

FARM STOCK

HARMFUL GREEN-BOTTLE FLY

Causes Wool Maggot of Sheep and Has Been Known to Deposit Eggs on Calves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The green-bottle fly has a wide distribution throughout the world. It is known as the green-bottle or green blowfly in this country. It is rather closely associated with habitations of man and is not as commonly known on the range as are the screw-worm fly and the black blowfly. It is often abundant in cities, especially if garbage is not properly cared for.

This is the fly which causes the wool maggot of sheep in the British Isles,



The Green-Bottle Fly—Enlarged.

and the same habit has been recorded for it in this country. It has been known to deposit eggs on the soiled rumps of calves as well as sheep, following diarrhea, and occasionally it infests wounds on animals.

It is usually slightly smaller than the black blowfly and the screw-worm fly. Its color ranges from a brilliant bluish green to a dark metallic bronze green. It is without stripes or other markings.

The adult flies usually appear during the first warm days of spring and are present throughout the summer, though they seldom become as numerous as the screw-worm fly or black blowfly. The length of time required for development is about the same as that required by the black blowfly. The maggots breed exclusively in animal matter.

There are two or more species of flies of this group which occasionally breed in living animals, apparently attacking only old festering wounds. They are of comparatively little importance, and since there are a great number of different kinds of flies of this group some of which are not at all injurious, it is hardly necessary that the stockmen learn to recognize them. Their size varies considerably from a little larger than the common housefly to somewhat larger than the black blowfly. The color is usually uniformly gray, with black stripes on the back.

Many of the members of this group of flies retain the eggs in the abdomen until they hatch, and thus bring forth living maggots. Those species which attack living animals breed in decaying animal matter, and their life history is almost the same as that of the screw-worm fly. The flies seldom become very numerous, and in most of the cases in which they are found in living animals they are located in old festering wounds or the young are deposited after a sore has become infested by screw worms. These flies seem to be able to withstand the hot, dry weather of midsummer in the Southwest and probably are responsible for many of the cases of infestation of animals during such periods.

PRODS CONGRESS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS VOTE



This woman has the president back of her as she faces the new congress making demands for her sex. It is Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association. The association is demanding immediate action, that the United States may be the first big nation in the world to grant equal rights to women.

POULTRY



BETTER CHICKENS IN SOUTH

Propitious Climate Enables Owner to Produce Eggs to Better Advantage—Some Obstacles.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Increased interest in poultry raising in the general farming sections of the South, with purchase of much better stock, is reported by a specialist of the United States department of agriculture who recently investigated the status and activities of Old Mother Hen in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Producers are working not only to supply the home market but eggs are also being shipped from Mississippi, Alabama and Texas to Memphis, St. Louis, New York and other marketing centers.

The advantages of the South for poultry keeping are manifold, and include a propitious climate, which enables the flock owner to produce eggs to better advantage during the winter season, while he also can make use of simpler and cheaper houses than can his northern associates. Furthermore the favorable weather conditions in the South promote the feeding of green stuff to the hens practically the year around.

There are certain disadvantages, too, such as prevalence of insect pests, including mites, lice, and in some sections mosquitoes and stick-tight fleas, as well as the blue bug in parts of Texas. Furthermore southern markets are not high-paying consumers of locally produced eggs. This is particularly true in the resort section of Florida, where for many years the trade has been accustomed to import its eggs from the North and West. It does not readily transfer this business to local producers. In addition the



Flocks of Mixed Breeds Are Giving Way to Purebreds in South.

southern market for eggs is usually "spotted," due to fluctuations in the tourist traffic.

During the heat of summer egg losses in the South aggregate a considerable sum, largely due to the development of fertile eggs. It is essential that southern producers exert every effort to produce and market only infertile eggs in order to control this source of loss. A common opinion prevails that the leghorns are particularly adapted to southern conditions, but according to the experience of the specialists of the United States department of agriculture southern poultrymen realize just as satisfactory results—and in many instances more favorable returns—from the maintenance of the heavier, general-purpose birds.

A number of failures in the poultry business on the part of newcomers in Florida, who embarked in specialized production of poultry products, are explained by the fact that most of them were unfamiliar with local conditions and started on too extensive a scale. A beginner in chicken raising in a new locality should always start on a small scale and expand his operations as he learns more about local conditions and as his returns from the business justify. For the man who is experienced in poultry raising and who will adapt himself to new conditions readily and not take excessive risks, and who is supplied with plenty of working capital the southern states apparently offer a fair opportunity.

WHITE-SHELLED EGG LAYERS

Fowls of Mediterranean Breeds Best Suited for This Purpose—Classed as Nonsitters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry of the Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for the production of white-shelled eggs. Representatives of this class are bred largely for the production of eggs rather than for meat production. Among the popular breeds of this class are: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona, and Andalusian. One of the outstanding characteristics of the egg breeds is the fact that they are classed as nonsitters. That is, as a rule, they do not become broody and hatch their eggs. When fowls of this class are kept artificial incubation and brooding are usually employed.

LIVE STOCK

BEST AGE FOR WEANING PIGS

Good Plan to Let Porkers Nurse Until Twelve or Fourteen Weeks of Age—Keep Them Growing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Too many farmers follow the practice of weaning pigs when too young, many being weaned at six and seven weeks of age. A good brood sow properly fed has a good flow of milk when the pigs are of this age. There is no better feed for growing pigs than their mother's milk, consequently it should be used to the greatest extent possible. When the pigs are of suckling age the sow should be on full feed. Unless there is some extraordinary reason for earlier weaning the pigs should not be weaned under the age of ten weeks, and it is better to let them nurse until they are twelve or fourteen weeks old.

Often serious results follow weaning at too early an age. An entire change of feed following weaning may create serious trouble. If, however, pigs have access to corn, shorts, middlings or tankage, or fish meal in a self-feeder placed in the open where they can eat at pleasure without being disturbed by other hogs, they can be weaned at the age of twelve or fourteen weeks, with very little change in their feed, by allowing them to continue on the self-feeder.

To obtain the best results pigs should gain continuously until they are ready for market. The best results will not be obtained unless pigs have access all the time possible to good forage crops, alfalfa and red clover preferred. If these feeds cannot be procured rye, oats, barley, cowpeas, rape or any other grain or grasses that will produce good forage in the locality should be sown. The pigs should be watched closely to see that they are on their feed. If they are not the feed should



Creep and Self-Feeders for Little Pigs—Youngsters Can Get in Pen Under the Fence, but Large Hogs Are Kept Out.

be changed, replacing corn with barley and using skim milk or buttermilk if possible. The pigs should be kept free from lice by the use of crude or good black oil. They must have access at all times to good, pure water. Shade must be provided during the hot summer months. Natural shade is always best, but where this is not obtainable temporary shade may be provided by setting posts and nailing boards on poles about three and one-half or four feet from the ground and covering with straw or grass.

SELECT PIGS FOR BREEDING

Animals Should Not Be Pushed, but Kept Growing Nicely to Develop Bone and Muscle.

Pigs selected for breeding purposes should be kept growing nicely, but they must not be pushed, for the whole object of their feeding is to make them stretch out and develop bone and muscle in place of fat. They should be continued on a growing ration. A little skim milk and shorts make a good ration. A small amount of ground oats and cracked corn will help develop and insure normal growth. But corn should be used sparingly as it is too fattening for pigs. Remember that these pigs should also have an abundance of green feeds.

ALFALFA BEST FORAGE CROP

Greatest Single Crop That Can Be Grown and Pays Handsomely—Unexcelled for Hogs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every farmer, whether or not he raises hogs, should have some alfalfa if he can possibly get it. It is the greatest single crop that can be grown and pays handsomely where it is grown. As a forage crop for hogs it is unexcelled.

LIGHT HOGS ARE PREFERRED

Relative Marketability of Various Cuts Is Deciding Factor in Selling Animals.

A heavy hog will bring the producer more money than a 200-pound hog, but pound for pound the latter is worth more. The relative marketability of the various cuts is the deciding factor.

SALE!

Will sell at public auction on the Sam M. Wood ranch, two miles southwest of Redmond, commencing at 9:00 a. m., on

AUGUST 11, 1919

everything on the ranch--Stock, Machinery, Household Goods, Farm Tools, Poultry, etc. Come early and bring your cups. Free Lunch. So many articles are to be sold that sale must begin promptly at 9:00.

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, POULTRY

- 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 4 years old, fresh July 28
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 4 years old, due Nov. 10
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 4 years old, fresh Aug. 4
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 3 years old, fresh May 30
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 4 years old, fresh July 19
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 3 years old, fresh June 7
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 5 years old, due Jan. 19
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 4 years old, fresh July 12
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey cow, 3 years old, due Oct. 9
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey heifer, 21 months old, due Oct. 9
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey heifer, 21 months old, due Oct. 22
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey heifer, 16 months old, not bred
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey heifer, 11 months old
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey heifer, 11 months old
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey bull, 5 years old
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey bull, 2 years old
 - 1 pure bred registered Jersey bull, 8 months old
 - 4 bull calves, 1 to 2 months old
 - 3 Jersey heifers, 1 to 2 months old
- (All the above pure bred Jerseys are of the best blood lines in the world and every individual is a fine animal, several of the cows milking over 40 pounds per day at present. Have records to show all high testers.)
- 1 grade Brown Swiss, 5 years old, due Sept. 2. Milked over 50 pounds per day when fresh
 - 1 high grade Guernsey, 3 years old, fresh April 19. Heavy milker
 - 1 high grade Jersey, 6 years old, due to calve Sept. 30
- (This cow has been in milk 10 months and is now going 25 pounds per day. Will average 6 per cent. for year.)
- 1 high grade Guernsey, 2 years old, fresh July 3, milking over 40 pounds per day
 - 1 high grade Guernsey, 21 months old, due Oct. 21
 - 1 high grade Jersey heifer, 10 months old
 - 2 high grade Jersey heifer calves
 - 1 high grade Jersey bull calf
 - 1 span pure bred Percheron males, registered, 5 years old, weigh 1700 pounds each
 - 1 span grade Percheron mares, 6 years old, weight 1500 pounds
 - 1 span Percheron geldings, 3 and 4 years old, weight 1500 pounds
 - 1 bay filly, 2 years old
 - 1 bay gelding, 2 years old
 - 1 grade Percheron, 1 year old
 - 1 saddle mare, 4 years old
 - 1 pure bred registered Duroc boar, 5 years old
 - 2 pure bred Duroc sows, 3 and 5 years old
 - 6 shoats, 4 months old
 - 14 shoats, 3 months old
 - Big flock pure bred Barred Rock Chickens
 - 7 grown turkeys
 - 13 young turkeys

FARM MACHINERY, ETC.

- 1 Kentucky drill, good as new
- 2 farm wagons, good as new
- 1 light wagon, spring bolster
- 1 Litchfield manure spreader
- 1 Deering mower (new)
- 1 Dane mower (good)
- 1 John Deere rake
- 1 disk harrow
- 1 spring tooth harrow
- 1 steel drag harrow
- 1 potato digger
- 1 stump puller (new)
- 300 feet 3/8 and 1/2 steel cable, new
- 1 McCormick binder
- 1 top buggy
- 1 Ford automobile
- 1 De Laval separator
- 2 16-inch stirring plows
- 1 12-inch alfalfa plow
- 2 cultivators
- 1 slip scraper
- 1 double action pump
- 1 lot 1/2, 3/4 and 2-inch galvanized pipe
- 2 heating stoves, good as new
- 1 steel range
- All kinds household furniture
- 1 2-burner blue flame oil stove
- 4 stands bees
- 4 sets double harness (heavy)
- 1 set double buggy harness
- 2 saddles
- 12 collars, all sizes
- 12 halters
- 1 corn planter
- 4 sets hay slings
- All kinds small tools
- Complete blacksmith shop
- All kinds carpenter and mechanic tools
- 4 rolls Page fence
- 6 milk cans
- 1 Babcock tester
- 1 Delco lighting plant (new)

TERMS:--All sums under \$50.00, cash. All sums over \$50.00, eight months, bankable paper, 10 per cent interest.

SAM M. WOOD, REDMOND, OREGON

COL. J. W. HUGHES, Auctioneer.
PINKIE REYNOLDS, Assistant.
Mr. Addis, Field Editor of Oregon Farmer in ring.