FARM
STCK
TO PREVENT STOMACH WORMS Shepherd who Foeds Well, Drenche
His Flock and Rotates Pastures

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 Who has his luintip come early. feeds
well, drenches the fock as a mexsure
of prevention and providen a rotation of pastures or pasture eropp."
That is the fudgment of the Uated States department of agricuiture on
one of the most serious problems for
ownery of farta sheep. Definite infor ownery of farta sheep. Defintte infor-
mation conecmiag the essential thiag
is embodied in Circalar No. 47. "Btom acth Worms in sheep-Prevention sid
Treatment." prepared in the burrau of nnthant midustry. The whole sutbect
in mutumarized in five questions and this:
How can ose tell when stieep have
stomach wormat?
 kiliong the firnt indications. scouring
in often noticabie. Theec conditons.
mikbt renult from other causes, bot When due to stomach worms. are ac-
companied by a pale bloodiess appear-
ance of the win and the mucous memance of the win and the mucous mew-
tranes of eyes and mouth. Sometimes
there is a watery swelling under the How do, the werms infure sheep?
These very mall worms Hive to the

 How nithatiand tafested sheep or lambs
be treated? Make a drench by disootving ene-
fourth pound of powdered bluestone in
a piat oftolling water, und ndd sumf ient cold water to make a total of
three gallons of molution. The dowe for an adult theep is three nid a hair
fuid ounces, for lambs under an yerar
old, one and threequartern fuid eunces of this solution. It is better to use
min eary before serfos trouble de
velops than to walt until the limbe estin to die. aresching, and impreper dosing may
suse serioas damage. While the


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LESS HOG LOSS BY CHOLERA

ontrol Means an
Pork Production

## posed hogs were vaccinated, while stilu appareaty to


atout one chance in seven of preventing fatal results. It is impartant, also
to maintain hog yards and baras in elean and sanitary condition.

FEED FOR BEEF PRODUCTION
Siltage Has Preven Profitable in Te
Recently Made by a Few Ex. ently Made by a Fe
periment siatione.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Clark, Colorado Agrtcultural Col- } \\
& \text { leck, Fort Collins, Colo. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Tests recently made by a few ex ble feed in beef production. Wisconsin fed one lot of steers p
head per day as follows: Shelled cor 12.4 pounds, cotton seed meal pounds, cora, sllage 32.8 pounds, and
mixed hay 2.2 pounds. The cost of 100 mixed hay 2.2 pounds. The cost of 100
pounds of gain was 822.64 and the
in profit per steer was s1930. Another
lot of steers was fed per head per day us follows: Cotton seed meal 3.5
pounds, corn sillage 50.4 pounds, and pounds , harp
mixed hage 2.6 pounds. The cost of 100 pounds gain was 810.08 and the
proft per steer was $\$ 25.33$. proft per steer was 825.33 .
The day of heavy grain feeding is over and to orfset it the farmer
building silos and feeding silage.
Make Belis.
The sclence of bell casting has been
aracticed tio une Eaglish foundry for


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