

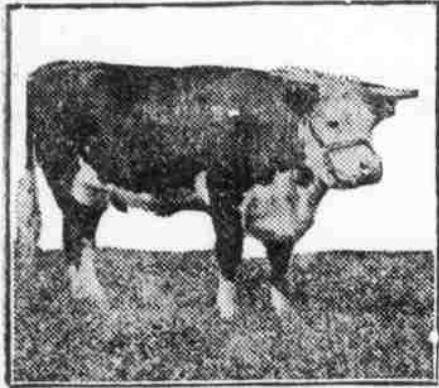


STEER RETARDED IN GROWTH

Stunting an Animal as Result of Insufficient Food May Be Only Temporary Condition.

Live stock products are the result of growth. By far the largest part of increase in animals is the result of growth. The younger the animals the greater the growth impulse. Many factors influence the tendency of an animal to grow. Among these are age, condition, gestation, lactation and the quantity and quality of food. A given amount of food will produce more growth on a young animal than on the same animal at a later age. All the growth factors influence the young animal much more powerfully than older animals.

If an animal's food supply is insufficient for normal growth, the animal may be retarded in growth. If this



Well-Fed Hereford.

treatment is continued for a long time the animal may become permanently stunted.

Stunting an animal as the result of insufficient food may be only a temporary condition. An animal does not lose its capacity to grow as the result of stunting. F. B. Mumford, dean of the Missouri College of Agriculture, cites a feeding test at the Missouri experiment station in which an animal that had been stunted by poor feeding to such an extent that it weighed only 200 pounds at twelve months of age, gained 841 pounds during the second year. Only 5.6 pounds of grain for each pound of gain made were required on this steer stunted during the first twelve months. A steer that had been generously fed during the first twelve months of his life gained only 500 pounds during the second twelve months, and this gain was more expensive than the gain made on the stunted steer. The amount of grain required to make a pound of gain on the well-fed steer was 9.8 pounds.

It is certain that stunting an animal even for so long a period as twelve months does not destroy its capacity to grow.

GAINS MADE FEEDING LAMBS

Result of Test at South Dakota Station to Determine Value of Alfalfa and Prairie Hay.

The best gains ever secured at the South Dakota experiment station in feeding lambs was in an experiment to determine the comparative value of alfalfa and prairie hay with the same kind of a grain ration.

The grain ration consisted of a mixture of 100 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of shelled corn and 25 pounds of oil meal.

Each lot was started on one pound per head of the mixture daily, and increased until they were receiving two and one-tenths pounds per head of grain daily, and what hay they would eat.

The average daily gain per head for the lot that received the alfalfa hay was .51 of a pound, while with the lot that received the prairie hay, the average daily gain per head was .38 of a pound.

DAILY EXERCISE FOR STOCK

Horses and Mules Should Be Given Run for an Hour or So in Lot Adjoining Stables.

Horses and mules should have good daily carding and regular exercise. If there is nothing for them to do remove their shoes and give them a run for an hour or so in a well-fenced lot adjoining the stables.

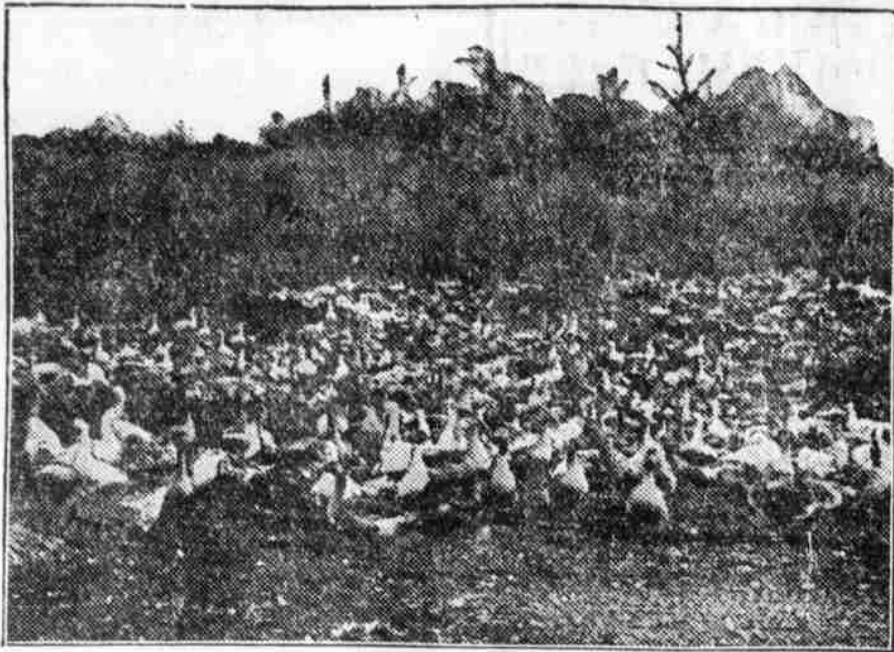
The best and safest fence for pasture is of stout woven wire, rail or a combination board and smooth wire. Barbed wire should not be used, as it is dangerous.

SUNLIGHT IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Provision for Admission of Maximum Amount of Light in Barn Should Not Be Overlooked.

No barns or shelters for any kind of animals should ever be constructed without making ample provision for the admission of the maximum amount of sunlight. Such buildings should have a southern exposure, if possible. This will provide extra warmth in the winter time and the sunlight which is thus permitted to enter the building will destroy many disease germs.

GOOSE RAISING ON ROUGH PASTURE LAND



GEESSE ON A NEW ENGLAND FARM.

Pasturage is essential to the successful raising of geese, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 767, recently issued by the United States department of agriculture.

The industry is at present on the basis of small flocks raised on general farms, few, if any, farms being devoted entirely to goose raising. In some producing sections, however, the fattening of geese is conducted as a special business. For this business the geese are collected from general farms, usually over a large area, and are fattened for several weeks before being killed.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit, says the bulletin, on farms where there is low rough pasture land with a natural supply of water. Geese are generally quite free from disease and all insect pests, but occasionally are affected by the diseases common to poultry. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good grass range is available. A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season and is a good feature during the rest of the year. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens. This should be considered in undertaking the raising of geese. The demand and the price paid for geese are usually good in sections where goose fattening is conducted on a large scale. Many geese are kept in the South for the production of feathers rather than for their flesh, but the demand for their feathers is not so good as it has been, making the business less profitable. Wherever possible, the geese on a farm should have free range. Many farmers in the South keep them to kill the weeds in the cotton fields.

Houses.

Except in winter or during stormy weather when some protection should be provided, mature geese do not usually need a house. Some kind of shelter, such as a shed open on the south side, a poultry house, or a barn is usually provided by breeders in the North and is used by many in the South. Coops, barrels, or some other dry shelter should be provided for young goslings. The goose houses should be kept clean and plenty of clean straw provided for the floor.

Geese, like other kinds of poultry, should be selected for size, prolificacy and vitality. They should be mated several months prior to the breeding season and obtain the best results; therefore breeding stock should be bought in the fall. Goose matings are not changed from year to year unless the results are unsatisfactory. A gander may be mated with from one to four geese, but pair or trio matings usually give the best results. The wild gander usually mates with only one goose. When mated, geese are allowed to run in flocks. From five to twenty-five geese may be kept on an acre of land, and under most conditions ten is a fair average.

Incubation.

Geese are fed a ration to produce eggs during the latter part of the winter or so that the goslings will be hatched by the time there is good grass pasture. They are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house, or large boxes, barrels or shelters are provided for that purpose. The eggs should be collected daily and kept in a cool place where the contents will not evaporate too freely; if kept for some time they may be stored in loose bran. The first eggs are usually set under hens, while the last ones which the goose lays may be hatched either under hens or under the goose if she goes broody. If the eggs are not removed from the nest in which the goose is laying she will usually stop laying sooner than if they are taken away. Some breeders prefer to raise all the goslings under hens, as geese sometimes become difficult to manage when allowed to hatch and rear their young. Hens used for hatching goose eggs must be dusted with insect powder and have good attention, as, in the

case of geese, the period of incubation is longer than in that of fowls. Goose eggs may be hatched in incubators and the goslings successfully raised in brooders, although this is not a common practice.

Period of Incubation.

The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture should be added to the eggs after the first week if set under hens or in incubators; this is usually done by sprinkling the eggs or the nest with warm water. Four to six eggs are set under a hen and ten to thirteen under a goose. They may be tested about the tenth day, and those which are infertile or contain dead germs should be removed. They hatch slowly, especially under hens, and the goslings are usually removed as soon as hatched and kept in a warm place until the process is over, when they are put back under the hen or goose. Some breeders who hatch with both geese and hens give all the goslings to the geese. Hens with goslings may be confined to the coop and the goslings allowed to range. The latter, especially if the weather is cold, are not usually allowed to range.

Several of the best breeds of geese are: the Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties or the common goose with wild geese. Crosses of the varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and Emden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Emden, Chinese and African are easily the most popular breed of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers, and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes on the farm there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

Breeds.

Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American standard of perfection, namely: Toulouse, Emden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties or the common goose with wild geese. Crosses of the varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and Emden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Emden, Chinese and African are easily the most popular breed of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers, and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes on the farm there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

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DAIRY

WORK AGAINST CALF SCOURS

On Every Farm Measures Should Be Taken to Prevent This Disease—Many Animals Lost.

Thousands of calves are lost each year by what is known as scours, says H. H. Kildee, University of Minnesota. On every farm measures should be taken to guard against this disease, which results from a deranged digestive system.

Calves should have warm, clean, light and well-ventilated pens. Milk should be fed in regular amounts, at regular times, at a temperature of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit, from scrupulously clean pails. The foam which accumulates on the milk while it is being separated should never be fed. The time to feed the grain ration is immediately after the milk is fed, so that the calves will not suck each other's ears and thus take air into the stomach, which causes bloat and produces scours. It is well to have stanchions on one side of the pen so that the calves may be confined for a short time after being fed milk.

Each day during the winter, when the weather is favorable, the calves need to be turned out into a sheltered yard for exercise, which is necessary for their proper growth and health. It is also very important that the calves, from a very early age, be given all the pure, fresh water they care to drink each day. The pens should be disinfected frequently. Quiklime is excellent to sprinkle on the floor each time it is cleaned and a frequent spraying with some standard coal tar dip solution will prove beneficial.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

A good grain mixture for calves is: Oats, 50 parts; bran, 30 parts; cornmeal, 10 parts; oil meal, 10 parts.

Remember to make the calf

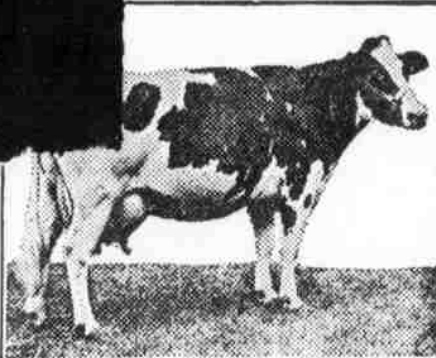
and clean; well-lighted, in winter; shaded in summer from vermin; content for feeding. A dairy calf, when bred and raised right becomes a good cow.

GEESSES SOMETIMES EXCEL

Should Be Kept Until She Fails to Produce Good Profit for the Feed Consumed.

By J. B. IRWIN.

My experience that a milk cow should be kept until about twelve years of age. My cattle are purebred and some have produced 100 pounds of milk per year when they were twelve years old. We



Holstein Cow.

seldom keep them longer than that. All farmers that have purebred cows know their ages, and I find that the farmers in this vicinity that do not have purebred cows know the ages of their animals approximately. I have kept one or two cows until they showed signs of falling as producers of milk. This was indicated by the decrease in the milk flow, but not in the shortening of the period of lactation. My way of getting them ready for the butcher is to let them go dry, and they will fatten if in good physical condition. I think a cow should be kept as long as she gives a good profit for the feed consumed.

SWELL PRODUCTION OF HERD

Only Practical Way to Make Improvement is by Raising Heifer Calves From Best Cows.

When the milk is sold for market milk, or to a cheese factory, or a milk condenser, the problem is how to raise calves without the feed costing more than the value of the animal raised. At the same time it is a most serious mistake under these circumstances to depend upon buying cows rather than raising calves. The only practical way to improve the production of the herd is by raising heifer calves from the best cows.

FALL FRESHENING IN FAVOR

Heat and Flies of Summer Have Deteriorating Effect Upon Cows and Their Offspring.

He who will spend one of the long evenings thinking in a straight line, letting his mind revert but a few months to recall the effect the heat and flies of last summer had upon his cows that freshened last spring, will make a vow that will profit him greatly in the future.

Too Many Operations

The Right Medicine in Many Cases Does Better than the Surgeon's Knife. Tribute to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Doctor Said Operation or Death—But Medicine Cured.



Des Moines, Iowa.—"My husband says I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered from a serious female trouble and the doctors said I could not live one year without an operation. My husband objected to the operation and had me try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon commenced to get better and am now well and able to do my own housework. I can recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman as a wonderful health restorer."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Another Operation Avoided.

Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak from female troubles that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, do all kinds of garden work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSTON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

Of course there are many serious cases that only a surgical operation will relieve. We freely acknowledge this, but the above letters, and many others like them, amply prove that many operations are recommended when medicine in many cases is all that is needed.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Too Many "White Hosses."

Addressing a woman's welfare meeting recently, Mrs. Lloyd-George pointed a moral, with a quaintly pathetic little story.

It concerned a Yorkshire collier's wife, who each Saturday made a practice of calling at the pit where her husband worked, with a view to getting him safely home, and, by persuasion and tact, preventing him getting too much drink en route.

The poor woman, however, was fain to confess that she seldom succeeded, and asked why, she replied as follows:

"Aw, ye see, lady, Ah might get Bill all right past t' White Hoss, but, don't yer see, lady, there's th' King's Head, an' t' Brahn Coo, an' t' Blue Pig—seven other White Hosses, so to speyke—afore Bill gets dahn that hawf-mile to ahr haase."

A Sister's Dire Thrust.

A quarrel between two sisters over the administration of the estate of their mother flared up in probate court at Belleville, says the St. Louis Star. Judge Frank Perrin had held that Miss Amanda Holdener had made a correct accounting of the estate. Her sister, Mrs. Veronica Fitzmorris, who had asked that final settlement be not ordered, fairly screamed at her: "I will ride on horseback in front of your hearse in a red dress when you are buried."

Now is the time to cleanse the system and tone up the digestive functions. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are not only laxative but tonic. Adv.

White-footed mice are present in almost all parts of this country.

Los Angeles county has the largest olive grove in the world.

LAX-FOS

A digestive liquid laxative, cathartic and liver tonic. Combines strength with palatability, aromatics taste. Does not grip or disturb stomach. 50c.

Any man who doesn't want what he hasn't got has all he wants.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Book 3 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PERFECT HEALTH.

Tutt's Pills keep the system in perfect order. They regulate the bowels and produce

A VIGOROUS BODY.

Remedy for sick headache, constipation, **Tutt's Pills**

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic.

840 ACRE STOCK FARM

Greensville Co., Virginia. Four miles of Seaboard, R. C. \$10.00, timber reserved. J. S. Wren, Reporter, Va.

Do You Neglect Your Machinery?

The machinery of the body needs to be well oiled, kept in good condition just as the automobile, steam engine or bicycle. Why should the human neglect his own machinery more than that of his horse or his engine? Yet most people do neglect themselves. To clean the system at least once a week is to practice preventive measures. You will escape many ills and clear up the coated tongue, the sallow complexion, the dull headache, the lazy liver, if you will take a pleasant laxative made up of the May-apple, juice of the leaves of aloes, root of jalap, and called Pleasant Pellets. You can obtain at almost any drug store in this country these vegetable pellets in vials for 25c—simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. There can be no counterfeit if they have the Dr. Pierce stamp. Proven good by 50 years' use.

IS IT A COUGH?

Montrose, W. Va.—"I had a cough every winter for years, but always with the return of warm weather it would leave me, but this particular time even that failed. I was thin, had poor appetite and spent restless nights. A neighbor advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, so my husband got me a bottle. I left it at my bedside that night and just took a little sip often, and it soon allayed the irritation in my throat and I got some sleep. I continued its use and the change was great, indeed. I began to gain in flesh, my appetite returned and by the time I had completed two or three bottles I was sound and well."—MRS. E. S. ANNON, Route 1, Liquid or Tablets. All druggists.

