

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Essentials Are Careful Selection, Intelligent Breeding and Skillful Management.

Careful selection, intelligent breeding and skillful management are fundamental in the profitable upbuilding of the dairy herd. By the use of economy and good judgment the improvement of a herd need not be expensive.

Careful selection is the first step in the building up of a dairy herd. Selection naturally begins with the elimination of all low producers. Every owner of dairy cows should establish a deffalte standard and all cows that do



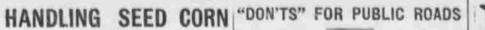
#### High-Producing Holsteins.

not measure up to the requirements should be rejected. One hundred and fifty pounds of butterfat a year is a fair minimum for most localities. Whether a cow is to be rejected or retained should depend ordinarily on production as shown by the Babcock test and the scales. Only the best helfer calves from the most productive cows should be raised.

# FEED CALF SEPARATOR MILK

When Given Alone It Is Liable to Cause Indigestion-Feeding Is Vastly Important.

Separator milk is not a balanced ration for calves. On this feed alone, and the way it is usually given to them, they are liable to get indigestion, as



Care Necessary in Selecting Reguires Shelling by Hand,

Picking Out Most Productive Ears While in Field and Storing in Dry Place Is Only Half of Very Important Task.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

Shelling is one of the important necessary in selecting and handling corn to be used for seed requires shelling to be done by hand. Selecting the seed from the most productive stocks as they stand in the field and storing them in a dry place free from insects and rodents is only half the job in providing the next year's seed corn supply.

Seed ears should first be nubbed and

the kernels from tip and butt should be discarded from the seed supply. The small kernels from the tips are less productive than the other kernels on the ear; the blunt, thick, rounded kerneis from the butts are just as productive as any of the rest, but because of their shape and size they do not plant uniformly when used in a corn planfer with other kernels.

Shelling by hand takes more time and labor, but is profitable. The mechantcal corn sheller is likely to fnjure the germ tips of the individual grains and to thus destroy or impair their power to germinate. No matter how large the required supply, it will still pay to shell it painstakingly by manual labor, because the greater the acreage to be planted, the greater the ultimate profit.

Each ear should be shelled separately into a shallow pan or box, and every blemished, misshapen or worm-eaten kernel should be rejected. As the seed from each ear is found satisfactory and sound, and free from poor kernels. it is poured into the general supply, and another ear is shelled in the same way. It is much easier to pick out defective grains from a single layer in a small receptacle than from a large mingled quantity in a bushel measure or a bag.

## **EMERGENCY WIRE STRETCHER**

#### Farmer Tells How He Made Repairs in Broken Fence by Using Hickory Stick for Handle.

After turning the cows into a field I the fence and I did not have the time to go for a stretcher at the other end of the farm. Finding a hickory stick in the woodpile I sawed off a piece about three feet long for the handle. I could not take time to prepare a fire for heating an iron, so I flattened the end of a quarter-inch bolt and drove it in one end of the stick, then beat the head to make it rough like teeth.

Several inches from the end I fastened a short length of chain and a

Alabama State Highway Department Issues Booklet Containing Excellent Suggestions.

Most of the states now have "good roads days" each year. Alabama. which has a law establishing two such days, has gone a step farther by requiring that the state highway department must publish annually a good roads day program or booklet, containing the governor's proclamation and other pertinent matter. In this publication for the current year is a list of "Don'ts," and while the suggessteps in selecting seed corn. The care tions were written for good roads days, most of them have an every-day value that makes them worth reading. The list follows:

> Don't wait for your neighbor to start something, start it yourself. Don't wait for the county commis-

> sloiners to have that hole in the road. about the size of a water bucket, in front of your gate, filed. Fill it vourself.

> Don't kick about the bad roads when you are turning water from natural channels into the public highway. Would you permit the county at will to turn water on your farm?

Don't try to carry water and traffic in the same place. One or the other must seek a new location-Alabama is dry.

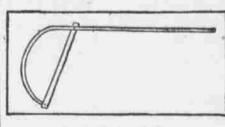
Don't crown a gravel or sand-clay road high and have little, narrow, deep ditches on the sides. Don't forget that the good road is a

road with a tight roof and a dry cellar.

# USEFUL TOOL FOR ORCHARDS

Saw Blade Fastened to Long Handle Will Be Found Satisfactory in Cutting Limbs.

limb is to be cut and it is out of store sells anything as good, better



#### Handy Orchard Saw.

buy it because you will then be more likely to get a well tempered tool. It can be fastened to a long handle by slipping iron rings over it and driving happened to find a broken place in them on tight. The saw blade car be of any fineness to suit the work in hand.

### GIVING BEEF CATTLE SILAGE edge and dumping the earth which is Value of Material in Fattening Emphasized by Experiment Conduct-

ed at Indiana Station.

cattle was strongly emphasized by the has the opposite effect. In road drag-Indiana station. In this experiment ging it is especially true that "pracsubstantial gains were made on the following ration: 2.5 pounds cottonseed meal. 4.4 pounds clover hay.



**OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG** 

Mistake for Operator to Think That All He Has to Do Is to Drive Team-Get Best Angle.

Whenever the road drag has been tried and pronounced a failure it is safe to say that it was not used often enough or else it was used at the wrong time or in the wrong way. Some operators seem to think that all they have to do is to drive the team and the drag will automatically do the work, but this is a sad mistake,

In the first place the manner of hitching the team to the drag greatly



Operating a Road Drag.

affects its operation. If a short hitch is used the tendency is to raise the This tool is very handy when a high front edge of the drag, while a longer hitch makes it cut deeper and move reach by the ladder. Your blacksmitt more material. The correct length of can make one, but if the hardware hitch to use depends upon the height of the team, arrangement of harness, etc., and must be determined by trial. The amount of skew or angle which the drag makes with the center line of the road also affects the results. The greater the skew (i. e., the smaller the angle between the drag and the center line of the road) the more earth will be moved toward the center. Usually this skew angle should be about 45 degrees, but here again the judgment and experience of the operator must be brought into play.

The driver can control the operation to a large extent by shifting his position upon the drag. When he approaches a high spot in the road he can step toward the front, thus making the blade cut deeper, while at a depression he can step toward the rear, in this way raising the cutting being pushed ahead of the drag. By stepping toward the end of the drag nearest the center of the road he can increase the skew and so move more





Mummied Specimens on Trees or on Ground Should Be Burned to Guard Against Pests.

Peach trees that have borne fruit. this year are likely to have deformed, mummied fruits either on the branches or on the ground under the trees. It is highly desirable that these fruits be destroyed, so that the spores of fungous disease or insects in these fruits be destroyed.

Such diseases as brown rot may be carried over winter on specimens of fruit left in the orchard. For this reason, such specimens should not be left, but should be gathered up and destroyed to get rid of any disease germs or insect pests that such specimens may harbor.

Where pigs have access to the orchard generally they will eat faulty specimens of fruits that may be left. But even when pigs run in the orchard it is advisable to go over and examine the trees, taking out all specimens that still cling to the branches. This, work may be done when other work is not pressing and when one can spare the time. This would hardly be practical where one has a large orchard, but for the small peach orchard for home use it will be work well employed.

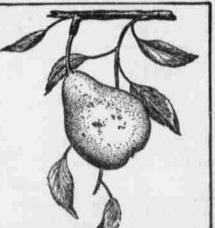
#### TO CONTROL SCAB ON PEARS

Trees Should Be Thoroughly Sprayed With Bordeaux Mixture-Also Spray for Insects.

Some pear trees are affected by a very common fungous disease called scab. Some varieties of pears are very susceptible to this disease, and if not given good treatment in the way of spraying, they will invariably be covered by scab, and will crack as the result of this disease.

To control the disease, the trees should be thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, which is made of four pounds of copper sulphate and six pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water. The copper sulphate should be dissolved in the water, and the lime slaked to a smooth paste. Then the copper sulphate and lime should both be diluted to about 25 gallons each, and then mixed together.

The first application of this spray should be made just before the blos-





**River of Liberty Pennies.** 

A new dignity is thrust upon the little bronze coin-useful chiefly hitherte as the means of furnishing us with the world's intelligence. Now the penny takes the front line as a fighter for freedom. Soldiers and sailors will be clothed and armed and fed by them; enomy trenches will be shattered by them; the flag will be carried forward on their current to speedler and greater victory. Why so mean as to grudge them a grouch at the inconvenience? Fit emblem of democracy, let there be reverence and gladness in their giving, whether from the hand of a little child or the coin pocket of a millionaire. Let us be a nation of cheerful taxpayers. All hall the Liberty pennies .--- Chicago Evening Post.

## BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the infiamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 80 and 90 cent bottles.-Adv.

Heard at the Sales. I. don't absolutely need it, but just think what a bargain!

That woman's got that dress I've had my eye on all week.

I don't know whether to have this skirt shortened or lengthened-you can't tell what the styles will be next winter.

Isn't this great? All it needs is the skirt shortened, and the sleeves lengthned, and a little taken up on o and the buttons set over and some weight put to the back and and-If I take this one I'll have to buy a new hat, and if I take that one I can't wear my gray shoes with it .--Hutchinson (Kan.) Gazette.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

shown by a bloated condition, capricious appetite and diarrhea. Most of the trouble can be avoided by adding a handful of oil meal, to cornmeal or cottonseed meal, to supply, in a way, the fat that has been removed in the skimming.

The milk should be given to them warm and never when it is frothy. Never allow a calf to drink all of the milk that it wants at one meal. It is a bad practice to allow several calves to drink out of one trough, some of them will get too much. Care in feeding calves is of vastly more importance than "cures" for calf scours.

### CONTAMINATED AIR IN MILK

#### Easy to Understand How Foul Odors Are Introduced in Unclean and Unventilated Stable.

If the milking is done in a stable that is unclean and unventilated, filthy and filled with foul odors, it is readily understood how the streams of milk passing from the udder to the pail will force the contaminated air into the pail and impart to the milk its foul odors. The use of the separator under similar conditions must produce similar results.

Odors and flavors are also produced in the milk after it has been drawn, by the introduction into it of undesirable germs in the dust from the stable and the cow and from lack of ciennliness of vessels used in handling it.

FEEDING SILAGE TO CALVES

#### Begin Early With Small Amount In Connection With Other Roughage, Increasing Gradually.

Calves should become acquainted with silage early in life, beginning with a very small quantity in connection with other roughage and increasing gradually. In this way the young animals develop normally, making rapid gains while the cost is kept at the minimum.

### SOLVE DAIRY FEED SHORTAGE

#### Dairyman Can Make What They Have Go Further by Adopting Plan of Food Conservationists.

Dairymen can solve the feed shortage by the same method other people are using to solve the food shortage. They can make what they have go further. If food economies can result in feeding more people with the same amount of food, the same feed can feed more cows.



#### Wire Stretcher In Use.

hook taken from a singletree. The hook was bent so that the barbs on the wire could not slip through. When barbed wire becomes slack it

wire .- J. L. Pinkston in Popular Science Monthly.

#### REVIVAL OF FRUIT ORCHARD

Proper Surgical Attention Will Prove Effective-Cut Out Dead Wood and Fill in Holes.

Old orchards can be revived by proper surgical attention. Cut out the dead wood; fill in the holes and decayspade up the tough sod near the trees; spray for what alls them and always for codling moth. Give the old trees a chance and they will bear for many

years. PASTURAGE AND LIVE STOCK

#### Grasses and Clovers on Properly Man aged Farm Will Double Crops Now Being Secured.

Grass and live stock should go hand in hand. There is no farm, which, if properly managed and kept at least one-half of the time in grasses and clovers, and gradually brought under a proper system of rotation, would not produce more, in fact, double the crops which it now does, and yet constantly be growing better and better.

#### Hog Knows What He Wants. Experiments and experience seem to

indicate that a hog knows what he wants, how much he wants, and when he wants it.

Use for Undesirable Eggs.

14.4 shelled corn. 27.7 pounds corn silage. When sllage was fed the cost of

gain was one-half cent a pound less than with dry feed and the increase in profits amounted to from \$3 to \$5 per steer. The cottonseed meal gave much better results than oil meal and tended to produce firmer flesh with sllage.

Where there is not an abundance of grazing when cattle are fed the sile will be almost indispensable to economy in feeding. The amount saved in can be tightened by catching it be- feeding sliage will soon pay for the tween the claws of a hammer and silo. It helps utilize the coarse feeds making a series of kinks. These kinks and it takes the place of green passhould not be too short to weaken the ture when this is not available.

### **ROOTS EXCELLENT FOR HOGS**

Found Most Profitable to Cook and Feed While Warm, Mixed With Ground Feed.

In our own experience where any

large number of roots were fed to swine we found it most profitable to cook the roots and feed them while warm, well-mixed with the ground ed spots with cement; cover exposed feed, says a writer in an exchange wounds with antiseptic tree plant; re- Fed In this way the hogs will eat move surplus growth from the inte- them readily. They enjoy warm food rior of the tree to let in the sunlight; and the ground grain mixed with the roots has always given us good results. Where there are only a few roots to be fed we should feed them raw, letting the hogs gnaw them down at their leisure. With this kind of

feed you must be careful not to give too many of the roots at once, as otherwise they freeze and then of course they are not satisfactory.

### COMFORT PAYS GOOD PROFIT

Important That Breeder Feeding Hogs Should Get Most Out of Feed-Corn Is High-Priced.

Make your hogs comfortable. Hogs are high-priced now, and so is corn. It is very important, therefore, that the man who is feeding hogs should get the most out of his corn; and in order to do this he must make them comfortable.

#### Too Much Animal Feed.

While animal feed of some kind is necessary for a good winter egg yield too much will prove disastrous. If the droppings are dark and watery and Small or dirty eggs should not be show traces of mucus, it is an indicaplaced on the market. Use them at tion that too much animal feed is be-

tice makes perfect" provided that common sense is used along with the practice.

### HOW TO PREVENT ROAD DUST

#### Breaking Up of Ridges Formed When Roadbed Is Wet From Standing Water Causes Trouble.

Dust in the road is largely caused by the breaking up of the ridges formed when the road bed is wet from standing water. If the roadbed is kept well crowned and smooth water will run off. The surface will soften up some in case of a long rain, but it will not be nearly so bad as when there are ruts which hold the water. The wheels of each passing vehicle make the rut a little deeper. The best way to keep the rondbed smooth is to run over it with the road drag. This should be done soon after it rains. The soil is then soft so it can be easily scraped off and dropped into any depressions. The harrow also lays the soil down in layers. It sort of plasters it down, which makes a harder surface than when the soll is dumped onto the roadbed. The road drag is the most effective dust preverter except olling the roads.

### ATTENTION TO SIDE DITCHES

#### Provision Should Se Made to Remove All Surface Water Rapidly-Guard Against Erosion.

Special attention should be paid to providing side ditches which will remove all surface water rapidly. Side ditches on long, steep grades should be protected against serious erosion by riprap, transverse timbers or other beams. Culverts and bridges should be of ample size and be built as permanent structures. Drain tile should be laid to carry off underground water. Side ditches which are kept clean and have sufficient slope to lead the

water away are usually preferable to tile drainage, but the latter is necessary in some places.

#### Agitation in Winter.

Good roads agitation always shows a more rapid pulse during winter, and converts a great number of people who object to traveling over highways that look like an Alpine mountain range. But man has a short and brittle memory. When summer comes and the roads lie down flat again public enthusiasm also lies down and buttons the flaps on its coin pocket.

Drag Whenever Possible. Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.

#### Louise Pear.

soms open. When about half the blossom petals have dropped, and again two weeks thereafter, other applications should be made. If the season is a very wet one, a fourth spraying should be made two weeks after the third one.

In order to control insects which attack the pear, arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons should be added to each spraying after the blossoms have dropped.

### DANGER OF WINTER KILLING

Mulching Small Fruits Delays Blooming of Berries-Also Conserves Moisture in Soil.

Mulching not only lessens the danger from winter killing but it also lessens the danger of damage by Inte frosts by delaying the blooming of the berries of smail fruits. If the mulch is left on, the buds do not open quite so early and there is consequently less danger of their being caught by a late freeze.

The mulch may be either partially or wholly removed in the spring and any plants which have been laid down can be raised. It is usually a good plan to leave some of the mulch on the ground to act as a summer mulch in keeping down weeds, conserving moisture, and protecting the berries from contact with sand and grit.

### ARSENATE OF LIME RESULTS

Equally as Effective in Spraying for. Codling Moth as Arsenate of Lead, Says Grower.

A Michigan orchardist used about a ton of homemade arsenate of lime this year in comparison with arsenate of lead and received equally good re-

sults in spraying to control the codling moth, according to reports to the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture. He effected a saving by the use of the arsenate of lime and plans to use it again next year. Reports as a whole indicate better results than usual this season in the control of the codling moth by orchardists in Michigan.

### CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That Itch, Burn, Crack, Chap and Bleed-Trial Free.

In a wonderfully short time in most cases these fragrant, super-creamy emollients succeed. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands for some time. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper, Free sample each by mail with Book, Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere,-Adv.

Accounting for It.

"Mother did you ever kiss father when you were a little girl?"

"No, dear, I did not know father until I was grown up."

"And how did you ever hear about him, mother?"

"Oh, a little bird whispered to him about me."

"Mother, is that the reason father hates parrots?"

RED CROSS SERVICE.

Red Cross Ball Blue gives to every housewife unequaled service. A large 5 cent package gives more real, genuine merit than any other blue. Red Cross Ball Blue makes clothes whiter than anow. You will be delighted. At all good grocers .- Adv.

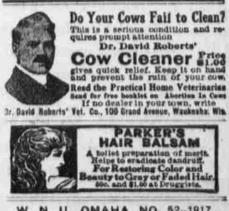
#### Rather Mixed.

"I would not dignify that charge with my notice."

"No, I suppose a reply wouldn't anawer."

To Cure & Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund monoy if it falls to cure. E. W. GLOVE's signature is on each box. Ec.

Some things are hard to explain and also quite unsafe.



W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 52-1917.