

FARM ANIMALS

FEED SHEEP IN CORNFIELDS

Practice Has Proved Satisfactory in Saving Considerable Labor in Many States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ordinarily the management of the farm flock of sheep calls for comparatively small demands upon farm labor. The labor cost per dollar's worth of wool or lamb is lower than for any other farm animal product. Yet, while sheep raising does not necessitate expensive equipment or heavy labor, it does require study and continuous attention. However, the effects of the reduced supply of available farm labor, brought about by the drain upon it by the army and war industries, may be counteracted in part by the adoption, where possible, of one or more of the following suggestions:

Some labor can be saved on the stock farm by a more general adoption of the practice of feeding sheep in



Sheep Harvesting Their Own Feed and Saving Labor for Their Owner.

cornfields. This practice has proved very satisfactory in many states. It, of course, necessitates purchases in the fall and marketing in December or January, and is, therefore, adaptable on a large scale only to such farms or sections as are in a position to make a practice of speculative feeding of live stock, as few farms at present raise a sufficient number of lambs to harvest the grain from a large acreage of corn.

A larger use of forage crops for fattening meat stock can be adopted with a saving of labor. This plan permits the putting on of large gains with crops which are harvested entirely by the animals themselves.

In many sections fall-sown wheat and rye can be grazed by sheep, thereby making a great saving in winter feed as well as in the labor of feeding. In sections such as Tennessee this practice has become very general, and is found to work exceedingly well in the production of winter wheat.

Self-feeders for the feeding of hay to fatten sheep and lambs can be used to good advantage. Although their use in the feeding of grain to hogs will prove very satisfactory in the saving of labor, it is not recommended that they be used in feeding grain to sheep and lambs.

In range sections considerable winter labor can be economized and greater safety secured by the distribution of supplies of feed to strategic points on the winter range. Corn, cottonseed cake, or velvet beans can be stored in metal granaries at points which will permit of their ready distribution to the stock in case of storms, which commonly make it impossible to get feed to the stock from the nearest railroad points. In the event of a very open winter this feed may deteriorate during the following summer. In most sections, however, the climate is sufficiently dry to allow it to remain in storage for use in good condition during the second winter.

In the past, injury has been done by advocating sheep raising on lands where little or no labor or attention is needed and farms are thereby cleaned of weeds. So far as their appetite for weeds is concerned, sheep may be regarded to some extent as scavengers. They will eat most weeds and on any farm will reduce greatly the amount of land labor needed to hold weeds in check on the areas of pasture and grain crops. It is a mistake, however, to advocate the raising of sheep where the main interest is in weed control.

While the labor required for sheep production is continuous, it is not heavy, and if properly supervised can well be performed by boys or aged men incapable of other kinds of farm labor, and by girls and women. Sheep management can be learned and understood and the labor performed by anyone who is willing to observe carefully and think and attend to the details as attention is required.

It must be understood, however, that sheep raising should not be engaged in with an idea that little attention is required. The wants of sheep are numerous and varied, and frequent attention is required to forestall conditions that will result in ill health or lack of thrift. At lambing time frequent attendance day and night is necessary to avoid losses of ewes and young lambs.

WELL-BUILT BARN IS REAL ASSET

Poor Building Is Expensive Proposition to Farmer.

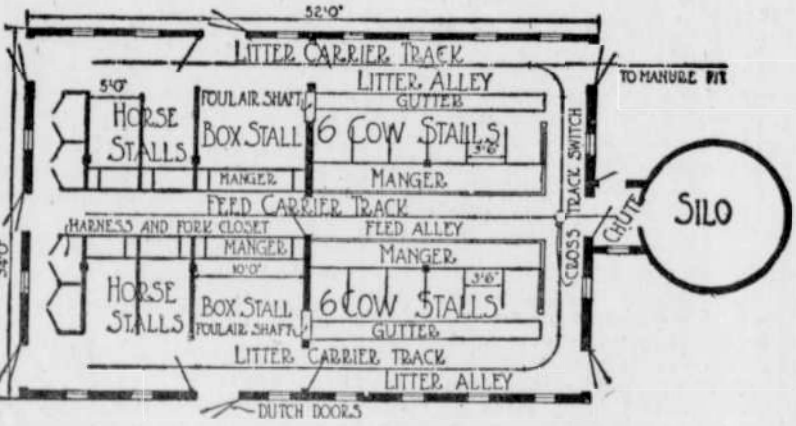
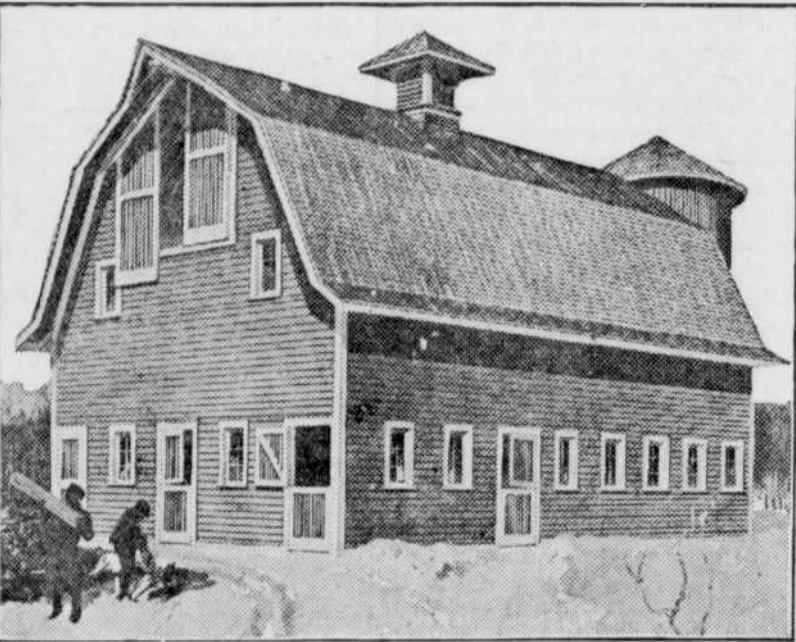
HERE IS AN IDEAL DESIGN

House for Live Stock and Winter Supply of Feed Must Be Substantial Building With Prices at Present Level.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

An old barn through which the wind sweeps in the winter time and which is so constructed that the farmer cannot do the work of caring for his livestock in the easiest way is a costly building these days. The prices of dairy products and the feed that is required to make the animals produce a maximum amount of milk make it necessary that the cows be kept in a warm, weather-tight barn which is



so constructed that the labor can be performed with the least amount of effort. The farmer who is making the most money out of his livestock is the farmer who has a modern, well-built barn, equipped with the labor-saving devices.

Many farmers are now considering building a new barn, or a hog house, granary, or some other necessary building. To the man who wants a medium-sized barn, arranged so that modern equipment can be installed, the design shown in the accompanying illustration will appeal. Here is a barn that in exterior appearance, interior arrangement and size will suit the needs of most farmers. Its dimensions are 34 by 52 feet, a size sufficient to house 12 cows and eight horses, or 20 animals in all.

This is what is called a gambrel roof barn and will make a fine addition to any farm building group. How the first floor is arranged and equipped is shown in the floor plan accompanying the view of the exterior of the barn. The rear section of the ground floor is set off for the cows; the front part for the horses and their equipment. Through the center of the barn runs the feed alley, with an overhead carrier track that runs to the silo chute. On either side of the barn is the litter alley. Connected with the center carrier track is another that runs over both alleys, so that the manure can easily be taken to the pit at one side of the rear of the building.

On either side of the cow stable are six stalls, while in the horse barn are four stalls and two box stalls. The latter can be turned into single stalls, should the owner desire. The floor of this building is of concrete, with gutters at the rear of the stalls to make cleaning easy. The cows are fed in, so that their backs are to the light.

Sunshine and fresh air, together with a good supply of fresh water, are what cows require to be kept at the height of productivity. Sunshine is nature's germ killer. This design provides a continuous row of windows, so that the sunshine can hit the litter alley and the gutters. Foul air shafts are provided. The shafts run through the side walls to the ventilator placed

at the center of the room. This draws out the foul air and keeps the animals healthy. From this description it will be seen that the stable floor has been arranged so that the work of caring for the animals may be done without a great expenditure of effort.

The mow floor is unobstructed, the building being so constructed that there are no posts required to support the roof. The mow doors are hung on trucks and slide down and out of the way, while in the ridge is a track for the hay carrier.

The barn is of frame construction, set on a concrete foundation, which makes it not expensive to build, but must be appetizing. "I suppose it does put his appetite on edge."

Fresh feed is also a requisite for animals in the winter time. Here is shown a silo in connection with the barn. Feed now is costly and by cutting up the fodder and preserving it in the silo there is a supply of fresh feed right at the barn, where it will supplement the hay and grain.

Kept in a barn like this, where they can get fresh air, and be dry and warm, the farm animals will be much more profitable than in an old, drafty barn. The feed that is given in the winter will go toward fat and milk, rather than be consumed to keep the cows and horses warm.

When considering the erection of a barn, it is advisable to consult a local architect. Builders save much money in this way. If there is no architect available, the local contractor in these days is a practical architect, who can advise with the prospective builder. The cost of such a barn as this also can be easily ascertained by consulting the contractor or material dealer. Prices of labor and materials

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PARKER'S HAIR BALMSAM A toilet preparation of merit. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at drug stores.

It's Condition.

"A sword-swallower's profession must be appetizing." "I suppose it does put his appetite on edge."

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes. That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

Man wants but little here below when the people living in the flat above own a trapdoor outfit.

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A ship is called "she," therefore she means or his meanness.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Her Work.

Minister—It is necessary for me to ask the mother of the bride if she has anything to say before we proceed with the ceremony.

The Lady—All I have to say is that if I hadn't had a good deal to say already, they never would have landed here.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

A man either gives according to his means or his meanness.

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

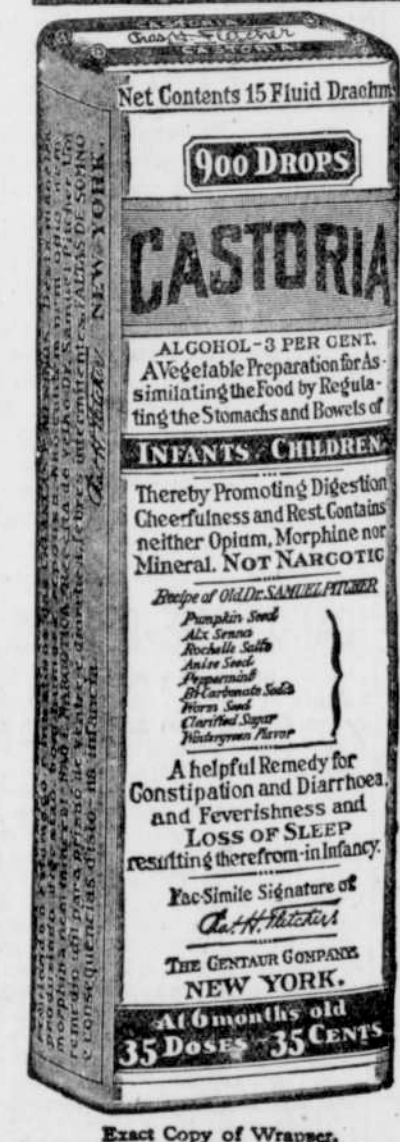
Mrs. Godden Tells How It May be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GODDEN, 325 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, backache, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Guess Manager's Nationality. Sign in theater lobby—"Crying children must be immediately taken out or we will refuse to admit them."

Salt Houses in Russia. Houses constructed entirely of salt are a unique feature of some of the villages in Russian Poland.

Modern Marvels. Joshua made the sun stand still, but we have men today who make the moonshine still.—Boston Transcript.

Bitter or Better Baking

A letter makes a great difference in a word. A word makes a great difference in baking powders.

If the little word "alum" appears on the label it may mean bitter baking.

If the word ROYAL stands out bold and strong, it surely means BETTER baking.

This is only one reason why it pays to use

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—
Leaves No Bitter Taste