

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

## IMMUNIZING HOGS

According to a state-wide survey, made by the committee on the hog cholera situation, there is apparently greater danger of an outbreak than there has been since 1926, when farmers sustained a direct loss of \$20,000,000. Normally a comparatively high percentage of the pig crop is immunized against cholera about weaning time, but this year, owing to the unsatisfactory price situation early in the season and the difficulty of securing money for vaccinating, a rather small number of pigs have been tested. As a result, should a serious outbreak of cholera occur, there is danger of its spreading more rapidly than usual. One serious phase of a cholera outbreak this year would be a probable scarcity of serum and virus. Owing to the slack demand for serum early in the season, the usual quantity has not been manufactured, and it takes two months to produce, test and place anti-hog cholera serum on the market. Bankers, land owner's, mortgage holders and herd owners should co-operate in financing vaccination programs in sections where cholera has been found this year. Now that hogs are bringing reasonable prices, cost of feed considered, producers should be very cautious and watchful of the herds in their neighborhoods and reduce risk of infection to a minimum by doing as much vaccinating as possible, acting especially promptly if danger appears on adjoining farms. Those who are unwilling to vaccinate before they actually see danger ahead, if they would have difficulty in getting the necessary money for vaccination in case of an outbreak of cholera should occur in their herds or neighborhoods, should at least arrange for securing credit in case an emergency should arise. Renters should talk the matter over with their landlords, their bankers, or others who are interested, if not, directly at least indirectly, in their welfare. Serum may be bought more cheaply now than at any time since it became known as a preventive for hog cholera.

## THE FRESHENING COW

The freshening cow always of real concern to the owner of the dairy herd. The gravid cow should have eight weeks dry, and be fat from liberal feeding. About 14 days before freshening, begin to change over gradually to a light, laxative ration. Says a leading dairyman, "Ours is made up mostly of bran, dried pulp, occasionally oats and plenty of alfalfa. Hay and a little warm bran mash for about 12 hours before and after parturition are all that are needed. Water at body temperature — 100 degrees F. in winter a little warmer, should be given freely. We have the parturient cow in a roomy stall or shed, bedded with plenty of bright straw. We wait for Nature, and seldom help a cow. Sometimes, to a heifer with first or second calf, we lend a hand. Here force should never be applied; but a firm, steady pull used, coinciding exactly with the heifer's own effort. This is of utmost importance. We are in no hurry to take the calf away from the fresh cow. We leave them together for 48 to 60 hours. We watch the calf does not hurt the udder to cause bleeding and that it sucks all of the quarters evenly. We relieve a little of the hardness or congestion if necessary. But if the cow shows the least indication that milk fever might come on, we leave the tension on the udder; and nothing is milked out, save what the calf takes, for 40 to 48 hours. Complete stripping does not come for a day or two more. That milk has been in the udder for several weeks while the cow has been bagging up. A few days longer, unless disease is present, harms nothing; may be of great benefit; and does not start the cow to hard work at once like immediate milking does. After 48 to 60 hours shut the calf up; but, for a few days longer, let the cow in several times a day to see her calf. For a week or two let her sleep near it at night. She will know the calf is safe, and will gradually settle down to work in a happier frame of mind.

## GOOD EARLY PASTURE

The most successful producers of hogs look upon pasture as an important asset to economical pork production. It is especially desirable to have early pasture, and by early pasture I mean to grow something that will produce a supply of green feed a month or so earlier than blue grass and two weeks earlier than second year sweet clover is ready for use. One of the best crops for this purpose is fall rye, seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre during the first half of August. Rye is not only an excellent early pasture crop for hogs but also for cattle. A good rye pasture will ordinarily furnish feed from the middle of April to the first of June, or at any rate till blue grass, alfalfa, or sweet clover are ready for use. If legume pasture is ready by the middle or latter part of May, the rye may be allowed to grow, to be harvested either for hay or grain. No crop is superior to alfalfa for hog pasture, but even where alfalfa is available, a patch

## THE PIG PASTURE

How would your 10-year-old boy like to eat nothing but spinach three times a day the rest of the summer? How do you think your weanling pigs will fare on nothing but grass? The pigs will probably like the grass better than the boy takes to spinach but they won't do very well on the grass. Grass alone looks like a cheap way to make pork but in reality it is an expensive way. A little grain makes all the difference in the world as to whether the grass will be worth more than merely enough to keep the pigs alive. Grain may be scarce but by all means a little, from one-

of winter rye is well worth having for early use. Sometimes rye will also furnish some late fall or winter pasture. Early hog pasture is not only valuable in that it saves grain feed and increases the sow's milk flow, but it is even more important because of enabling one to have early spring litters farrowed on clean ground. From the first to the middle of June, sudan grass may be seeded for both cattle and hogs, either to supplement blue grass or other pastures. The important thing is to lengthen the pasture season as much as possible. If one can shorten the winter feeding period two months by adding a month to the beginning of the pasture season and another month at the close, a very much worth while piece of work will have been done toward reducing labor and feed costs.

## KEEPING EWE LAMBS

The ideal method of maintaining a good flock of breeding ewes, is to cull out a few of the older ewes each fall and replace them with the best ewe lambs. There is quite a difference in the milking qualities of ewes and the ewe lambs should be kept from the best milking ewes. As is well known by sheepmen, some ewes will raise twin lambs better than other ewes will raise singles. If some of the older ewes are culled out each fall before they get too old, they will be in much better condition, will make better mutton and will bring more on the market. Breeders in all sections will as a rule keep registered ewes longer in the flock than common or grade ewes, as they are more valuable. It should be kept in mind that old ewes are good carriers of certain parasites and this is one important reason why they should not be kept too long. As a general rule, if properly handled, grade ewes should be marketed after they have produced five crops of lambs. If bred at the proper age, they should be past six year of age. It is true that some sheepmen have very good results in breeding ewe lambs the first year, but this practice is not to be recommended.

## RABBIT FARMING

Rabbit raising is not a source of large profits easily earned, one Agricultural Extension Service found in a recent cost of production study. In fact, the average rabbit raiser did not receive a profit last year on his activity, when all expenses, including taxes, interest, labor, feedstuffs and replacement stock, were figured in, and secured only \$2.38 a doe as labor income. This, it was found, represented only an average wage of 22 cents an hour. Rabbit production for meat purposes was established in California many years ago as a commercial activity, yet, and in spite of the fact that approximately 2,000 tons of rabbit meat are produced and sold each year, and that Los Angeles county, where the industry centers, is a market for 50,000 fryers each month, the industry is still largely in a back-yard stage. Growers sell live weight to these operators, who also profit by the skins which are sold to Eastern hat manufacturers. Anyone contemplating investment in rabbit raising should avail himself of full information from the United States Department of Agriculture.

## VISUALIZE BETTER COWS

If you expect to build a house, you begin by making a mental picture of the kind of house you want. Similarly, if you are going to build a high producing herd of dairy cows, you should begin by forming a mental picture of how you expect to accomplish that task. One is not likely to succeed very well at any undertaking unless one first visualizes the complete job as well as the intermediate steps required to complete it. Here is a statement which, with variations, has been made thousands of times by different people: Starting with a herd of 10 common cows, the man who uses good purebred bulls and selects the best heifers to keep, can, in five years, be producing as much milk and butterfat with 10 cows as his neighbor is producing with 14 common cows. In seven to ten years, he can produce as much with ten cows as his neighbor is producing with 20 ordinary dairy animals. That and similar statements have not only been repeatedly made, but they have also been proved true in practice. We all know that is can be done, because it has been done by thousands of farmers. Furthermore, it can be done without the expenditure of a lot of money. The improvement can be made to finance itself, if enough thought and effort is put back of it. Lack of money need not stand in the way of getting results. Time, careful management, persistent weeding and good feeding are the important considerations.

## EVER THINK OF THIS?

Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. It yields no fruit in either earth or air, and yet should its harvest fall for a single year, famine would depopulate the earth.

## AND GIVE BEST SATISFACTION

As a rule pure bred hens will produce the best profit.

third to one-half a full feed, should be fed. If no grain at all is fed to pigs on pasture they will not be much bigger this fall than they were when turned on pasture. At this rate it would take a long time to get any pork money out of the grass.

## AND ITS NOT EXPENSIVE

To save feed and fertility, nothing beats a cement feeding floor in a hog house.

## THE NEW METHOD

Milking a cow three times a day increases her milk flow, according to the results of experiments.

## Case of "Some Baby"

The sheriff in a small Indiana town had arrested a woman who was wanted for house breaking in a neighboring city. As there was a handsome reward offered for the guilty party, there was considerable speculation in regard to the possibility of the local officer's "bringing home the bacon." On his return from delivering his prisoner to the city authorities, the sheriff was questioned as to the outcome of his trip.

"Aw, there wasn't nuthin' to it," he explained disgustedly, "I thought I had her dead to rights but blamed if she didn't prove a lullaby."

To be aristocratic is to have no affectation.

## Lice Multiply Swiftly

Believe it or not, but the "bugologists" say that a pair of lice or mites under favorable conditions, become great-great-grandparents in four weeks during the hot summer weather. No hen can lay the maximum amount of eggs with hundreds of little biting, sucking creatures running over her day and night.—Pacific Rural Press.

## Mighty Is Wealth

Ovaltine—Money talks. Asperin—In this country it not only talks; it votes.

## Himself the "Goat"

"Are you married?"  
"No, I make all my own mistakes."  
—London Tit-Bits.

## Bermudas Not Coral

The popular supposition that the Bermudas are formed of coral has been exploded in the latest book of Dr. William Beebe, "Nonsuch: Land of Water." Although "living coral, in small and large heads, is indeed abundant on the submerged reefs" of Bermuda, says Doctor Beebe, it is only a "reener of encrusted life." Bermuda is really the peak of a long extinct volcanic mountain which rose from the sea floor; the alternating periods of raised and lowered ocean levels, due to the ice ages, alternately exposed and submerged large parts of the mountain and made possible the accumulation of crumbled shells and wind-blown sand.

The world smiles on the smiler.

## Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an ounce and use as directed. Fine particles of wax and oil seal off and prevent 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 Bactolite dissolved in one-half pint witch hazel. At a drug store.

## Seagull's Artificial Leg

There is a seagull hobbling about at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with the only artificial leg in the gull family, as far as it is known. Dr. D. B. Allen, Sault veterinarian, performed the operation after the gull had been brought to him with a broken leg. Alphonse Scozzafave, a shoemaker, fashioned a leather socket and Doctor Allen fitted a chicken bone as an artificial leg.

# WARNING

## to PROPERTY OWNERS

**T**ODAY a letter came to my desk that deeply impressed me. It was written by a woman—the mother in a typical American family. Her little home had been saved from foreclosure by a coat of new paint, for which a part of their meager savings had been paid.

Those few gallons of fresh paint had so revived the appearance and enhanced the value of the property that the mortgagee had consented to renew the loan . . . and the little home was saved.

I could not help thinking of the *thousands* of homes and buildings that are shabby and unattractive today due to several years of neglected painting; of the millions of home owners who, because of reduced incomes and enforced economy, have been obliged to sacrifice painting for taxes, interest, assessments, to say nothing of food, clothing, heat and other essentials of comfort and health.

You have seen these paint-starved houses and buildings, as have I. They are everywhere about you. Perhaps your home is included.

Do you understand what they signify? Do you realize what will happen to wood or metal that is literally naked of paint if these houses and buildings face the attack of another season of rain, snow, ice, and frost?

Never in the history of our country has the situation been paralleled. Property owners face an added burden of expense amounting to millions of dollars for *repairs and replacements* next spring.

And the crisis, in my opinion, will be reached *this coming winter* when paint of four, five, and even six years exposure to the weather will be unable to resist the elements—when badly weathered wood and metal will be easy prey for rot, rust and decay.

Today the big question facing thousands of property owners is plain. It is "*paint or pay.*" Either you must invest a little this fall in new paint or you must take the risk of

paying many times the cost of paint to repair the damage done by rot, rust and decay this winter.

Even at the sacrifice of other things, have your house or buildings completely repainted now. No investment you can make will pay better dividends. And nothing you can buy will make you and your family *feel* so uplifted and cheerful.

If you cannot arrange to do a complete repainting job now, at least *give the badly weathered places a coat or two of protecting paint.*

Look especially, to the window sills, thresholds, outdoor porches and steps; the joints of porch railings and palings; the bases of pillars; the edges of eaves; the roof; the gutters and down spouts. These are the *vital spots* where water lodges—where ice and frost settle—where rot and rust attack first.

A few dollars' worth of good paint, applied now, will protect these vital spots—will tide you over this crucial winter. And it will probably save you a much greater expense for repairs and replacements next spring and summer.

Under existing conditions, you may be tempted to buy a cheap paint because of its low price. I hope you will not make this costly mistake.

Even on sound lumber, inferior paint is a poor bargain. But on weathered wood, which is very porous, such paint is worse than useless. It gives you a false feeling of security and leaves you without protection.

Prices of well-known, established brands of paint are now the lowest in fifteen years. Enough good, dependable paint can be purchased for a few dollars to protect all the badly weathered surfaces on your building.

Again I repeat, do a complete job this fall if you can. But at least do the *vital exposed places* before it is "*too late.*"

*E. A. Martin*  
President  
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

This message to the property owners of America is sponsored by the following paint manufacturers and their dealers:

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS  
DETROIT WHITE LEAD WORKS  
W. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

LINCOLN PAINT & COLOR CO.  
THE LOWE BROTHERS CO.  
JOHN LUCAS & CO., INC.

THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO.  
PENINSULAR PAINT & VARNISH CO.  
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.