A Page for the Farmer and His Family

LIVE STOCK NEWS

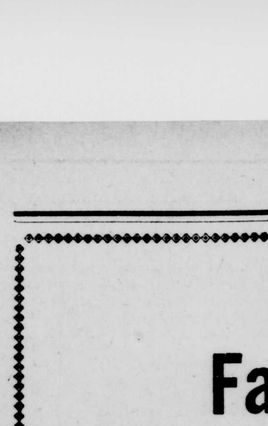
INCREASE LAMB PRODUCTION

Sheep Can Successfully Be Raised Without Danger of Stomach Worms or Other Parasites.

(Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Specialized sheep farming, in which forage crops were used for the summer pasture, and a study of the relation of nutrition of ewes at breeding time to the percentage of lambs produced were included in the experimental work conducted last year by the United States Department of Agriculture at the government farms at Beltsville, Md., and Middlebury, Vt.

Data were obtained relative to the comparative relish with which sheep ate different forage crops and the gains made while pasturing upon them. It was demonstrated that with the frequent rotation necessary in



Sheep Club Member and His Pet.

pasturing forage crops, sheep could be successfully raised without danger of infestation by stomach worms or other internal parasites. Experiments in the last four years to test the effect of feed at breeding time upon the size of the lamb crop have shown an increase of 18.8 per cent of lambs produced by increased nutrition of ewes during mating season for both Beltsville and Middlebury. This is an increase of 25.9 per cent in the Beltsville flock and 8.55 per cent in the Middlebury flock.

In experiments with 120 Western ewes at the Middlebury farm to test the effect of running sheep in permanent pasture upon the growth of weeds, and the carrying capacity of the fields, it has been demonstrated that sheep are benefited in cleaning pastures of weeds, but that it must be accomplished gradually and should not be overemphasized as a reason for engaging in sheep raising.

NEW BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK

Columbia Sheep Are Particularly Adapted to Range Conditions—New Type of Horse.

The United States Department of Agriculture is developing types of live stock believed to be more useful than some now represented by present breeds.

Range sheep breeding conducted in Clark county, Idaho, is resulting in a type which has become so fixed as to warrant its classification as a breed. These sheep, known as Columbia sheep, are particularly adapted to range conditions and are believed to be profitable both for mutton and wool production.

A new type of American utility horse is rapidly being established, in co-operation with the state, at Buffalo, Wyoming. Among the characteristics of the type—possibly entitled to the term 'breed'—are activity, strength, endurance, and reasonable speed. The horses are believed to meet a demand for general farm and ranch work, delivery purposes, and for certain classes of military service.

Poultry breeding at the bureau farm, Beltsville, Md., shows progress in the establishment of a new breed of fowl. Certain characteristics, such as white plumage and yellow legs and skin, are now well fixed, but there is still considerable variation in the type and in color of eggs. The birds developed this year show improvement over those of a year ago.

JOINT OWNERSHIP OF SIRES

Nebraska Live Stock Owner Lists Among Other Purebreds Fractional Ownership of Jack.

Enrolling recently in the "Better Sires-Better Stock" movement, a live stock owner in Fillmore county, Neb., listed in addition to female stock, one bull, three boars, five rams, and one-half interest in a purbred Kentucky jack. The fractional ownership of purebred sires is common, the Department of Agriculture has found, among persons desiring to improve the quality of farm live stock, but who have an insufficient number of female animals to warrant owning purebred males in all classes. Fractional ownership of one purebred male is much more desirable than the complete ownership of several scrub or grade sires.

RAT IS SERIOUS ENEMY OF WORLD

No Other Animal or Insect Is So Dangerous and Persistent in Doing Harm.

INFLICTS IMMENSE DAMAGE

Value of Food and Property Destroyed Annually by Each Individual Rat Is Estimated at $2—Is Efficient Germ Carrier.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The necessity of a campaign of unvarying efficiency against the common brown rat, is an outstanding one. No other animal or insect is so dangerous and persistent an enemy, and no other enemy succeeds in inflicting the damage that the rat annually imposes upon humanity. The rat population of the United States is at least equal to the human population, and the same ratio holds true for practically every country under the sun. The bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, places the value of the food and property destroyed annually by each individual rat at $2. Keeping well within the boundaries of conservatism this means that each year, in this country alone, we produce $200,000,000 worth of food to no other purpose than to feed our rats. In another way, 200,000 men in the United States are devoting all their labor to the maintenance of 100,000,000 rats.

Is Efficient Germ Carrier.

But the rodent's enmity is far from being satisfied by this huge economic injury. A frequenter of all the places that are vile and loathsome, the rat is a most efficient germ carrier. The germs of the dreaded "black death" have killed more human beings than all the wars of the world's history, and these germs are introduced into the human system by the bite of a rat flea. In India, no longer ago than 1896, the bubonic plague killed 9,000,000 persons. In Europe, during the Fourteenth century, it is believed to have brought death to 25,000,000 human beings. Other diseases, almost as dreadful, are traced to the common rat. Thus, from the standpoint of public health, as well as from the necessity of controlling the drain upon the public purse, it is essential that the rat be exterminated. Once the extermination is complete, or as nearly so as modern methods will permit, every precaution must be taken to prevent the rat from multiplying and regaining lost ground.

Exterminating Plans.

Trapping should be done continuously and systematically at all rat-infested places. Rat poisons, especially barium carbonate preparations as recently de-



Every Rat Costs the Nation $2, a Total of $200,000,000 Annually.

veloped by the biological survey, should be employed. In furthering the destruction of the rat, community or civic organization is of the greatest importance. It does no good to drive the rats from one cellar into the next if they are allowed to breed unmolested in their new quarters. When the campaign is made general the pest is allowed no rest and no opportunity to intrench in a new position. If one pair of rats is left they reproduce the original number in a little while, as rats breed five or six times a year with an average of ten to the litter.

In connection with the extermination campaigns, preventive measures should be employed against the rodent. First among these is the protection of all food supplies. This is of prime importance. The removal and destruction of refuse is the next step in prevention, as abandoned dumps and piles of waste material furnish excellent shelter and food for the rats that have been driven from the houses and cellars.

Building Should Be Rat Proof.

All buildings should be rat-proofed by the liberal use of cement and tin. Rat-proofing should be a prominent specification in all new construction and it should be applied to older buildings in the form of repairs. All drain outlets should be sealed with wire cages, or similar protective devices.

With the food supply locked away from him, and his shelter gone, starvation and exposure will add to the effectiveness of work with traps and poisons and the menace of the rat will cease to be a real hazard against American lives and property.

HENS WITHOUT WHEAT GIVE GOOD RESULTS

More Eggs Obtained From Pen of Rhode Island Reds.

Mash Containing Only 15 Per Cent Meat Scrap Gave Very Satisfactory Results—Experimenting With Green Feeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry-feeding experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, last fiscal year, show that practically as good results can be obtained without wheat as with it in a ration. The Rhode Island Reds, in the wheatless pen, averaged 140 eggs, while those in the pen receiving wheat averaged 134 eggs. Good results were obtained with the use of garbage until the warm weather began, when there was considerable mortality, due apparently to the garbage spoiling. This work is being repeated this year with much more satisfactory results, the garbage being fed in a trough on a large wooden feeding board, which prevents it from getting on the ground and decaying.

In the use of vegetable proteins the relative order of production is the



Give Poultry Right Kind of Feed at Fixed Periods.

same as it was last year. No success has followed an attempt to substitute completely vegetable protein for animal protein. The ration used last year, a mash containing only 15 per cent meat scrap as compared with 20 to 25 per cent in the ordinary mashes, gave very satisfactory results with the heavier breeds, especially the Plymouth Rocks, in keeping the birds in good physical condition and fertility, though the egg yield was not quite so good as when the higher per cent of meat scrap was used.

New experiments were begun during the year with green feeds, comparing alfalfa meal with sprouted oats and comparing these rations with one in which vegetables were supplied. While none of these green feeds have shown marked increased production over any other, the results have emphasized the importance and value of that form of food when given in a variety.

BURN CHINCH BUG NESTS

Chinch bugs have made their appearance in certain parts of the United States.

One chinch bug destroyed now may prevent the production of hundreds to infest your wheat field later.

Chinch bugs pass the winter and early spring in wild grass and leaves, especially along hedges and fences and in the edges of woodlands adjoining cultivated fields.

Burn grasses, leaves and other trash where the bugs may have found winter refuge. The bugs not burned will be killed by exposure to the weather.

Clean up all trash and rubbish which may harbor the insects in winter.

IMPORTANT GRAIN SORGHUMS

Dwarf and Early Varieties Are Best for Higher and Drier Districts—Essential Hints.

The more important grain sorghums are included in two groups of varieties, the kafir group and the milo-durra group. Dwarf and early varieties in both groups are best for the higher and drier districts. The use of good seed of adapted varieties, a well-prepared seedbed, clean cultivation, and the right method of handling after harvest will increase the yield and quality of the grain.

EXCELLENT FOR LAND'S SAKE

Where Sweet Clover Does Not Thrive Well an Application of Limestone Is Favored.

Sweet clover is an excellent plant to grow for the land's sake under many conditions, and where it does not grow well now it can be made to grow well by applying ground limestone to the soil. It will add humus and nitrogen to the soil rapidly when plowed under, thereby increasing the fertility of the soil in these essential factors.

DAIRY POINTS

RAISE STANDARD OF ANIMALS

Bringing Out Desirable Characteristics by Selective Breeding Receives More Attention.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The task of raising the standard of farm animals and poultry and bringing out certain desirable characteristics by selective breeding is receiving more attention as methods of farming for profit become intensified.

The breeding of domestic animals dates back to remote antiquity, when



Interest the Boy in Better Stock.

the most advanced races of the Old World were on the border line between savagery and barbarism. It far antedates any but the simplest mechanical arts. Yet, while our knowledge of the laws of nature as they apply to machines has reached great magnitude and complexity, it has been comparatively a few years since the principles of breeding have been more than a collection of unrelated traditional beliefs.

The same superstitions on which the shepherds of Asia based their practices at least 30 centuries ago are still widely current, while the one sound principle known to the ancients—selection of the best for breeding stock—is still much neglected.

The principles of successful animal breeding, as they have been learned by practical experience in the United States and older countries, and by careful scientific study along definite lines, are outlined in Bulletin 905, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This bulletin goes into the first principles of reproduction and follows with the means by which certain characteristics of one or the other parent are transmitted to the offspring, the methods of selection best suited to intensify the desirable characteristics and weed out the undesirable, the characteristics which can with certainty be expected to continue from one generation to another, those which are uncertain and those which cannot be inherited.

Aside from mere increase in numbers, the purposes which the breeder is likely to have in mind fall under two more or less distinct heads, namely, production of a uniform product, and improvement. A uniform product depends on such control over the heredity of the stock that matings can be made with the assurance that the offspring will be of a certain definite type for which there is a demand. Improvement is, of course, closely related to control over heredity, but the methods which give the greatest control are not necessarily those which lead to the most rapid improvement.

In a broad sense the whole subject of practical breeding comes under the head of selection. The most obvious basis for such selection is the performance of the animals themselves. Unfortunately, the merits of most kinds of live stock cannot be measured directly. The study of conformation as an index of useful qualities has accordingly held a high place as a basis for selection of breeding stock. Live stock judging has this for its purpose. An animal of good breeding is a better one to breed than one of equal individual merit but of mixed or common breeding. Pedigree, though often misused, is a valuable aid to selection, apart from following a general policy of mating. The soundest basis of all for selection of breeding stock is the record of past performance as a breeder, provided the record is sufficiently extensive to give a fair test.

MANY COWS NOT PROFITABLE

Ten Million "Boarders" in United States Whose Yield Is Less Than Cost of Feed.

Not over a third of the so-called dairy cows of the United States are profitable to their owners. Ten million "boarder" cows are milked whose yield is worth less than their feed. Their owners seem to keep them for the sole purpose of milking them fourteen times a week, cleaning out after them, and otherwise enjoying their society.

SALT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Cows When Deprived of It Become Emaciated and Finally Suffer Complete Breakdown.

Dr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, found that cows when deprived of salt became emaciated and were of low vitality and finally suffered a complete breakdown. He recommended that they be fed three-fourths of an ounce per day with an additional six-tenths of an ounce for each twenty pounds of milk produced.

COLONIAL HOUSE NOW IS POPULAR

Chief Charm Is the Simplicity of the Exterior.

WHOLE INTERIOR IS USABLE

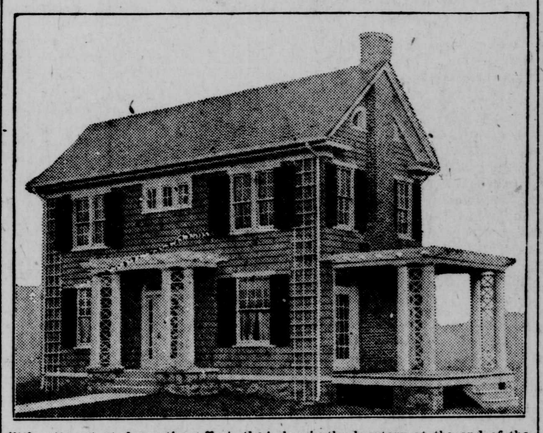
Only Within Recent Years That the Beauty of This Type of Home Has Come to Be Recognized by American Architects.

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.

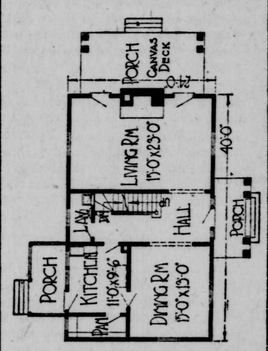
It was not until the last few years, comparatively, that American architects recognized the beauty of the homes that were erected in New England during the first century after the landing of the Pilgrims. Many of these homes are still in a splendid state of preservation and still are occupied. But until recently their owners could not see any beauty in their plain lines and weather-beaten exteriors.

Now, however, this type of architecture, which was originated by the builders of the Seventeenth century, is most popular. Colonial homes of all sizes and constructed of all the different sorts of building materials are erected throughout the country. The chief charm of the exterior of a colonial house is its simplicity and balance. Each window has a counterpart on the opposite side of the main entrance door, which is placed exactly in the center of the house; there is



little attempt at decorative effect, the exception being the porch pillars and the fan-shaped lights over the door. But there is a charm about these houses that appeals to every home builder.

Then, too, the shape of the house is such that every foot of the interior is usable. This will be noted from the floor plan that accompanies the exterior view of a small colonial house shown herewith. The same balance that marks the exterior of the house is maintained in the interior; the rooms are divided almost equally by a central entrance hall, out of which runs the stairs to the second



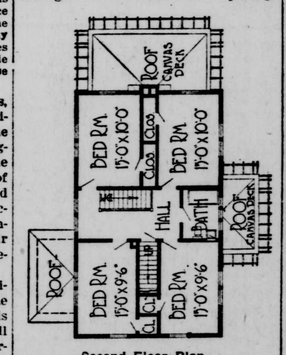
First Floor Plan.

floor. Here, also, the balance is continued, there being a bedroom on each corner, with the same number of windows and each one as readily accessible to the hall as another.

This home is of frame construction, set on a masonry foundation that may be either of stone, as shown here, or of brick or concrete in any of its forms. The exterior walls are covered with shingles, treated so that they have the silvery sheen that marks the colonial house that has been exposed for many years to the salt winds from the ocean. Green blinds and white window casings give a color contrast to the exterior that is pleasing.

The seven rooms in the interior are living and dining room and kitchen on the first floor, with four bedrooms and the bathroom on the second floor. The house is rectangular in shape, being 40 feet long and 24 feet wide. The entrance hall is 8 feet wide. To the right through a double-cased door opening is the living room, 15 by 23 feet. In the front at the center is an open fireplace, on each side of which are French doors opening onto the porch, while at each end there is a large window, admitting plenty of light and making the room a cheery place for the family to spend leisure hours.

At the left of the entrance hall, also through a cased double door opening,



Second Floor Plan.

is the dining room, 15 by 13 feet. This being a corner room, with windows on two sides, also is a bright and cheerful room. Back of the dining room is a good-sized kitchen, 11 by 9 feet 6 inches, with a large pantry off it. Another good feature of the first floor plan is the lavatory at the end of the hall at the rear of the house.

Upstairs are four bedrooms, one on each corner of the house. All of the rooms are practically the same size, 15 by 10 feet. The bathroom is at the end of the hall at the front. Each room has a good-sized closet. Stairs lead to the attic, which because of the high pitch of the roof is rather large and provides ample storage room for the family.

The cellar of this house is excavated the same size as the walls, and provides a large amount of storage room, besides a place for the heating plant and fuel storage.

The cost of this house is not great. Its design being such that it can be erected with the utmost economy in materials and labor. At the same time it provides accommodations for a family of more than the average size. The arrangement is such that the work of caring for it can be done with a minimum of effort, while all the rooms are airy and comfortable.

Home builders who are planning upon erecting that long-contemplated house this year cannot do better than select such a design as this. The colonial is a style of architecture that marks its owner as an American who is proud of the building genius of the early settlers; at the same time, the colonial, to many minds, is the most beautiful of all styles of homes.

During the last few months the cost of building, like almost everything else, has come down remarkably. While prices still are higher than in 1914, when it cost less to build than at any time during the last half century, they are much lower than during any of the war years, or the last two years. Homes are needed and needed badly, and everyone connected with the building business predicts that this will be a banner year.

This being true, it is good judgment to start building operations as early as possible.

WALK MUST BE INTERESTING

If It Is Not, Like Other Forms of Physical Exertion, It Soon Becomes Wearisome.

A dusty walk on a hot day, keeping a crowd of healthy youngsters quiet, a shopping morning, or a visit to a picture gallery. Which calls for the most exertion?

The medical verdict is that what interests one most tires one least, remarks London Answers. The long wait to see her matinee idol hardly wearies a girl at all, but an afternoon's marketing, involving probably less physical effort, renders her prostrate.

Looking for a job is suggested to be the most tiring experience, par excellence. Here physical fatigue is linked up with mental anxiety, and when both are subject to so severe a strain complete collapse is imminent.

Slow walking is more exhausting than a brisk pace, a short wait for a friend more physically wearying than a long country spin on one's cycle, and so on.

An eminent physician traces the whole root of abnormal physical weariness to the stomach. Indigestion drains one's vitality to the utmost, he says, and the best cure is plenty of fresh air and good exercise.

Training the Mind.

The best teacher is the one who shows the pupil how to learn. After that he will complete his own education.

Begin any important work you have to do by disciplining your mind. Teach it to stay on a subject till that subject is understood. Teach it to think over what it has studied afterward—to return to it from time to time, so the impression gained in the first study will never fade.

When you have learned how to learn you will learn. But the learning how is the most difficult part. Do that first and learning will become second nature.—John Blake, in Chicago Daily News.

The Common Kind.

Culture is got from books—usually cheek books.—Buffalo News.

JOY BROUGHT INTO HOME

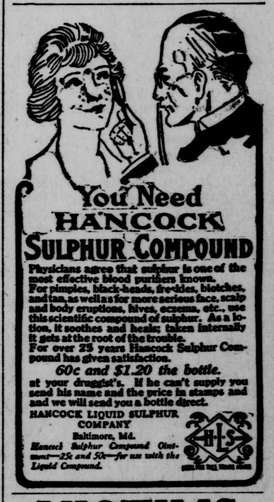
By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Restoring Mrs. Benz to Health



Altoona, Pa.—"I am writing to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. We have had six children die almost at birth. From one hour to nineteen days is all they have lived. As I was going to have another, I took a dozen bottles of your Vegetable Compound and I can say that it is the greatest medicine on earth, for this baby is now four months old and a healthier baby you would not want. I am sending you a picture of her. Everybody says, 'That is some healthy looking baby.' You have my consent to show this letter."—Mrs. C. W. BENZ, 131 3rd Ave., Altoona, Pa.

No woman can realize the joy and happpiness this healthy babe brought into the home of Mrs. Benz, unless they have had a like experience.

Every woman who suffers from any ailments peculiar to her sex, as indicated by backaches, headaches, bearing-down pains, irregularities, nervousness and "the blues" should not rest until they have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.



VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles are most dangerous because of their insidious attacks. Heed the first warning they give that they need attention by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for these disorders will often ward off these diseases and strengthen the body against further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists.

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

Rheumacide

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?

Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.

"RHEUMATISM ON THE INSIDE FOR RHEUMATISM ON THE OUTSIDE"

At All Druggists

Jos. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.

Let 'Er Blow!

If Popocatapetl is about to erupt, many a schoolboy who has tried to spell the name will hope that the mountain will blow itself off the map.—Boston Transcript.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum

When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisitely scented face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

Our affections are our life. We live by them; they supply our warmth.—Channing.

Weak and Miserable?

Does the least exertion tire you out? Feel "blue" and worried and have daily backache, lameness, headaches, dizziness, and kidney irregularities? Sick kidneys are often to blame for this unhappy state. You must act quickly to prevent more serious trouble. Use *Doan's Kidney Pills*, the remedy recommended everywhere by grateful users. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Maryland Case



Mrs. Harry Cresmer, Thomas St., Bel Air, Md., says: "I suffered from dull pains across my back and a dragging down feeling through my hips. When I stooped I got dizzy and frequently had severe headaches. My feet and hands swelled and my feet ached. After using Doan's Kidney Pills my back stopped aching and my kidneys became normal."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

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