

DAIRY FACTS

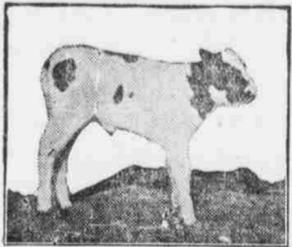
RAISE CALF ON WHOLE MILK

Various Supplements Which May Be Combined to Lower Cost of Ration—Skim Milk Economical.

(By R. S. HULCE and W. B. NEVENS, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Raising the dairy calf on whole milk alone is too expensive. There are a number of supplements which may be combined with whole milk in order to lower the cost of the ration. The feeds most commonly used as whole-milk supplements are skim milk, home-mixed meals, commercial calf meals, and hay and grain.

On farms where skim milk is available, it may be substituted for whole milk in the ration of a healthy calf when the animal is three or four weeks of age, a few days being necessary to



Whole Milk Age (Holstein).

complete the change. If the skim milk is fed in a warm, sweet condition, ordinarily no difficulties will be experienced. The amount of skim milk fed may be increased as the calf increases in size, but it is rarely necessary to feed more than 15 pounds daily, provided grain and a good quality of legume hay is being used. Where the supply of skim milk will permit, it is advisable to continue its use until the animal is five or six months of age in the case of grades, and for a longer period in the case of purebreds. Skim milk is one of the most economical feeds known for producing growth in calves.

WORK OF MILKING MACHINES

Test Made by United States Department of Agriculture in Dairy Regions of Many States.

The United States department of agriculture has put out a bulletin on milking machines. They made studies in dairy regions in New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. They found that in herds of 15 cows or less the average time required to milk a cow by hand is a fraction over seven minutes, and by machine a fraction under five minutes. In herds of 50 cows the average time required is seven minutes, but by machine just a little more than four minutes.

The cost per year to milk a cow in a herd of 15 cows or less is \$10.81 by hand, and \$10.45 when the herd number 50 cows or more. With machines the cost was \$11.75 per cow in herds of 15 cows or less, against \$7.34 per cow per year with 50 cows or more in the herd.

In computing these figures, a total of 156 farms were investigated. Interest on the investment, the value of gas and oil, the cost of repairs, depreciation and labor were all considered.

SCOURS IN YOUNG ANIMALS

Generally Result of Overfeeding or Use of Unclean Utensils—Best to Reduce Feed.

Scours in our animals is generally the result of overfeeding or feeding from unclean troughs or buckets, or from feeding food that is stale. Milk fed to calves should either always be sweet, or always be sour. If it is one thing one time and the other the next, it will result in scours.

The buckets should be as carefully scalded out as are the pails in which the milking is done.

Musty or bin-burned grain should not be fed, particularly to young animals. When the calf gets too much milk or the young pig gets too much feed, we have scours, possibly thumps in the pig.

The best remedy is to reduce the amount of feed, clean up the troughs and buckets, and give a good dose of castor oil. Two ounces is a dose for a calf, and from a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful to a growing pig, according to its size.

DRYING OF DAIRY UTENSILS

Process Equally as Important as Thorough Cleaning, Especially in Summer Season.

Much emphasis has been laid upon thorough cleaning of dairy utensils, and rightly so, but the process of drying is equally as important in warm weather. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in hot water, steam or oven sufficiently to evaporate moisture.

TRAP NESTS FAVORED

Excellent Plan to Keep Flock Culled of Drones.

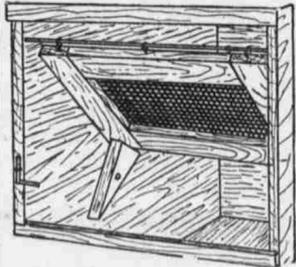
Device Prevents Two or More Hens on Nest at Same Time—Summer Troubles With Broody Fowls Are Greatly Lessened.

(By A. F. HUNT, JR.)

Poultrymen who have never handled the individual hen as a unit, but judge the matter wholly by the records of flocks as a whole, have frequently claimed—and have found apparent reason to support the claim, that the type of hen which lays well in winter is not the type that lays well in summer; but trap nests records of flocks that have been completely handled for eggs all through the year do not support that theory. The hen that does not lay freely and profitably in summer when properly handled, does not, as a rule, show up on the trap nest records as having laid remarkably well, either the previous or following winter. There are exceptions, of course, but they are relatively few. It is a most excellent idea to keep the flock carefully culled of drones and moderate layers, all the time, summer and winter. It is the "persistent layer" that pays the year-round profit in market eggs, and she is the true "laying-type" that trap-nesters count upon to perpetuate the prolific-laying habit in their stock.

Summer has its own peculiar conditions that antagonize egg production, and the profits are shrunken unless the "strictly fresh egg" is always in demand, but eggs which are allowed to remain in a hot nest, covered by sundry hens that visit the nest throughout the day, lose considerable of their freshness by night; whether the eggs are to be incubated, marketed soon, or held in storage for future marketing, their quality has been lowered. Trap-nesters remove the eggs from the nests from three to five times during the day; as a rule the trap nest is an individual nest, and the layers are not able to crowd two, three or more at once upon a nest of eggs, overheating eggs and hens, both, as is frequently the case where the ordinary box nest is used.

Then, again, trap-nesters have found by experience that summer troubles with broody hens are greatly lessened by judiciously handling the nests. The frequent handling of the layers and prompt removal from the nest seems to diminish their brooding inclinations, and they are more easily "broken up" when they do become broody. Many persistent layers in the incubating breeds do not become broody at all when using the trap nests, but continue to lay right through the summer. "Egg-eating is a vice practically un-



Trap Nest With Trigger Set.

known where these nests are used," is the report of many who have had long experience with good trap nests.

It is an interesting fact that quite a number of the most successful trap-nesters installed and began to use trap nests during the summer months. By fall they had become quite familiar with their use, and were in a position to exercise good judgment in trap nesting and culling the pullets, and the yearling hens through the molting period. It will be found that the great layers are remarkable for a tendency to molt without apparent loss of vigor, and they will continue to lay during a considerable portion, or the whole, of that period.

It certainly is an excellent plan to get the trap nests installed during the summer months, become familiar with handling them without loss of time, and then one is prepared to start the new generation of layers upon the right road.

SILOS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Complement of Buildings on Dairy Farm Is Considered One of First Requisites.

The value of corn silage as a feed for dairy cows has been so well demonstrated and so thoroughly proven by the practical dairymen of every community that the farm on which dairy products are produced in any volume which does not include a silo in its complement of buildings is rare indeed.

AVOID STORING DAMP GRAIN

Farmer Should Not Indulge in Practice Unless He Has Ample Facilities for "Turning."

Do not store damp grain or hay unless you have adequate facilities for frequent "turning;" otherwise they are likely to go out of condition.

Few farmers realize how small a percentage of moisture will cause otherwise good grain or hay to heat and deteriorate.

GARBAGE TO HOGS AND HENS

Immense Quantity of Waste Accumulates in Cities—It Should Be Utilized on Farms.

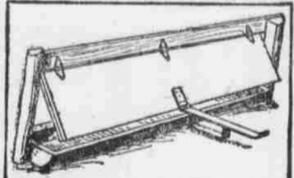
(By R. H. WILLIAMS, University of Arizona.)

Garbage varies greatly in its composition, wholesomeness, and feeding qualities. Table garbage is usually of a concentrated nature, and if used in the fresh condition makes a splendid food for hogs and chickens. At least one hen and one-tenth of a hog may be half fed from the garbage left from an average person. In cities this waste accumulates very rapidly, but there is an immense quantity of it, and it should be utilized for productive purposes. The amount of garbage from hotels and restaurants is very great, and stockmen should arrange to feed it to animals. Garbage may be fed alone, but it is better to give it to hogs along with a smaller quantity of grains and alfalfa pasture. Clean table scraps will make good hog feed alone. It is important, however, to keep the garbage clean and feed it fresh, for garbage poisoning is very common in hog feeding.

CONVENIENT TROUGH FOR PIG

Placed Underneath Fence, With Gate That Will Swing Just Clear—Arrangement Is Handy.

The man who stops his hogs will find this simple arrangement indispensable after he has given it one tryout. Build the device in the fence of your



Handy Hog Trough.

hog lot. For the top use a two by six or two by eight plank.

Place the trough immediately underneath, and then make the gate so that it will just swing clear. The strap shown is shaped so that it will fit in the trough and lock the hogs out or allow them access to the trough.

PROVIDE FOR SEED SUPPLY

While It Appears That There Will Be Plenty If Properly Distributed Best to Plan Ahead.

While it appears that there will be plenty of good seed winter wheat, seed winter rye and seed of other fall-sown crops if the available supply is properly distributed, everyone who is contemplating sowing an acreage of these crops this fall should provide for his seed supply as soon as possible. It will be necessary to ship seed wheat into those sections where the wheat winter-killed badly. In other sections which produced a good crop, the best of that crop should be conserved either on the farms or in country elevators to meet the local and distant demands for seed purposes. If this precaution is taken there will be no need of sowing wheat, procured at the last minute, which, though of commercial value for milling, feeding or other industrial purposes, is unfit for use as seed.

TO KEEP FLIES FROM STOCK

Ointments and Sprays Recommended by Colorado Expert for Protection of Farm Animals.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

There is nothing that will keep flies entirely away from cattle but any one of the following mixtures will be found useful:

One pound rancid lard; one-half pint kerosene—apply with the hands or brush.

Three parts fish oil; one part kerosene—apply with small spray pump.

Two parts cottonseed oil, or fish oil; one part pine tar—apply with large paint brush.

Two ounces pennyroyal; one quart of olive or rape oil—apply with brush.

In case of the horn fly, pine tar or crude oil may be plastered around the base of the horns or used somewhat diluted over the head and shoulders.

DESTROY HESSIAN FLY PEST

Necessary Precautions and Proper Manuring Should Be Looked After This Autumn.

Careful manuring and proper precautions against the Hessian fly should be looked after this fall if we are to do everything possible to avoid another short wheat crop.

Plenty of barnyard manure, and clover, alfalfa, or some other legume in rotation furnish the nitrogen that wheat needs most cheaply, but lime, phosphorus, and potash must sometimes be added in other ways.

TIMOTHY HAY IS PREFERRED

Calves Will Begin to Nibble When Only Few Days of Age if Feed Is Within Easy Reach.

When only a few days of age they will begin to nibble hay if it is within reach.

It is preferable to feed timothy for the first two or three months, after which alfalfa or clover hay will give better satisfaction.

FARM POULTRY

LIBERAL FEEDING OF CHICKS

Failure to Sufficiently Feed Young Fowls Is Saving That Is Wasteful—Keep Them Growing.

In giving the chicks the best chance we must not be too stingy with our feed because it is high. Nor think because the flock is small that it can pick most of its feed. There is a saving that is wasteful, and that is the



Self-Feeder for Chicks.

failure to sufficiently feed young chicks or any young animals for that matter. Growth is put on more cheaply when young than at any other time. Cessation of growth when young is fatal to complete development later and a sure damper on any profit or productiveness from that individual for all time.

LITTLE HINTS OF CHICKENS

Save Labor and Produce More Poultry and Eggs—Cull Out All Marketable Cockerels.

Do not worry about prices, but worry about methods and management and how to save labor and produce more poultry and eggs.

Study the best market and style of disposing of your product.

Cull out the young market cockerel now which will only grow into a lively, active rooster—a fighting machine, not a profit machine.

His comb, his spurs, his crow and high opinion of himself are without value when he is sold on the market as a cockerel. Caponize him and he gains weight twice as quickly at a less food cost.

Keep an eye on all such steps of management as will tend to increase the income without any increase in cost.

PREVENT HENS EATING EGGS

Habit May Be Discouraged by Placing China Eggs on Floor and Letting Fowls Pick Them.

If you keep a few china eggs on the floor about the laying hens or in the yard, the hens will pick at these, and it will discourage them from attempting to eat the eggs in the nest. It is also advisable to place your nests away from the light, as the hens are not apt to eat the eggs if the nest is rather dark. Keep your nests up off the floor. Supply oyster shell and some meat-bone. If the hen persists in this bad habit, trim the point of her beak until it bleeds. Keep the hens busy. Avoid broken eggs, as this is usually the beginning of this trouble.

RATS MULTIPLY IN SUMMER

Cause Much Damage During Time Chicks Are Neglected Because of Rush of Farm Work.

Rats multiply and destroy during the months when chicks are comparatively neglected because of the rush of farm work. Try to remove hiding places by cutting the heaps of old boxes and boards into kindling. Cut down the weeds near the chicken houses and brood coops. Don't leave grain hoppers open in the chicken houses at night, to be destroyed by the ravages of rats. The farmer who worked in the fields last summer was working for a better cause than as a caterer to the rat family.

RIGHT PRODUCTION OF EGGS

Hens, Like Men, Cannot Long Stand Overwork—Avoid Trying to Make 200-Average.

It is possible to go to extremes in egg production. Hens, like men, cannot long stand overwork. To have the flock average 200 eggs a year is getting very close to the danger line. It means that every hen is working at high pressure. Flock averages of from 150 to 180 eggs are heavy laying, and should satisfy the most ambitious poultryman.

BRILIER DUCKS FOR MARKET

Hotels and Restaurants Afford Profitable Means of Disposing of Young Fowls.

Where you can find a market with hotels and restaurants small broiler ducks weighing two to three pounds are frequently profitable. Runners should make such weights at six to eight weeks of age. Mallards are also worth considering.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.



Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." — Mrs. O. M. RHINES, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga. — "I want to tell you how much I have benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited." — Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature *Ben Wood*

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but **CARTER'S IRON PILLS** will greatly help most pale-faced people

HIS OLD DREAM CAME TRUE

Miner Was Killed in the Manner That Was Foretold in Vision Twenty Years Before.

In a lecture at Blackwood the Rev. M. Griffin of Cross Oak, a minister who, after forty years' preaching, is as vigorous as ever, referred to subconsciousness, the mysterious power that controls us even when asleep, says a Cardiff Mall writer. Outside the chapel one of his hearers narrated a curious incident which happened to a Blackwood man. He lived near the present railway station, and dreamed one night that while working on his stall as a miner a stone fell on him and killed him.

The dream was so vivid that he gave up his work at once and emigrated to America. Twenty years later he returned to Blackwood and sought work in his old colliery. He was told that no one had been working in his old stall since he had left, and work was found for him in the adjoining stall. While engaged there his pick accidentally struck through the coal which divided him from his old stall, there came a fall and the twenty-year-old dream was fulfilled.

Wound Up.

A member of parliament had emptied the room with an interminable speech. Looking around at the empty benches, he remarked to a bored friend: "I am speaking to posterity." "If you go on like this," growled the friend, "you will see your audience before you."

Too Willing.

Dora—I wonder why Harry broke his engagement with Miss Peckem? Jack—According to my information, her father offered to lend him money enough to get married on.

Exactly.

"I am going to have an old beau for the hero of this story." "That is a dandy idea."

It is sometimes safer to throw kisses at a girl than to hand them to her.

Who wants bread and butter when a feller can have

POST TOASTIES

says Bobby

(MADE OF CORN)

This year's sweet girl graduate is on the war path.