

# FAIRM STOCK

## DIFFERENT TYPES OF STEERS

Advantage of Beef Animal Compared With Scrub as Meat Producer is Demonstrated.

A demonstration conducted in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture shows the advantage of the beef type compared with the scrub as a meat producer. A purebred Aberdeen-Angus steer 8 1/2 months of age, and a steer 11 months old, of the dairy type, containing a large percentage of Jersey blood, were under observation over 2 1/2 years. Both animals received similar rations, which consisted of hay, bran and mixed grains. The live weight was frequently taken, and the digestibility of the total ration and the nitrogen balance were determined at intervals. The growth of the purebred steer was more largely in body girth, while the scrub steer increased relatively more rapidly in length and height. It is thought that the difference in temperament, also breeding, explained in part the economic superiority of the beef type, for apparently "the two steers did not materially differ as regards digestive power, percentage of feed energy metabolized, or percentage availability of feed energy."

The purebred steer was superior to the scrub in that his maintenance requirement was less while his capacity to consume feed was greater. On the moderate rations fed, he manifested this superiority, however, not in the form of greater gain of live weight from a unit of food, but in the production of higher quality of product, representing the storage of more energy available as human food.

Too frequently, farmers apologize for the gains of their animals and the condition they are in, by saying they were unfortunate in selecting the right breed. While there may be a difference between individuals, whether of the same or different breeds, there is little if any difference as has been shown, between breeds in the feeds consumed per pound of gain, in like condition and stage of maturity. The Jersey steer, for example, may make as economical gains from the standpoint of feed consumed as the Aberdeen-Angus steer. This does not mean that Jerseys are as desirable for the production of beef as the Aberdeen-Angus, for such is not true. While the gain may be practically the same up to a certain limit, the price received per pound of gain will be from two to five cents more in the case of the

## Live Stock News

### BREAKING A HORSE TO RIDE

Take Plenty of Time and Do Not Frighten Young Animal—Teach Gaits Separately.

When a horse is to be used for riding it is well first to break him to drive single and double. This will make him quieter to ride.

Horses usually back through fear. In breaking one to ride, take plenty of time and do not frighten him. Put on the saddle and lead him around until he becomes accustomed to it. Do not have the girth too tight. The horse may be tied up for a time and later turned into a paddock with the saddle on.

Next accustom the horse to being mounted, getting on and off a number of times. The assistant should have a lead rope tied around the horse's neck and run through the rings of a snaffle bit. If the horse attempts to play up, punish him with a jerk on the bit. Let the assistant lead the horse with rider around until the



Mounting a Horse.

horse is familiar with the weight on his back, then dismiss the assistant. If the horse becomes rebellious, pull his head sharply to one side; do not let him get it down. The first few rides should be in a small inclosure.

The gaits should be taught separately. The first few rides should be the walk; next teach the trot, and then the canter. Spurs should not be used until the horse is well broken. Most saddle horses can be taught to rack. To teach a horse to rack, he should be shod with light shoes or none at all in front and heavy shoes behind. Sitting well back in the saddle, just force the horse out of a walk and he will soon rack. Keep him at it for only a short distance at a time, as it is a new gait to him and tiresome at first. After the gait is learned the duration of the lesson may be gradually lengthened.

### FIRST-CLASS SWINE PASTURE

Good Grazing Keeps Animals in Better Health and Reduces Danger of Hog Cholera.

A plea for real hog pastures, not simply hog yards, is made by Forest Henry of Dover, Minn., a well-known institute leader for the agricultural extension division of the Minnesota college of agriculture. Mr. Henry believes in giving the hog a goodly modicum at least of the treatment and attention accorded other farm animals. He says:

"The most profitable hog pasture is a pasture so large that the hogs do not eat one-half of it. If it be alfalfa or clover what remains uneaten at haying time can be cut and cured into hay. An acre of alfalfa or clover will make as much pork, so far as it can be used, as an acre of corn. The one builds up the farm and requires very little labor; the other reduces farm fertility and requires much high-priced labor.

"Good pastures not only make cheap pork but keep the hogs in much better health and reduce the danger of hog cholera to a minimum. In these days a hog cannot be grown on grain alone and at the same time make money for his owner."

### SWINE REQUIRE CLEAN LOTS

Not Enough Attention Paid to Pests by Many Hog Raisers—Worms Thrive on Dirt.

A great many hog raisers do not pay enough attention to clean lots. Worms are the cause of many unthrifty pigs. Recent investigations indicate that the eggs of both the common round worm and the lung worm are harbored in old straw piles, manure piles, dirty hog lots and hog wallows. One of the best methods of preventing worms is to clean up the lots and thus minimize the number of worms which will be present. During warm weather it is a good plan to move the hogs entirely out of the winter quarters and at the same time clean them up.

### GREATER DEMAND FOR MULES

Farmer is Fortunate Who Has Pair or Two to Handle Peak Load Power Requirements.

Prospects now are for a greater demand and higher prices for good mules than have ever been known. Fortunate is the farmer who has a pair or two kept to handle the peak load power requirements of summer months. He will be able to sell them this fall at a substantial advance.

## POULTRY FLOCKS

### KEROSENE CURES SCALY LEGS

One Application Usually is Sufficient to Remove Trouble—Other Efficient Remedies.

Scaly legs in fowls is a disease, the result of myriads of small parasites which burrow under the small scales of the leg, and as these multiply and burrow under, these scales become enlarged and loosen from the leg, and the birds are seen picking at the legs much of the time which proves that the parasites cause irritation.

If the disease is allowed to go undisturbed it sometimes happens that the body becomes infected and the bird



A Case of Scaly Legs.

may finally die of exhaustion. We once lost a fine hen this way, not knowing the cause or remedy, which is very simple, and has the advantage of always being available at home. There are different remedies which will remove the trouble, but none is better than common kerosene, says a writer in Successful Farming. To apply, take the fowl in the hands, hold the legs together and immerse them, full length, in a can filled with kerosene; hold them there two or three minutes. One application will usually cure, but sometimes a second application is necessary. Lard and kerosene, half and half, is another excellent remedy, as is also common machine oil, or just common axle grease well rubbed in, two or three times at intervals of three days. Soon the scales will drop off and the legs become smooth and clean.

The roosts should also be cleaned off well and rubbed with machine oil, which will help to rid the fowls of scaly legs and red mites, as well. This same remedy is also good in case of lice. Keep roosting poles well oiled and rub a little lard under wings and around vents of infested birds and they may be kept practically free from these pests.

### TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING

Begin Feeding Small Ration in Morning and Larger One at Night—Boil All New Corn.

The middle of October is not too early to begin fattening turkeys for Thanksgiving. A pound of turkey will bring in far more than the grains that produce it are worth on the market. Begin feeding a small ration in the morning, and a larger one at night.

If the turkeys are overfed in the morning, they will not go out to forage, and will thus lose the best part of their fattening ration—the natural food of bugs, grasshoppers and worms; they will also lose the appetite which foraging gives. The night meal may be a mash made of boiled new corn, potato and other vegetable skins, with or without bran. Do not give new corn without boiling, as it is apt to cause bowel trouble in the turkeys. Sour milk is a most valuable addition to the ration. Keep cracked charcoal and grit before them. Don't give them all they will eat the first feed; use the same caution in getting turkeys on full feed that you would use for fattening hogs. They must be kept free from lice, and in clean, dry roosting quarters.

### FATTEN COCKERELS IN YARD

Give Two Meals a Day of Mixture of Cornmeal, Beef Scraps and Bran Mixed With Milk.

A healthy cockerel will fatten well in two weeks if confined in a yard of moderate size and furnished two meals a day of a mixture of cornmeal, ground oats, beef scraps and a little bran mixed with milk. Another meal, the evening feed, should consist mostly of cracked corn. Plenty of grit and charcoal should be furnished these cockerels so that their digestion may be of the best.

### GRAINS DEFICIENT IN LIME

Material for Manufacture of Egg Shells is Lacking in Food Given to Fowls.

Fowls need more lime (calcium) than is ordinarily found in their food. Most grains and some other foods are deficient in lime, and neither the hen nor the duck can eat enough bulky food to make good shells during the heavy laying period. The lime in oyster shells or ground bone will supply this need. It is also important to provide a regular supply of vegetable foods rich in lime.

## HOME SWEET HOME

by Earl Hunt



### PROVED SIRE OF HIGH VALUE

Breeders Could Make Much Improvement by Paying More Attention to Male Animals.

The breeder who is making real progress is the man who owns a proved sire. Breeders could improve their business by paying more attention to this part of their business. Steps should be taken to prove out the sire before he is widely used or before he is discarded.

### WHY HOGS LIKE TO WALLOW

Animal So Constructed That He Does Not Perspire and Must Cool His Body in Water.

The hog is so constructed that he does not sweat, or perspire, but must cool his body either in the shade in moderate weather or in water during high temperatures; so, just as it is natural for the duck to swim, the hen to scratch, or the mule to kick, so it is for the hog to wallow.

### HEAVY SILAGE RATION BEST

Enables Baby Beef Feeder to Get Young Animals Up to Full Feed in Short Period.

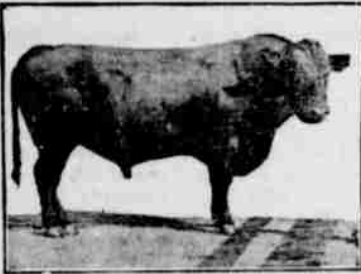
The heavy silage ration for baby beef the first part of the feeding period enables the feeder, when grain is added, to get the calves up to a full feed in a shorter period of time than when grain is fed from the beginning.

"Father of the Automobile?" This title was given to Gottlieb Daimler, who constructed the first gasoline engine automobile.

### WOMEN ARE REVOLUTIONIZING INDUSTRY



Throughout the country the women are launching forward into new fields of activity that were previously monopolized by the men. A very striking example of this is the case of Mrs. J. Campbell, a ranch woman near Richardson, Texas (shown above with her daughter), who has introduced a comparatively new breed of cattle in the southwest, the Shorthorn, through her own efforts she has not only raised her own pure-bred herd, but has also been instrumental in organizing the Texas Shorthorn Breeders Association which is becoming a large factor in restocking the southwest with new breed.



Purebred Angus Bull.

Aberdeen-Angus. This is due to the fact that the Aberdeen-Angus has put on the gain in the regions of the more desirable cuts, the loin, ribs and hind quarters; while the Jersey stores fat internally, around the kidneys and caul fat, which is of much less value. This means then, that a 1,000 pound Aberdeen-Angus steer would sell for from \$20 to \$50 more than the Jersey steer.

### BIG HORSES ARE IN DEMAND

Wide-Awake Farmer Will Reap Profit on His Supply of Heavy Animals for Farm Work.

Good heavy horses for farm work are at a premium in some sections. Buyers state that when a reasonably good heavy horse is for sale he must be taken, for there is a large number of buyers on the waiting list for such horses. City users of horses are getting at wits' ends to know what to do for good horses. The farm is not producing them as formerly and they cannot be secured at any price.

"The wide-awake farmer who provided against the coming scarcity of heavy horses," says R. W. Clark, live stock specialist from the Colorado Agricultural college, "will reap a big profit, and others should begin now to give this matter attention."

### PURCHASING SHEEP AT START

To Produce Wool and Mutton Best Plan is to Buy Western Ewes—Avoid Old Animals.

If you want to start in the sheep business and do not intend to become a breeder of purebreds, but intend to produce wool and mutton, the cheapest way to start is to buy western ewes from September 1 to November 1.

In buying western ewes be sure and get young ewes—yearlings or two-year-olds are best. Avoid old, broken-mouthed ewes. Get well-built ewes carrying some Merino blood and having dense fleeces. Sometimes a man can buy native ewes of good quality at reasonable prices. Rams for breeding purposes should also be purchased at this time from reliable breeders of purebred mutton sheep.

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