

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

HOW TO HANDLE HOG MANGE

Hog mange is caused by a very small mite, and is spread only by contact, that is, by one hog rubbing against another or sleeping in the same nest. These mites are small and can not be seen without the aid of a microscope. They multiply rapidly, a new generation developing in about 10 to 12 days. These mites dig holes in the skin of the animal and cover themselves up with an exudate which makes it difficult to get at them with any kind of treatment. The disease usually starts on the legs and gradually spreads over the rest of the hog. The skin on the sides wrinkles and the hog becomes thin. The best treatment is the application of crude oil. Crank case oil may be used, but is not very efficient. If a pint of kerosene is added to each gallon of crank case oil, it will make this oil more effective. A very good treatment consists of lime and sulphur dip. If the liquid lime and sulphur is not available at local drug stores, the dry lime and sulphur can be used. This dry product is the same as it used for the spraying of trees, and the solution is made by dissolving the dry lime and sulphur in water at the rate of one pound to three gallons of water. The best method of applying either crude oil or lime and sulphur dip is by the use of a dipping tank. Small pigs may be dipped in a barrel. If a dipping tank is available, and the crude oil is used, the tank may be partly filled with water and then 8 or 10 inches of the crude oil poured on top of the water. The hogs should be dipped clear under. If lime and sulphur is used, then the solution should be made according to the directions on the container. Crude oil may be applied by the use of a sprinking can if a dipping tank is not available. The pen should be well bedded, in order to retain the oil that drips off the hogs. This treatment should be applied again in 10 days, as the first treatment will not get the eggs of the mites; by the time the second treatment is given, the eggs will be hatched.

VALUE OF PURE BRED BOAR

A purebred boar at the head of a herd of sows will add a value to a crop of pigs that cannot possibly be added by the very best of feeding and management on the part of the owner of the herd, a value that could not be expected by the use of a boar of inferior breeding, says an expert breeder. There is an old saying that has proved itself to be a real law in animal breeding to the effect that "like begets like." Later studies in the principles of animal breeding explain very nicely that the outward characteristics of an animal are simply a development of the inherited possibilities of the animal, and express outwardly the characteristics that the animal will pass on to his offspring, provided he is properly bred. Let us consider three kinds of boars in use in many herds of hogs, and study the results of their use on the pig crop. First, the scrub boar, which is fast disappearing because he cannot compete with the good purebred individual in cost of production and pork consumers are demanding a pork chop, roast, bacon and ham of first quality. The scrub boar is the result of indiscriminate breeding, or he is a result of natural selection under adverse conditions. There has been no effort on the part of careful, thinking men to improve his quality so that he will kill out a high per cent carcass of first quality meat. His indiscriminate inheritance has given him such a variety of poor qualities that we do not wonder at his pigs being narrow between the eyes, having narrow backs, tapering hams, and meat of poor quality. The offspring of such a boar could not be otherwise, for good things cannot come from bad combinations in hog breeding. Second, we will consider the class of boars referred to as crossbred or grade boars. Crossbred boars are a result of mating boars of one breed with sows of another breed. Grade boars are those that have a large percentage of blood of one breed, but still carry a small per cent of inferior blood. What may we expect from boars of this class? Quite often a beginner in the hog business is tempted to buy a boar of this class and use him as a herd boar simply because he looks nice and can be bought cheap. The beginner is unfailingly disappointed when he produces a crop of pigs sired by a boar of this kind with a crop owned by another breeder who uses only purebred boars. Cross-breeding and grading do undoubtedly produce a large number of pigs of a desirable feeding type, but at the same time this practice of breeding mixes up the inheritance of the prospective boar to such an extent that his offspring will have an opportunity to develop too many variations that have come into his own bloodlines. This fact is borne out in breeding, for the offspring of crossbred and grade boars are inferior to their sires and lack the uniformity and consistency found in pigs sired by purebred boars. When crossbred and grade boars are used their stock "runs out." Third, we will consider purebred boars. Purebred boars, if properly bred, sire good pigs, for they can transmit to their offspring only such qualities as have been handed down to them by their ancestors. The pure breeds of hogs today represent what the constructive hog breeders have accomplished through many, many generations of selection and mating, starting years and years ago with inferior scrub-native hogs. These breeders have had in mind a type of hog that would utilize feed economically, and put on a maximum amount of meat on the parts of the body most valuable for human food. By keeping in mind this ideal type and selecting or breeding animals only those individuals which came nearest to their ideals, and keeping up this system of breeding generation after generation, these breeders have been successful in fixing the desired type in

TO GET RID OF ANTS

The only way to get rid of ants is to find their nests and destroy the queen. With the queen killed, no more eggs will be laid and the production of the worker ants will stop. Carbon bisulphide will kill the queen and get rid of the workers. It may be difficult to find the nest, and sometimes when the nest is found it will be hard to get at, as in foundation walls. When the colony is located, however, pour an ounce or two of the liquid into each of several holes made in the nest with a sharpened stick, and then quickly stop up each hole with a slug of dirt. A heavy wet blanket thrown over the nest helps to retain the gas

HEART OF JACKSON SHOWN IN LETTERS

Reveal Intimate Feelings of Great President.

In the fifth volume of the "Correspondence of Andrew Jackson," published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, it is remarked by Doctor Jameson in the preface that it is the family letters—clearly the "products of the President's unaided pen"—that represent the actual "quality, furnishings and functioning of his mind." The literary gifts and powers of expression of his advisers, manifest in some of his correspondence in matters of state, did not touch these letters, some 60 or 70 in number. No secretary revised their spelling and punctuation. They are as he wrote them with his own hand, and give us "attractive and affecting glimpses" of the weary, harassed President, of impaired health and lonely, "seeking consolation in the love of a family to whom he had endeared himself by every evidence of paternal consideration, gentleness and warm affection."

The volume begins with a letter dated January 2, 1833, to "My dear Sarah" (the wife of his adopted son) which finds him "left alone," for everybody had gone to hear Mr. Benton replying to Mr. Clay in the senate and Colonel Polk to Mr. McDuffie in the house. He sends a "breast pin" as a New Year's gift, having nothing better that could be conveyed by mail, with a kiss for his "dear little Rachel," his infant granddaughter, whom no succeeding letter fails to mention in an affectionate manner. On one occasion, ill himself—too ill to go to church—and seeking to get rid of his trouble by putting on a "medicated Hare skin" for such complaints as "Asthma . . . dyspepsia, &c.," he forgets his own pain in his delight that little Rachel is in improved health and has cut two teeth. But, he adds: "Whilst we are thankful for the

COCCIDIOSIS PREVENTION

While the age from four to eight weeks is the most dangerous for serious coccidiosis infection in chicks, the disease may lurk about all summer, attacking the growing chicks either in the acute or chronic form. A second change of range in early summer even though the spring range is supposed to be clean, reduces the menace of both forms of coccidiosis and of worms. Continuous feeding of milk in some form is excellent insurance for folks who know or suspect that they have coccidiosis on their farms. Hot weather feeding of liquid milk is not easy. It attracts flies which increase the likelihood of tapeworm infestation. Keeping the containers sweet and clean is quite a chore. So is the prevention of extreme acidity and perhaps rancidity. Dried milk mixed in the mash to the extent of 10 per cent by weight of the total amount of mash is the simplest form in which to feed enough milk to reduce coccidiosis troubles. With dried milk now retailing at about 5 cents a pound it is not a question of whether or not it can be afforded as a coccidiosis preventive, but rather a case of not being justified in running the risk involved. Of course, if one already has the infection among the chicks, 20 to 35 per cent of the mash should consist of dried milk until the worst stage is passed, or about two weeks. Then reduce the dried milk content to 10 or 15 per cent for the rest of the season.

MILK FROM FOUR QUARTERS.

The relative milk yield of the fore half and rear half of the dairy cows' udder is in the approximate proportion of 40 to 60. Very close to 20 per cent of the total milk yield is produced by each of the fore quarters and 30 per cent by each of the rear quarters. The yield of the right and left halves is practically equal. One location period is not necessarily a good indication of the next lactation's production by quarters. On the average there seems to be more variation between the front and rear halves than between the right and left halves. The rate of decline of milk secretion during the lactation period of persistence in each of the four quarters is quite uniform. The variation in the yield of milk in the udder halves was the subject of study by Babcock in 1891, Plumb in 1896, and Beach in 1904. Since that time many others have determined the yield of milk from the separate quarters for short periods, but Turner, of the Missouri experiment station, who during the last few years has kept complete milk-production records of the four quarters of the udders of 35 cows throughout two entire successive lactation periods, is the first to determine the permanency of the difference in production throughout an entire lactation period and from one lactation period to another, with the results summarized above.

THAT "AVERAGE" COW

The average cow is an innocent nuisance. She is the workmanship of the "average" farmer. She has not been bred right; she has not been bred right; she has not been handled or cared for as she should be, and she gets even in wholesale robbery of the man who made her what she is.

AN EXCELLENT ROUGHAGE

Sweet clover's good roughage and note can deny it. If you've never grown it, you really should try it. If coarse clover stems the manger should fill, try running the hay through a good roughage mill. The percentage refusal when this is the plan, will be low enough to please any man.

and to make fumigation more effective. The liquid evaporates quickly and the gas permeates the whole nest, destroying the colony. Carbon bisulphide is highly inflammable and explosive and no form of fire or light should be brought near the place which is being fumigated.

PRODUCING STRONG PIGS

The production of weak and hairless pigs, due to lack of iodine, may be prevented by giving daily from one half to two grains of potassium iodide to the sow during the period of gestation. If the ration she receives does not already provide iodine.

gift of this charming child let us not forget how thankful we ought to be to Him who gave her and how earnest we ought to supplicate a throne of grace for her preservation and that she may live to become an ornament to society, and a true disciple of her blessed saviour."

In every letter to his son, the father of Rachel, there is also the concern about practical affairs at Hermitage; the proper caring for the slaves, the planting, the saving of seed for the next year, the selling of cotton, the breeding of horses, and above all, the meeting of obligations. In the midst of his second term, being painfully ill and his life "uncertain," Jackson urges the son to shun "dissipation" and especially "intoxication which reduces the human being below that of a brute." But "nothing can be more disgraceful . . . than the charge truly made that he has promised to pay money at a day certain, and violating his promise." "Buy nothing on credit" was also a frequent injunction.

For the burning of Hermitage he imputed neglect to no one and met it as "an act of providence." "It was he that gave me the means to build it, and he has the right to destroy it and blessed be his name." And Jackson straightway sends orders for "Scantlin and Brick" with which to begin the repairs. But most striking of all is his "hasty and laconic reply" to give peace of mind to the grandmother of the writer of a letter:

"I was brought up a Presbyterian to which I have always adhered [though he did not join the church till his retirement to the 'shades of private life,' knowing that seceders would say that he had done it for political effect]. . . . Charity is the real basis of all religion. . . . We ought to consider all good Christians whose walks correspond with their profession, be him Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist or Roman Catholic. Let it be remembered by your grandmother that no established religion can exist under our glorious constitution. . . . He was . . . weak to copy the last

letter that he wrote before the day that ended his "official career forever" and his next letter, written a few days later, makes clear that he has for the time being forgotten all else in his concern for his very sick little granddaughter, Rachel Jackson.—New York Times.

A Book-Mark
Son—I've forgotten how far I've read in this book.
Mother—Just look for the place the clean pages start.

This Woman Lost 64 Pounds of Fat

Mrs. H. Price of Woodside, L. I., writes: "A year ago I weighed 190 lbs. I started to take Kruschen and now I weigh 126 and never felt better in my life and what's more, I look more like 20 yrs. old than the mother of 2 children, one 19 and the other 18. Every one of my friends say it's marvelous the way I reduced."

To lose fat with speed take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning—don't miss a morning—an 85 cent bottle lasts 4 weeks—get it at any drug store in America. If not joyfully satisfied after the first bottle—money back.

Appeal to Ambition
"Tommy," pleaded his teacher, "why won't you practice your writing?"
"Ain't no excitement in being a bookkeeper."
"But you might get to be a sky-writer."

His Favorite Expression
"These girls look exactly alike. Are they twins?"
"Oh, no. They merely went to the same plastic surgeon."

His Reaction
Judge—What did the officer do when you called him a lobster?
Prisoner—He pinched me.

Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an ounce and use as directed. Fine particles of aged skin peel off until all defects such as pimples, liver spots, tan and freckles disappear. Skin is then soft and velvety. Your face looks years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. To remove wrinkles use one ounce Powdered Sandal dissolved in one-half pint with basal. At drug stores.

Sickness comes with flies!



Kill them quick! Spray FLIT Largest Seller in 121 Countries

Got Whole Owl Family
At Kingston, N. C., Jacob Deaver caught and caged a baby owl, and parental love resulted in catching the owl's father and mother. The birds found their offspring in the cage and visited it at night. Deaver trapped the male owl and found beside the cage a mangled chicken, parts of which had been thrust through the cage to the infant. Deaver caged the old owl and set the trap again. The next morning he had caught the mother owl. A dead chicken and a headless rabbit were close by. Now the owl family lives in Deaver's cage, apparently peaceful and contented.

A mortgage begins inflating as soon as it is made.

DON'T be Misled Demand the FACTS

KNOW the manufacturer—his reputation and ability. Know if he has the advantages in buying, manufacturing, and distributing necessary to build better tires and sell them at lowest prices. Know if he puts his own name on every tire he makes and stands back of it with his guarantee and responsibility for service. These are important things to look for behind the price tag

Don't be misled by the claims of mail order houses whose special brand tires are made by some unknown manufacturer as part of a miscellaneous assortment of production and sold to you without the manufacturer's name or guarantee. Buy on facts.

Drive in to the Firestone Service Dealer in your community and see cross-sections cut from Firestone Tires and special brand mail order tires. Make your own comparisons. See for yourself the Extra Values Firestone build into their tires and give you at no extra cost.



COMPARE PRICES

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Old-field Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Price Per Pair	Firestone Old-field Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Price Per Pair	MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Old-field Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Price Per Pair	Firestone Old-field Type Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Price Per Pair	
Ford	4.40-21	4.98	4.98	9.60	4.35	4.35	9.50	Marquette, Olds'ble.	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Chevrolet	4.40-21	4.98	4.98	9.60	4.35	4.35	9.50	Ashburn, Jordan, Reo.	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.28	Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Stud'ble, Chrysler, Viking.	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Ford	4.50-21	5.65	5.65	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40	Franklin, Hudson, Hip'mbl, LaSalle, Packard, Pierce-A, Stutz, Cadillac, Lincoln.	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Ford	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.69	5.69	11.14	Franklin, Hudson, Hip'mbl, LaSalle, Packard, Pierce-A, Stutz, Cadillac, Lincoln.	6.00-19	11.45	11.45	22.20
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.14	5.75	5.75	11.26	Franklin, Hudson, Hip'mbl, LaSalle, Packard, Pierce-A, Stutz, Cadillac, Lincoln.	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Chandler, DeSoto, Duesenberg, Graham-P, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-ch.	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.68	Franklin, Hudson, Hip'mbl, LaSalle, Packard, Pierce-A, Stutz, Cadillac, Lincoln.	6.50-20	13.45	13.45	25.40
Lincoln	5.25-21	6.78	6.78	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.68	Franklin, Hudson, Hip'mbl, LaSalle, Packard, Pierce-A, Stutz, Cadillac, Lincoln.	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80
TRUCK and BUS TIRES												
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80	6.10	6.10	11.90	30x5	\$17.95	\$17.95	\$34.90	
Essex, Nash, Olds'ble.	5.00-21	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40	30x6	\$19.75	\$19.75	\$37.90	
Essex, Nash, Olds'ble.	5.25-21	6.78	6.78	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.68	30x8	\$23.95	\$23.95	\$43.90	
Essex, Nash, Olds'ble.	5.25-21	6.78	6.78	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.68	30x10	\$15.25	\$15.25	\$29.90	

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION AND QUALITY

Firestone Give You	4.75-19 Tire		4.50-21 Tire	
	Firestone Old-field Type	*Special Brand Mail Order Type	Firestone Old-field Type	*Special Brand Mail Order Type
More Weight, pounds	19.00	17.80	17.02	16.10
More Thickness, inches658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches281	.250	.250	.234
More Plys Under Tread	6	5	6	5
Same Width, inches	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75
Same Price	\$6.65	\$6.65	\$4.85	\$4.85

*A "Special Brand" tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, all companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on EVERY tire he makes.

Double Guarantee—Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

Firestone Service Stores and Service Dealers Save You Money and Serve You Better

