

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

MANGY HOGS

Hog mange has become rather common in Iowa in recent years and is the cause of much unthriftiness. Hog mange is the result of a mite, known as the sarcoptic mange mite. It is an eight-legged creature, too small to be observed with the unaided eye. It can be seen only with a magnifying glass. This mite burrows or tunnels into the deeper layers of the hog's skin where its eggs are laid and hatched. As the mites move about in the skin they cause inflammation and throw out a product that dries on the surface and forms a scab. This causes great irritation and the hog often rubs most of its hair off till raw sores appear all over the body. The scabs usually appear first around the eyes, ears, the nose and at the root of the tail. As soon as the scabs are seen on these parts the whole herd should be treated at once.

Mites not only cause the hog to become uneasy, but since they burrow into the deeper layers of the skin there is danger of infection by disease producing germs and for that reason mites are a more serious pest than lice.

Dipping the hogs in lime-sulphur solution, having a temperature of 110 degrees F. is an excellent method for curing mange. Lime-sulphur solution may be purchased in a concentrated form and should be used at the rate of one gallon to 30 to 50 gallons of water. In hot weather it is best to use the weaker solution, while in moderately warm weather the stronger solution is preferable. When the strong solution is used in hot weather it is apt to burn the skin.

If the lime-sulphur cannot be purchased in solution, the dry powder may be used by dissolving three pounds of it in from 10 to 17 gallons of water. The lime-sulphur is best used as a dip. As in the case of lice, the first mite treatment must be followed by a second to destroy any mites that may have hatched out in the meantime.

When a dipping tank is not available and spraying must be resorted to, perhaps the best remedy for mange is a solution of one pint of liquor cresol compound, which may be purchased at any drug store, in 10 gallons of waste crank case oil. This is a very effective mixture when thoroughly applied and repeated in 10 days.

Once a herd has become infested with hog mange it is not any easy matter to so thoroughly clean the premises as to get rid of the pest with one swoop. As the hogs go about rubbing themselves on posts and fences the mites rub off and remain attached to the object ready to reinfest other hogs that may come in contact with them. To avoid difficulties of this sort pens and yards must be thoroughly cleaned and all walls, partitions, fences and rubbing posts with which the hogs come in contact must be sprayed with the cresol solution, but for that purpose it should be made twice as strong—one pint of liquor cresol to five gallons of water.

FEED AND CARE ESSENTIAL

As the chicks begin to show signs of being "self supporting" many fanciers are prone to disregard the fact that proper care and feeding during the summer is just as essential as before, even if it does not take so much time.

The all-mash system of feeding is to be recommended to people who are pressed for time. A well built mash hopper such as was recently illustrated in these columns, when filled with a good ration will do a great deal toward securing proper growth on young birds. If young birds are forced to rustle for a large portion of their feed, they will make only slow growth and the result will be a lot of undersized pullets for the winter. Such pullets do not make profitable winter layers nor will the cockerels bring satisfactory prices when put on the market.

There are so many good systems of feeding. Some people prefer to simply feed a good growing mash in a self-feeder and give the chickens access to it. They feed grain night and morning and attend to the watering and similar chores at the same time. This method of feeding gives good results. The supplying of a satisfactory mash is the part of the feeding that is most often overlooked. The mash is needed as it is the portion of the ration that should contain animal protein which is necessary in order to get a vigorous, well developed fowl.

In addition to a good mash and grain feed young chickens need lime, either in the form of pure limestone grits or oyster shell. Sharp sand and green material should always be available. Plenty of fresh air is an essential. Sanitation is another point that must not be overlooked in caring for the chickens during the summer. If the brooder houses are cleaned out once a week and moved two or three times during the summer, the most essential points of sanitation will be taken care of. If it is necessary to leave the chickens in one location, then additional care will be necessary to keep the premises clean. Worms and other parasites as well as diseases are much more apt to spread when chicks are reared on ground that becomes contaminated with droppings.

Lice and mites often cause a great deal of difficulty. Mites may be abolished by thoroughly cleaning out the buildings and spraying with a strong

VACCINATE FOR SAFETY

We should not lose sight of the fact that cholera is responsible for a heavy annual death rate in hogs. Herd outbreaks of cholera occur every year in communities where there is a dense hog population. It is not uncommon for the disease to spread in late summer and in the fall causing a heavy death rate in neighboring herds and seriously interfering with swine production in that community or section of the state.

The vaccination of pigs about weaning time solves the problem of hog-cholera control. Late summer and fall

solution of creolin or some other standard dip. Painting the groots, cracks and similar portions with crude oil, crank case refuse or any other similar product will eliminate most of the mites. Lice may be removed by dipping the chicks in a solution of sodium fluoride. This solution is made by adding one ounce of sodium fluoride to one gallon of water. Dip the chickens in the morning on a warm day.

It is always important to cull out all weak chicks. If they are old enough they should be sent to market. When they are small it is better to kill them than to feed and nurse them along till they die. Often such chicks carry diseases which may infect the remainder of the flock. Culling not only saves feed and labor but it also eliminates sources of danger.

WHY HELP HARD TO KEEP.

If the men who own farms and hire men could only understand how far a little timely praise goes toward helping a man in his work they would not be quite so stingy about giving it says a farmer hand of varied experiences. I once heard a man say: "As long as I don't complain my men may know I am satisfied. When I am not they hear from me pretty quick." That's the thing! All blame but no praise. A quiet word of commendation when an extra hard day's work is done or some hard job is accomplished at a saving of time and money encourages the worker and spurs him to do even better next time. The man who imagines that he has done his whole duty or completely filled his contract when he pays just what he agrees to for labor done is making a mistake. More is accomplished by genuine appreciation and kindness than by hire alone. A bit of praise goes farther with most men than the giver ever knows. We all need encouragement and appreciate a good word now and then.

The meanest man I ever worked for was a farmer whose father left him a considerable fortune, but the son let most of it slip through his fingers although he always kept his fingers closed tightly on the pennies. In fact, he looked after the pennies so from him. This man had 19 closely that the dollars got away different managers on his place in 14 years. He always made written contracts with his help, but they always turned out to be full of holes through which he could slip when he pleased. He never praised anybody. He once told me that to praise a man for good work made him proud and put the thought in his head that he ought to have his wages raised. The result was that every man who worked for him soon became disheartened over his indifference and sore over his grumbling and would never go a step out of his way to do anything outside of his exact duty under his contract. This brought on hard feelings on both sides, which nearly always ended in a quarrel when the man would quit. Then, almost without exception, the boss would hold out part of the man's wages and it would take a law suit to get the money. I know he once discharged a man and refused to pay him the balance of his wages of \$60. The man sued and it cost the boss \$150 in lawyers' fees and court costs and he finally had to pay at the end of three trials. This man's reputation is such now that he has had hard work to get anybody to work for him—in fact, nobody but a stranger will go to his place. This is an extreme case, perhaps, and while my experience is that the great majority of farmers are just and fair there are too many like my old employer.

FEEDING SKIM MILK

Under most conditions the price of butterfat makes many dairymen hesitate to feed whole milk to their calves.

Whole milk is nature's food for the calf, but skimmilk, properly supplemented, will, in the light of many experiments, make a feed equally as good. Whole milk may make a better calf than skimmilk, but not necessarily a better cow. Skimmilk is the whole milk after the fat has been removed by the farm separator. It must be supplemented with feeds which are high in energy-giving nutrients called carbohydrates and fat. Such supplements are corn meal, kafir meal, ground barley, and like feeds. The following ration is one suggested in the feeding of skimmilk to calves: ground oats, 1 part; ground barley, 1 part; wheat bran, 1 part; skimmilk and hay.

Corn meal or kafir meal may be substituted for the ground barley in the above grain mixture.

CALVES NEED MINERALS

Skimmilk and legume hay go a long way in supplying enough of the essential minerals for calves. If one wants to make certain that the calcium and phosphorus requirements of calves are fully met, the feeding of one or two ounces per head daily of finely ground sterile bone meal will suffice. It is convenient to feed it with the grain. Salt should be provided after calves are well accustomed to grain and hay. Calves under 3 months of age should never be forced to get the greater part of their feed from grass.

Sunshine should be mixed liberally with the ration for growing chicks.

outbreaks of the disease cannot occur if the spring pig crop is protected by vaccination. This is the only general disease control measure that can be recommended.

The average price of anti-hog cholera serum and virus is approximately \$1 a 100 c. c. and 100 c. c. is sufficient to vaccinate three pigs. The virus is extra and will cost from 3 to 5 cents a pig. It is advisable to have a veterinarian administer the serum and particularly the virus, as the virus may cause serious losses otherwise. It is better to vaccinate after the pigs are weaned.

COLDS

Grippe and Flu

Any cold may end in grippe or flu. Take prompt action. Take HILL'S at once. HILL'S breaks a cold in 24 hours. Because it does the four necessary things at once: Stops the cold, checks the fever, opens the bowels, tones entire system. Colds rarely develop if HILL'S is on hand to check them at the start. They stop quickly when HILL'S is taken later. Be safe! Get HILL'S in the red box. 30 cents.

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Shock Restored Speech

For 15 weeks after an automobile accident William Bunting of Philadelphia was deprived of his voice, and he had just about decided that it was gone forever when his little spaniel brought it back to him. A scratching noise under Bunting's bed awoke him, and with the thought of burglars in his mind he started to slip cautiously out of bed. He stepped on something soft and warm that uttered an ear-splitting howl. Bunting howled, too. His wife came rushing in, followed by the children—and there stood Bunting beside the spaniel. "I—I almost killed the dog," he said, his first words in 15 weeks.

Large Cheese Family

There are 18 distinct varieties of cheese and more than 400 names applied to these varieties—usually the names are adapted from the places in which the cheese originated—Limburger, Neufchatel, Roquefort, Camembert, etc. The milk of many different animals is used in cheese-making in various parts of the world. Cow's milk is by no means the only source. Goats and sheep give their milk for cheese.—New Age Illustrated.

Shortest Public Railway

The world's smallest public railway, a 15-inch gauge type, runs from Romney, through the famous marshes to Hythe, Kent, England. The engines, weighing about eight tons, have a speed up to 50 miles an hour with 25 coaches. The fare from one end of the line to the other, a distance of eight and a half miles, is 25 cents. A special train can be hired for \$3.75.

Bunyan Tercentenary

Preparations are being made for a national celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Bunyan, which takes place this year. A pageant in honor of the event will, it is expected, be performed all over England.

Sure of That

Algy—If you are a thought reader, why do you read my hand instead of my mind?

Madame—It's so much easier; I can see at once that you have a hand.—Tit-Bits.

Curious

Dad—Yes, sir, my boy, the man who marries my daughter will certainly get a prize.

Suitor—Would you mind, sir, if I took a look at it?

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Tex Rickard

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Buyer of Tobacco at Louisville, Ky.

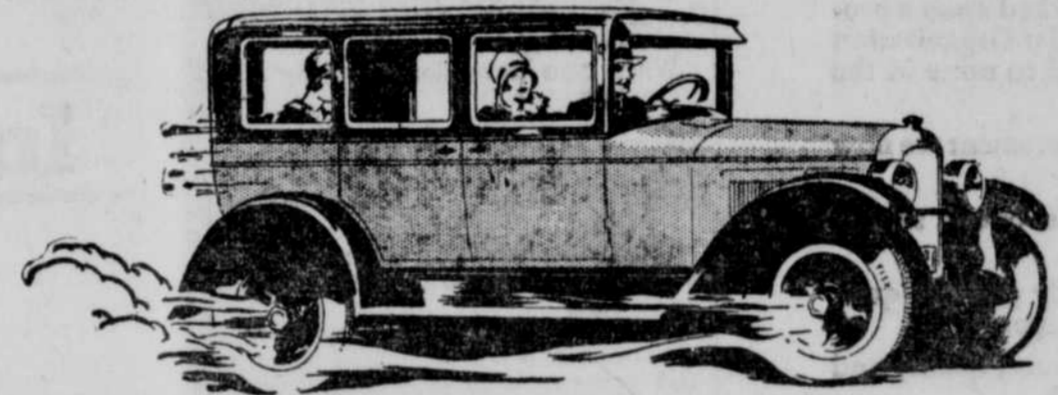
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