

LIVE STOCK

PREVENT LOSS IN SHIPPING

Partitions in Stock Cars Separating Large Animals From Small Ones Is Good Idea.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A little time and labor, possibly a little money, expended in building a strong partition to separate the big animals from the small ones in a mixed carload of live stock frequently saves the shipper from a serious loss on the consignment, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The smaller animals, such as hogs, lambs, goats and sheep are always in danger of injury from the larger animals, and this is especially true when the car is overcrowded.

Crippled animals mean a loss to the shipper, for they bring prices considerably below the regular market price for sound stock. Dead animals bring still less—in the case of hogs only about 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds for grease. There is always the danger, too, of the small stock becoming bruised, through being jostled and kicked by the larger ones. Bruises make a carcass less valuable, as the meat inspectors in the slaughterhouses cut out all bruised spots. Meat thus mutilated is sold as cheaper grades, the depreciation depending upon how much cutting was necessary. The buyers in the stock yards know this, of course, and consequently, pay less for animals that



Goats Cleaning Out Weed Patch.

show bruises or seem likely to have suffered in this way.

Buyers are afraid of bruised stock, and for this reason are suspicious of small animals arriving at the stock yards in a mixed carload where the larger animals are not partitioned off. Such injuries are difficult to detect in the live animal, but when small stock, such as calves and lambs, arrive in a badly soiled condition buyers usually suspect they have been trampled and bruised by larger animals, and as a rule the buyers pay less for such stock.

MORE BROOD SOWS ON FARMS

Increase of 1,237,000 Over Year Ago Is Seen, Due Largely to Big Stock of Corn.

There were 12,424,000 breeding sows on farms April 1, the United States Department of Agriculture estimates. This is 1,237,000 animals more than on the same date in 1921 and represents an increase of 11.1 per cent.

The large corn crop last year and the unusually large farm stocks of corn are given as the explanation of the large increase in breeding sows this spring. Corn was worth more as pork than as corn, and hogs were needed to eat the corn.

The number of hogs is quickly responsive to the general economic situation, the department points out. In April 1918, the number of breeding sows was 9.5 per cent more than on the same date in 1917, due to high hog prices as a result of war conditions. The figures on April, 1920, show a decline of 10 per cent for the year ended on that date. The reason for this was that the price of corn was relatively too high to encourage the feeding of hogs.

FINE FORAGE CROPS FOR PIGS

Rape Is Rich in Protein, While Alfalfa Will Carry More Animals Per Acre.

Rape is rich in protein, and is almost equal to alfalfa as a forage crop for pigs. The chief advantage to alfalfa lies in the fact that it will generally carry more pigs per acre and does not need to be reseeded each year.

Make Land Pay More.

Purebred live stock on every farm would go far toward making high-priced land pay 6 per cent net on its value.

Have Purebred Females Too.

Of course the purebred sire is the first step, but there's no good argument against purebred females in live stock improvement.

Take Care of Animals.

Take good care of the animals now and they will take care of you later.

POULTRY

STARVE MITES IN HEN HOUSE

In Tests Made Parasites Were Still Alive After 113 Days in Abandoned Building.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It takes several months to starve the mites in an infested chicken house after the poultry has been removed. In tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture some mites were still alive after 113 days in an abandoned hen house. The mites, it is pointed out, that the mites live longer in damp locations than in very dry conditions, which accounts, in part at least, for the idea that mites are worse in damp, badly ventilated houses.

The only way to get rid of these pests is to break up their hiding places. Dust baths will not control them. Roosts should be taken down, and all unnecessary boards removed. In badly infested houses the mites are to be found everywhere, including the roof. For small coops a hand atomizer will do for applying insecticides such as sprays, but for larger houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer, or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be applied from all angles, and driven thoroughly into all the cracks. The floor also should be treated, as many mites fall to the floor when roosts are being removed.

Commercial carbolineum, which consists essentially of a high-grade anthracene oil, has proved very effective against mites. The killing power of this substance, which is derived from coal tar, lasts for several months, and mites which may be inclined to come in from other buildings are repelled for a long time. This material costs, ordinarily, \$1 a gallon, but as its re-



Spraying Interior of Hen House for Mites.

sults are superior to those recorded with any other material, and the treatments required are fewer, its use is strongly advised.

Crude petroleum, while not so effective as carbolineum, retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most places is very cheap. Since it does not dry into the wood so rapidly it is more likely to soil the fowls and the clothing. Both of these materials can be sprayed better if reduced with kerosene at the rate of about 1 part of kerosene to 3 parts of the other materials. Both often contain foreign particles which should be strained before the spraying is begun.

It has been found that one spraying with either of these materials often will completely eradicate the mites, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application in a month, and in some cases a third treatment is needed. Poultry should be kept out of the houses until the material is well dried into the wood. It is advisable to spray or paint chicken coops a few days before putting broods of young chicks into them.

AVOID CROWDING OF CHICKS

Bad Practice With Fowls of All Ages, but Especially With Very Little Felloes.

Avoid overcrowding. It is bad practice with fowls of all ages, but especially with youngsters. Chicks with mother hens or in brooders often are crowded at night. When they get out in the morning most of them take cold and this often develops into roup, which is usually fatal in the case of young chicks.

Five Poultry Factors

There are five major factors in profitable poultry production, says N. E. Chapman, poultry specialist at University farm-breeding, feeding, housing, management and care. "These are the essentials; combined they will put the poultry business on a practical business basis," he says. "A start can be made with hatching eggs, day-old chicks or a few head of breeding stock of high production. The surest way to success is to grow into the poultry business."

PORCH BEAUTIFIES ORDINARY HOUSE

Design Is Fine Example of What Can Be Accomplished.

NOT EXPENSIVE TO BUILD

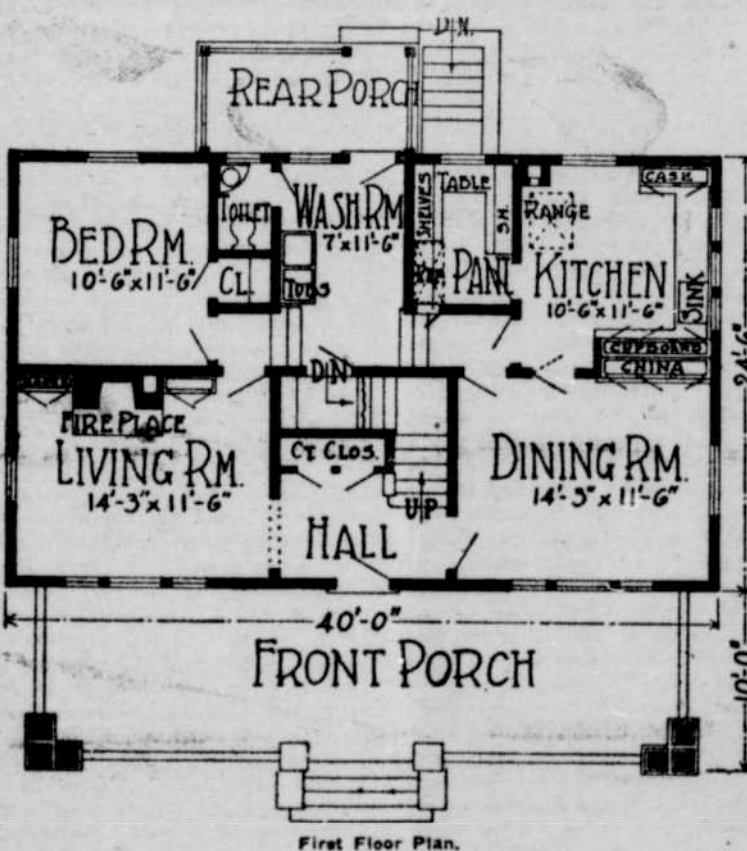
Simple Touches Turn What Would Be Unattractive Into Home With Attractive and Artistic—Has Eight Rooms.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, 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. 1837 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The old-fashioned two-story house, usually twice as long as it was wide, sitting broadside to the street, was not a prepossessing home. Its steep-pitched roof with gables at either end, and its plainness set off with a small porch made such a house merely a place of habitation—not a real home. There were thousands of such houses in the United States, neither city, nor town, nor country exempt from what might be termed a home-building atrocity. Yet there was a very good reason for such houses—economy in construction cost.

Economy today is, perhaps, as essential to the home builder as it was when the prevailing style of architecture was that which has been described. Home builders want good



homes—conveniently arranged inside with the modern conveniences, and attractive in exterior appearance. Yet they want these things at the lowest possible cost compatible with good, lasting materials and construction.

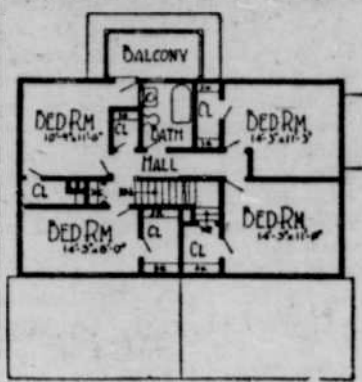
What can be done to make a simple house into a comfortable and attractive home is shown in the illustration. This eight-room house would be a simple oblong, two-gabled house were it not for the artistic porch, the exposed roof rafters of both house and porch and the dormer window set into the steep-pitched roof. These are the things that have made this house an exceptionally good one from both exterior and interior, and at the same time it is one of the most economical of modern home building designs.

As will be seen by the floor plans that accompany the exterior view, this house is 40 feet wide and 24 feet deep. The foundation walls are straight, there not being a jog in the lines of the building. The house itself is of the simplest sort of frame construction. But it is the porch that breaks its monotony of line and its consequent plain appearance. Corner piers of rough-hewn concrete block support the double square corner porch columns. The porch roof rafters are left exposed, the ends projecting somewhat on each side. Piers on either side of the stone steps leading to the porch add to its attractiveness. And when the railing has been put in place, there

is a semi-privacy that is one of the best features of a front porch.

The house contains eight good-sized rooms, four on each floor, while underneath is a cellar, wherein is placed the heating plant and the various storage rooms that every housekeeper demands in her home.

The entrance door off the porch leads into a central hall. Out of this hall run the stairs to the second floor, leaving an alcove for a coat closet. To the left of the hall connected by a double-cased entrance is the living room, 14 feet 3 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. To the right of the entrance hall is the dining room, of the same



Second Floor Plan.

size as the living room. Back of the dining room is the kitchen, 10 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, while adjoining is a good-sized pantry, with side window, shelves and closets and the refrigerator. Back of the living room is a bedroom, 10 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. This room might be used as a den or office or for any of the purposes a housekeeper may wish.

The stairs to the second floor end in a central hall, off which open the four bedrooms, each a corner room, and the bathroom. By reference to the floor

DAIRY

WEIGHING MILK FOR MARKET

Less Trouble Between Producers and Dealers If Records Are Kept at Both Ends of Line.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Producers who ship milk to city distributors have voiced frequent complaints because of the disparity between their figures on the quantity of milk shipped and those of the dealers on the quantity received. In order to locate the cause of complaint by studying the actual loss between the country shipping point and the city plant the United States Department of Agriculture made an investigation on the Baltimore market. Records kept on more than 1,100 cans showed that the loss between the country station and the city plant was less than 1 per cent. The loss on trains, probably due to spilling, was only 0.19 per cent; and from the city railroad platform to the plant it was 0.55 per cent.

However, it was found that when the milk was weighed in the city plant there was a shortage of 2.50 per cent on the amount shipped according to can measure in the country. Of this shortage, 0.74 per cent was due to actual losses, while 1.82 per cent was the difference between can measure and weight. This is easily accounted for by the fact that cans become dented and battered, which decreases their holding capacity.

In a former investigation by the department an even greater discrepancy



What Part of Your Milk Check Represents Profit.

any was found between can measure and weight, the difference being over 3 per cent. It would seem that there would be less trouble between producers and dealers if the milk were weighed at both ends of the line.

PROVIDE PLENTY OF WATER

Cows Must Have Abundant Supply in Summer and Winter for Profitable Milk Production.

Successful dairy farmers find that it pays to provide plenty of good, clean, cool water for milk cows. Eighty-seven per cent of milk is water, as is nearly three-fourths of a cow's body. Experimental data show that the amount of water required by cows is in direct proportion to the amount of milk produced. In the summer, the average cow will require nearly three pounds of water for every pound of milk she produces. In one experiment a cow giving 27 pounds of milk drank 77 pounds of water daily. The same cow drank less than half as much when giving no milk. In all cases, it is decidedly good practice to provide an abundance of clean, fresh water, cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

KEEP MILK AND CREAM COOL

Product Will Soon Sour on Warm Spring Days Unless Promptly Placed in Tank.

As warm weather approaches, better care must be taken of the milk and cream. The can of cream must be put into a cooling tank into as cold water as possible to keep the cream cold. Unless milk and cream is cooled promptly and well it will sour during the warm spring days.

PLANT CROPS FOR COW FEED

Animals Will Not Prove Profitable Unless Properly Fed—Ensilage and Alfalfa Urged.

Dairy cows are not profitable unless fed properly. Ensilage and alfalfa hay are the best cow feeds. The cukes, kaffirs, darsos, feterita and corn are good row crops for the silo. If alfalfa cannot be grown, cow peas, soy beans or peanuts are leguminous crops to plant for dairy cow feeds.

Dirty Milk Dangerous.

Dirty milk is much more dangerous than dirty water, because disease germs that would starve in water multiply rapidly in milk.

Quality Counts Most.

It is not half as important how many cows you keep as what kind and how.

Feeding for Milk.

Good feeding is necessary for milk production. The Scotch say "It is by the head that the cow gives milk."

CAN NOW WALK AS WELL AS EVER

Esteemed Lincoln Resident Declares Tanlac Has Made a Clean Sweep of Her Rheumatism and Other Troubles.

"I couldn't believe all they said about Tanlac until I tried it myself, and now I never doubt what I read about it," said Mrs. Anna B. Crawford, 2500 N. 23rd St., Lincoln, Neb., wife of a well-known retired business man.

"I got into a badly run-down condition," she continued, "and suffered greatly from indigestion. I had headache for days at a time, slept poorly and woke up mornings so weak and dizzy I could hardly get up. Then rheumatism set in and made walking difficult and I could scarcely use my arms for the pain."

"But Tanlac has made a clean sweep of my troubles, brought back my appetite and enabled me to gain much weight. It is a pleasure to make a statement in praise of this great medicine."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

The Wrong Fighter.

Two small boys stood at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street yesterday afternoon, when a parade of soldiers was sighted.

"What's the big deal?" asked one of them.

"They're givin' a parade for Jeff," replied the other.

"Aw, that guy can't fight no more," said the first.

And in a few minutes along came Marshal Joffre.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In Debt.

Wife—"Every husband owes a great deal to his wife." Husband—"And eternally still more to her dress-maker."

A busy tongue can make one's resources of explanation very much busier.

COULD HARDLY STAND AT TIMES

Hips, Back and Legs Would Have That Tired Ache

Everett, Washington.—"For several years I have had trouble with the lowest part of my back and my hips and my legs would ache with that tired ache. I could hardly stand on my feet at times. I was always able to do my work although I did not feel good. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and having heard several praise it I decided to try it. I feel first-rate at the present time. It has done wonders for me and I keep it in the house right along. I always recommend it to others who are sick and ailing."—Mrs. J. M. SIBBERT, 1032 High St., Everett, Washington.

To do any kind of work, or to play for that matter, is next to impossible if you are suffering from some form of female trouble. It may cause your back or your legs to ache, it may make you nervous and irritable. You may be able to keep up and around, but you do not feel good. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women. It is especially adapted to relieve the cause of the trouble and then these annoying pains, aches and "no good" feelings disappear.

It has done this for many, many women: why not give it a fair trial—now.

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAZELNUT OIL

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Hazelnut Oil since 1898. Three sizes, all druggists.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

HINDERCOMB'S REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

No Soap Better For Your Skin Than Cuticura

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

DIABETES

Successes should write for FREE BOOKLET, "What Science Has Discovered About Diabetes," telling how Dr. J. C. Siderman cured his own father and grand father of this disease. He offers the following booklet, plan, Write SUPERMAN AND COMPANY, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.

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FOR BURNS CUTS ITCH BORES 75c at stores; 85c by mail. Address New York Drug Company, New York