are sprinkled twice daily, and at the end of 7 days are taken out, unrolled, and inspected. The appearance of the sprouts is a guide to the quality of the seed. If more than one seed shows signs of infection, the infected ear is thrown out. If the farmer has enough corn it is best to throw out an ear for a single bad kernel.

**Destroying the Stubble.**

Root rot is carried over in stubble, and every effort should be made to destroy or plow under as much stubble as possible. Increasing the fertility of the soil and crop rotation have also been found beneficial. One difficulty about rotation as a remedy is that root rot affects corn and wheat and in many localities is always present on the farm. For this reason the department is anxious that rag-doll germinators be put into general and intelligent use, and the season started with clean seed.

**Egg Mash Is Essential.**

Without a good egg mash a hen cannot lay the maximum of eggs. She requires daily a large amount of protein in the most available form to make the white or albumen of the egg.

## WIDESPREAD WAR ON NATIVE FARM WEEDS

**Survey Set on Foot by Department of Agriculture.**

**New Varieties Constantly Arriving in Foreign Seed and Through Other Sources—Entire Farms Abandoned to Pests.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States Department of Agriculture has set on foot what is intended to be the most comprehensive weed survey ever undertaken. Up to date comparatively little is known of American farm weeds. They are classified in botanies and herbariums, but there are no definite data in regard to their spread; the prevalence of any particular weed in any locality; the amount of annual damage; new weeds, increase of old species; or local methods of eradication.

To supply the need for such data the section of weed investigations has sent a questionnaire to all the more than 2,000 county agents of the department. This questionnaire asks the names of five worst weeds in each county, in order of their importance; the methods, if any, used by farmers to combat these weeds; and what weed problems are especially serious in any particular county.

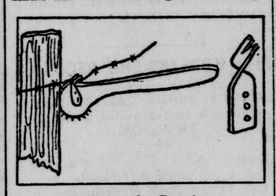
Comparatively few native American weeds have given farmers serious trouble, but new varieties are constantly arriving in foreign seed and through other sources. Some of these have become such pests that entire farms have been abandoned to them. A canvass of 200 representative eastern farmers showed that an average of 22 days a year is spent at the busiest season in trying to get rid of weeds. Investigations by the bureau of plant industry over a number of years are taken to indicate that cultivation after the seedbed is prepared has no other use than to destroy weeds. If this theory proves correct, it will add more heavily still to the annual expense chargeable to weeds.

It is the purpose of the department to use the projected survey as a basis of operation in directing a widespread war on the weeds now here, or the importation of any new ones, and to seek any local eradication methods which may be worth general dissemination.

### STRETCHER IS QUITE HANDY

**Particularly Convenient in Repairing Wire Fences and Is Easy to Put Together.**

For a common wire stretcher which is especially handy in repairing fence take a piece of hardwood cut as shown in the drawing. Then drive small nails into the edge at the large



**Stretcher for Repairs.**

end, and cut off the heads, filing them to a point. This keeps the stretcher from slipping on the post while in use. Then make a hook from a heavy piece of strap iron as shown in the drawing and bolt to the stick with small bolts.

### PRODUCTION OF GOATS' MILK

**Result of Experiments Conducted at Government Experimental Farm at Beltsville.**

Milk-goat experiments in grading up from native and grade Toggenburg and Saanen does with purebred Swiss bucks, begun in 1911, were continued last year by the United States Department of Agriculture, at the government farm at Beltsville, Md. The flock compriscs 26 does and 8 kids of one-half, three-fourths, seven-eighths, and fifteen-sixteenths blood. The average daily milk yield per doe in 1919 was 3.92 pounds, an increase of 2.42 pounds over the yield of the ten selected native does which formed the foundation stock of the herd. The highest milk yield for an individual doe in one day is 8.6 pounds. For 1919 the flock showed an average of 3.7 per cent butterfat.

### WORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS

**Fowls Affected Are Likely to Be Extremely Thin in Cases of Long Standing.**

Some chickens have worms of various kinds. The intestines should be slit to find this out. Chickens having worms are likely to be unduly thin, and this loss of weight is extreme in cases of long standing.

### GREEN FOOD INJURES FOWLS

**Too Much Causes Gall Bladder to Become Swollen and Even Burst—Flesh Is Tinged.**

In the case of chickens eating too much green food the gall bladder becomes greatly swollen, or may even burst, and its contents impart a green tinge to the flesh, or even to the skin near the gall bladder.

## FARM STOCK

### COLT NEGLECTED IN SPRING

**No One Considers That He Should Be Gradually Changed Over From Dry Winter Ration.**

Consider the colt in the springtime! Maybe he is a yearling with a half-formed equine mind full of curiosity and wonderment. Every old horse on the place is off in the fields somewhere at work in daylight. His owner neglects the colt as much as he can and have the youngster live.

The half remembered green fields and pastures of last year become green once more. The colt has vague memories of the taste of green things that mingled on his taste-nerves with the flavor of mother's milk. From between the cracks in the post-and-plank fence that incloses his world he looks upon the springing grass, marvels and hungers. Part of his hunuger is plain hunger, part is memory, and most of it is instinct, but it is all very real.

He is a lonely little hideful of instincts and cravings about to start his second year. He is a bewildered orplan of the farm stalls and stables, accustomed to his corn and alfalfa, and with all the troubles of horsedom's life before him. About half the time no one considers that he should be gradually changed over from the dry-winter ration to the soft green summer ration, and when the change comes it comes so quickly that there is not a day's time for that young horse's stomach to get used to it.

For long weeks the plow teams have been getting ready for the change. If they could not sense the spring in the air, in any other way they might know it from the gradually increasing amount of corn that is going in the feed boxes. They are being worked a little more and a little steadier than they were while January's snows still covered the pastures. The colt, though, goes his neglected way until some day after the oats are in and every plow moldboard on the place is like burnished silver, then all at once some one decides it is high time that the colt was on the pasture.

On the pasture he goes. It may be just enough of a pasture to keep life within his hide, but he must get along with an occasional salting on sunny Sunday mornings. The grass may be thin and watery, tasteless compared with that good alfalfa he has been



**Modern Example of Good Breeding.**

getting all winter long, but if he gets thin and hard-bellied, then that must be the colt's fault and not because he is not getting enough to eat. Is he not on a pasture and is not a pasture supposed to be the very place for colts?

Of course, it stands to reason that the change from the warm stable and the regular corn and alfalfa to the open pasture and the yellow-green, thin, spring grass should be a gradual one. Still, no one is supposed to use a great deal of reason in dealing with a boy, a pup or a colt.

### TO ESTABLISH SHEEP FLOCK

**Farmers Should Not Hesitate to Pay Good Price for Ewes That Produce Thrifty Lambs.**

In establishing a flock of sheep do not hesitate to pay a good price for ewes if they are exactly adapted, and especially for those that, when judiciously mated, are likely to produce lambs that will give the best return for the food which they consume. It is of the utmost importance to make use of rams that possess great individual merit, and strongly inherit the good points by which they are distinguished. Unless a ram has a good masculine head and stands firmly on strong legs he should not be selected, however great his merits may be in other respects. Breeding ewes should be kept in good store condition. Show condition and low condition both must be avoided.

### BEST TIME TO TRAIN COLTS

**Mistake Not to Halter Foals and Teach Them to Lead During Infancy—Means Less Trouble.**

It is a mistake not to halter foals and teach them to lead during infancy, when it can be done with less trouble than at any other time. A few minutes two or three times a week is sufficient, as they should be by no means pulled about so as to make them perspire, as there is then a risk of their taking cold. As well as the halter lessons the youngster should be taught to eat dry food, which he will soon do if it is held to him or if allowed to eat from the manger with his dam.

## CHARMING HOME FOR MODERN FARM

**House Like This Will Keep the Children Contented.**

### HAS LATEST CONVENIENCES

**Something About This House That Appeals to Everyone—It Radiates Comfort, Cheer, Spaciousness and Satisfaction.**

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

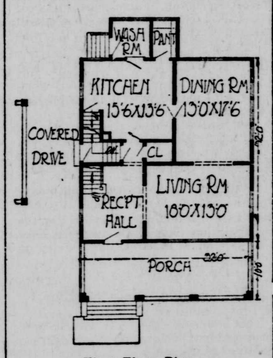
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address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

Twenty years ago the farmer considered a dugout or tumbledown shack sufficient protection and shelter for himself and family. The work of the farm was more important by far than the comfort of the folks. Farm homes were unknown quantities, given little thought and little attention. But times have changed. Today the farm demands attention because of changing conditions. Certain important factors are responsible for this change.

In the first place the children rose up in rebellion because of the monotony and drudgery which faced them day in and day out. The silent housewife, carrying the burdens of an Achilles on her shoulders, finally got tired. The two combined and forced changes which are now the rule rather than the exception. They demanded and got new, comfortable, cozy homes with modern conveniences and other delights that make homes worth while. Faced by an exodus of the children as soon as they reached their majority the farmer began to give the question of home comforts some serious thought. The barn was not the most important building. Home came first.



That is why we have homes like the one shown here on many farms in the country. There is something about this charming house that appeals to everyone. It radiates comfort, spaciousness, cheer and satisfaction. There is the large roomy porch with its protecting screens, a wonderful retreat on the warm days, where the family can rest after the day in the field. The house is stucco and frame. The foundation is brick with stucco on the first story and shingles above to the roof. Extending out over the side driveway is a sleeping porch



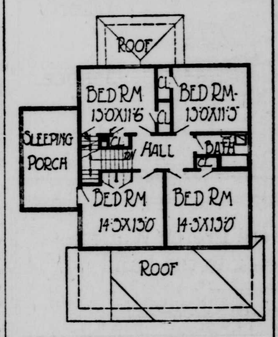

**First Floor Plan.**

which is an essential room in any home. The driveway leads to an attractive little garage in the rear.

On the first floor there are three rooms—living room, 18 by 13 feet, a very large and spacious room; dining room, 13 by 17 feet 6 inches, and kitchen, 15 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches. A small washroom is immediately off the kitchen for the use of the men after completing their day's work. The ample window space gives the house a very cheerful appearance and adds much to the brightness of the interior.

Upstairs are four comfortable bedrooms and bathroom, each bedroom having ample clothes closet space. The bathroom is equipped with modern bath fixtures, and running cold and hot water is provided by a water supply system. A large high attic provides extra space in case it is needed. This space can be easily converted into sleeping rooms by the judicious use of wall board.

It is the kind of home that should




**Second Floor Plan.**

be seen on all farms because it reflects a progressive spirit that will work wonders with farm life in general. All work and no play will make a dull boy and that is what homes of this type will prevent.

With the exception of the sleeping porch wing extending out over the drive the house is built on economical square lines, being 32 by 32 feet. The effect of charm has been gained without any unusual expense and the construction is very sensible and substantial throughout. There is no waste space in the arrangement and size of the rooms, yet there is no feeling of crowding. The kitchen which is one of the most important rooms in any home, but especially so in the farm home, is very modern in arrangement and equipment. No longer a large ungainly room requiring endless work to keep clean, this kitchen is a small compact room convenient to the dining room where the meals are served. A side entrance onto the drive is quite handy.

More attention is being paid to the small comforts and conveniences of the farm home and with the development of electric lighting facilities and water supply the farm home has become a real place to live in. No longer the bucket from the well or the strenuous work of pumping it—now it runs from a faucet in the kitchen.

This home should be inspirational to all farmers who are planning a new one in the near future. It suggests many excellent ideas which should be incorporated.

**"Ain't" Still Is Snubbed.**

The use of the word "ain't" has never yet been admitted to correct English, although numerous attempts have been made to have this done. The principal objection, probably, is that it is used with such a variety of meanings and impartially in all persons. Originally, it probably was an abbreviation for Am Not, the need of one for which is often felt. But we say, "I ain't, you ain't, he ain't," which means, "I am not, you are not, he is not." And good grammarians will not allow its use in correct English no matter how prevalent its use may be.

**An Exception.**

Mrs. Flatbush—You know everything changes in this world.

Mr. Flatbush—Oh, I don't know about that. There doesn't seem to be much change in ear-muffs.

### OF INTEREST TO TRAVELERS

**Brander Matthews' Suggestion of a "Guide Book to the British Isles" Is Worth While.**

Among the "general hints" prefixed to the English version of Baedeker's "Guide to the United States" there is to be found a cautiously selected glossary, to enable the wandering Briton to translate the unaccustomed Americanisms he is likely to hear into the corresponding Briticisms with which he has always been familiar. And there ought to be a similar glossary in the "Guide Book to the British Isles" for the benefit of the voyaging American, writes Brander Matthews in Scribner's.

We may assume that this Baedeker glossary was prepared by Mr. Muirhead, an Englishman long resident in the United States. It catalogues about a hundred instances of the divergence of vocabulary, and to the untraveled American this list is instructive; it is an aid to his understanding of imported fiction. It informs us that what we call a "bedspread" is known in England as a "counterpane." Our "bureau" is their "chest of drawers"; our "muslin" is their "cotton cloth"; our "calico" is their "printed cotton cloth"; our "notions" are their "small wares" and our "spool of cotton' is their "reel of thread."

It fails to mention our "commutation ticket," which is their "season ticket," and which has given us "commuter" to describe a resident of the remoter suburbs—a word quite incomprehensible to the Londoner. It defines Americanisms for which there are no equivalent Briticisms because the things themselves are more or less unknown in Great Britain—for example, "cowboy" and "cuspidor." It seems to imply that we always substitute "fall" for "autumn," "rooster" for "cock," "deck" for "pack" (of cards), and "wilt" for "wither" and this implication is unwarranted since we use both "fall" and "autumn," "rooster" and "cock," "deck" and "pack," "wilt" and "wither."


MRS. NANCY SHARP, of Los Angeles, who says she received the greatest surprise of her life when Tanlac completely restored her health after she had almost lost hope of ever getting well. Suffered twelve years.



"After seeing the wonderful results my husband obtained from Tanlac I began taking the medicine myself, and now we both agree that it is the grandest medicine on earth," said Mrs. Nancy Sharp, a prominent and highly esteemed resident of Los Angeles, Calif., living at 921 Camulus street, whose husband is proprietor of the Merchants' Express Co.

"During the twelve years that I suffered with indigestion and stomach trouble I tried nearly every medicine I heard about, but nothing helped me and I lost faith in everything. So, my wonderful restoration to health has been the greatest surprise of my life.

"I began to feel an improvement on finishing my second bottle of Tanlac, and now after taking six bottles I am like a new woman. I have a splendid appetite, eat three hearty meals a day, enjoy them thoroughly and am never troubled in the least with indigestion or any other disagreeable after effects.

"Before taking Tanlac most everything I ate caused my stomach to rebel and I would suffer for hours afterwards. I was so dreadfully nervous that many nights I never closed my eyes in sleep, but now I am not the least nervous, and I sleep like a child. My strength has been wonderfully increased, and I have much more energy.

"I just wish it was so everybody troubled like I was knew about this wonderful medicine."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.


**Possible Reason.**

"Why do people speak of horse sense with such enthusiasm?" "Automobiles haven't any of it."


## SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.


Success is sometimes in knowing when to quit. Speculators should know this.




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