

# FARM STOCK

## ACTUAL COST OF SHEEP CARE

Hard to Figure in Dollars and Cents Labor Required—Much Depends on Equipment.

The actual value in dollars and cents of the labor required in the care of a flock of sheep and lambs for any given period is hard to figure. Much depends on one's equipment and its adaptability to sheep. The value of the manure must be taken into consideration, as also must the use of farm work during the month just before pasture comes in.

Summer pasture for sheep is worth about 25 cents per head per month. Two lambs are considered to average the equal of one sheep during the pasture season. One-fifth of the wool and one-fifth of the lambs would be reasonable pay for the care of the flock.



Fine for Wool and Mutton.

and its pasture. The portion of the wool paying for the shearing and care for the month preceding pasture. With five-sixths of the ewes rearing twins we have 183 per cent increase. That is a very good lamb crop and a fifth of them will pay for summer pasture of the flock.

## COLTS PAY FOR HORSE WORK

Fine Points of Farm Management Illustrated by South Dakota Farmer—Uses Mares.

(By W. A. OSTRANDER, South Dakota State College.)

A farmer in Spink county, South Dakota, was shown last spring that he should get his horse work done cheaper in order to make his farm pay better. So he sold two geldings, aged seven years old, for \$450, and bought two mares of about the same age and quality for \$425, which raised two colts. On analyzing his business, we found that his horse work cost him practically nothing for 1916. The colts paid the bill. This fact is convincing his neighbors that there is something in the finer points of farm management.

## GOOD AND INFERIOR HORSES

Careful Consideration Should Be Given to Sires at Present Time—Difference in Price.

There has never been a time when the sires to which mares are to be bred should be more carefully considered than the present year. The last five years have seen a gradually increasing difference between the price of good and of inferior horses. During the last year those horses and mules which were good enough to do some job well have found ready sale, while others have been a drug on the market, and have lost money for the men who produced them.

## PROPER EXERCISE FOR BULL

Keep Him in Separate Paddock Where He Will Always Be Under Control, Is Safe Plan.

When you have made your purchase of a good baby beef sire, don't keep him shut up without exercise, and by all means do not underfeed him. More bulls are spoiled by underfeeding and lack of exercise than by overfeeding, but in seeking to have your bull get plenty of exercise don't let him run with the cows. Keep him in a separate paddock where you will always have him under proper control. It's the safe and the economical plan to follow.

## CORRECT COLLAR FOR HORSE

Styles Are Created Mostly by Use of Different Materials—Metal Is Not Much Used.

The styles of horse collars are created mostly by the use of different kinds of materials in their construction. Such materials as heavy duck, ticking and leather are used either alone or in various combinations. All-metal collars may also be bought, but are not so much used.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

They can conquer who believe they can. Courage consists in equality to the problem before us.—Emerson.

It is right to be contented with what we have; never with what we are.—James Mackintosh.

## HELPFUL HINTS.

Save all vegetable liquors in which vegetables are cooked to add to various foods. Potato water may be used in yeast, bread, gravies and griddle cakes. As the mineral salts are largely dissolved in the water while cooking the vegetables it is economy to save every bit and use it in the food in some way. A tablespoonful of condensed milk added to a bowl of cream that has been whipped, stirring it in well, adds to its flavor and increases the amount that much.

A small flashlight is a great convenience around closets or cupboards that are dark. They are useful also in looking into cupboards and drawers.

When food scorches and spoils a good dish, do not scrape it, but add a tablespoonful of soda and enough cold water to cover the bottom of the dish, boil up and then set it back to soften.

A glassful of hot milk will help many to remedy sleeplessness, taken in sips just before retiring.

For tired and aching feet a tablespoonful of formaldehyde in a bowl of hot water, allowing the feet to soak 10 or 15 minutes, will greatly relieve them. To rub them with alcohol or vinegar, will be found soothing.

Add a cupful of cooked rice to a meat loaf. It will make the meat go much farther.

A Turkish towel wrung out of hot water and applied to the back of the neck will often relieve a sick headache.

Lubricate your meat chopper with glycerine. It will not flavor the food or become rancid.

A teaspoonful of glycerine added to grape jelly will keep the crystals from forming in it, which are so objectionable.

If a little cold water is added to butter and sugar when creaming it will cream twice as quickly.

Do no season steak until it is ready to put upon the platter.

When putting a cake into the tins, push the batter up on the sides if a layer tin, or from the center if a loaf. It will bake with a more even surface, avoiding the lump in the middle which is so unsightly.

Sliced bananas with sugar and whipped cream heaped into a baked shell, is another delicious pie.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

## HELPFUL HINTS AND ECONOMIES

A most tasty fat for various uses may be made by trying out suet and mixing it while still hot with an equal portion of lard, stir until well mixed, and it will always stay soft enough to be mixed into any food.

When giving a baby medicine, place the tip of the spoon against the roof of the baby's mouth; in this way it is impossible for the child to choke or object to the contents of the spoon by sputtering. When teaching a baby to eat from a spoon the same method will prove useful.

An old cook claims that all fish are better if allowed to lie two hours or more before they are cooked.

A medicine dropper which refuses to function will be made active again by dropping it into hot water. The heat softens the rubber and expands it.

A thick slice of ham parboiled in a little water, then covered with sweet milk and a little brown sugar, and baked slowly, makes a most delicious meat dish.

A piano tuner advises the use of a small dish of water in the back part of the instrument to counteract the dryness of the room due to furnace heat. This will keep the piano in tune.

The old batteries which are useless and discarded from the auto may be burned in the grate after a wood fire has been started, making the most beautiful colors, especially delightful for a fireside party.

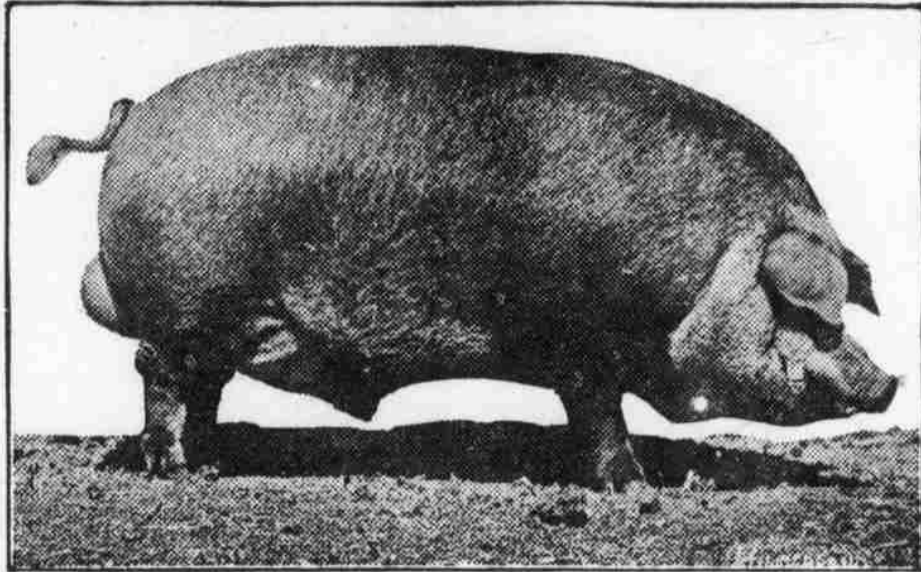
A tablespoonful of olive oil with a few drops of vinegar will ease a midnight cough when all else fails. Half of a wooden clothes pin will keep a wind-rattled window quiet through the sleeping hours. A clothes pin or two will be found convenient to carry in one's suit case for various emergencies besides noisy windows.

A large market basket kept in the kitchen and used to carry down cellar, will save many steps, canned fruit, jelly and vegetables may be carried up in it. Such a basket will be found useful for carrying things upstairs and down.

A weighted window that sticks may be loosened by taking the cords in each hand and pulling them out until the weights are at the top, letting go suddenly, they will drop back with such force that it will start the window open, when no amount of pushing will do it.

Nellie Maxwell

# MANAGEMENT OF BOAR IS IMPORTANT WORK



MOST VALUABLE ANIMAL IN SWINE HERD.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The management of the boar is a very important part in the raising of strong, healthy pigs, and one which is sometimes neglected. He should be the most valuable animal in the whole herd, and as such deserves the best of attention. The boar should be purchased from a breeder of purebred hogs when between eight months and one year of age. Many breeders, however, purchase a boar when a weanling pig, but to be successful in this choice requires a wide experience and sound judgment. Aged boars which have proved their worth can sometimes be purchased at a reasonable price. It is much safer for an inexperienced breeder to buy an old, active boar than a young untried boar. If possible, the farmer should visit the herd where the boar was raised and note the conditions under which he was bred. At any rate, it is always possible to obtain from the breeder notes on the health and the kind and amount of feeds used, so as to serve as an index to his subsequent treatment.

Upon arriving at the farm the boar should be unloaded as soon as possible and placed in quarantine to guard against the introduction of disease into the herd. If he is lousy it is well to treat this condition at once. His feed should be a continuation of that to which he has been accustomed, feeding rather lightly the first few days until he recovers from the strain of shipping and becomes accustomed to his new surroundings. If it is not feasible to continue feeding as previously indicated, the change to a more convenient ration should be made very gradually in order not to disturb the appetite or health of the animal. As a rule, a pig eight to twelve months old will be in proper breeding condition when received unless he has been very heavily overfed. In purchasing an older boar, particularly one which has been in the show circuit, it is often necessary to reduce his condition before attempting to breed. With some animals the breeding power is permanently impaired by too high condition at some time in their life. The boar should be well fed but not fat, as a too high condition makes him inactive, a slow breeder and a rather uncertain sire.

**Management During Breeding Season.** During the breeding season it is well to confine the boar to his paddock, seeing, however, that he has plenty of exercise. As the sows come into heat

they may be brought to the boar's pen for service. This is a much better plan than permitting the boar to run with the herd, because by this method an accurate record can be kept to indicate when the sow will farrow, or if she did not breed, when she may be expected to be in heat a second time. It also permits of one boar serving more sows in a season, for the sow can be removed from the paddock as soon as bred. By following this practice as many as 50 or 60 sows may be bred to one mature boar in one season, which is a much larger number than could be bred by any other method. The lapse of time between heat periods is 21 days in the case of the sow. A breeding crate should be in the paddock and put into use whenever the sow is a "shy" breeder when there is much discrepancy in the size of the sow and boar. Many breeders use the breeding crate for every service; it really saves time and is an insurance against injury to the sow.

The boar's ration during this season should be a relatively narrow one of abundant quantity. The only index to the amount of feed is his condition, and this should be evenly maintained if possible throughout the entire breeding season, increasing or decreasing the quantity of feed as his condition becomes too thin or too fat. In order to keep him in health some laxative feed, such as wheat bran, should constitute part of the ration, and if corn is fed it should be combined with some protein concentrate, such as tankage or linseed-meal.

**Care When Not in Service.**

The rest of the year the boar should not be fed so heavily, and should have a wider ration, that is, one containing less of the protein concentrates and relatively more corn. The ration at this time is practically the same as that fed the brood sow when she is not producing a litter of pigs. He should have the run of a pasture a quarter of an acre in area in connection with his paddock. Here he can exercise and obtain much of his feed from the forage, or in the winter when the forage is consumed he may be fed on alfalfa or clover hay in connection with the grain ration. Keep the boar healthy, give him exercise, plenty of rough feeds, and keep him in condition by varying his supply of grain. Under such conditions little trouble will be experienced in getting a normal boar to produce large litters of strong, healthy pigs.

## FEEDS FOR DAIRYING

High Prices Cause Farmers and Owners to Hesitate.

Kafir, Silage and Alfalfa Hay Make Nearly Balanced Ration for Cows—Grain Needed for Heavy Milk Producers.

(By A. C. BAER, Department of Dairying, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

Farmers and owners of dairy cows are lamenting over the high price of feeds, and are wondering if there is any profit in dairying under these conditions. The farmer cannot do anything more patriotic than to keep the cows. The nation and the state need dairy products—the best of all foods.

Cows can be profitably kept even at present high prices of feeds. Kafir, silage and alfalfa hay make nearly a balanced ration for dairy cows. One ton of alfalfa hay per cow, along with good silage, should keep her in milk flow until the pastures are again available.

Many dairymen are grinding up alfalfa hay and feeding it instead of bran.

Heavy milk producers should have some grain, but cows can be fed less grain if some form of legume hay is provided.

National necessity requires that milk production must be maintained or the necessary food for our nation will not be available.

The prices received by farmers for butterfat and milk are comparatively as high as the price of feed, and dairying is almost as profitable as it ever has been.

Dairying, or the keeping of cows, has many advantages to the farmer. It affords a steady cash income throughout the year, and it keeps all labor on the farm profitably employed. It enables the farmer to utilize much rough feed material which otherwise would find no market. Dairying helps to provide manure for other crops. Most of the

able at present prices of feed is not based on fact.

Dairy farmers should prepare to grow their own cow feeds. Plant alfalfa or cowpeas or soy beans. Build a silo and fill it with corn or kafir, and the feeding problem is solved. High-priced grains need not be fed in large quantities.

## FIX CHICKENS FOR MARKETS

Best to Dry Pick Where Shipment is Long Distance—Sell Scalded Fowls Near Home.

Dressed poultry for long-distance shipments had best be dry-picked, but for near-by markets or home consumption scalding is perfectly proper. In fact, scalded birds sell best to home trade.

The water must be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling. Care must be taken in scalding. The legs should first be dry-picked, so that it will be necessary to immerse them in hot water, which would change their color and cause them to lose their brightness. Neither the head nor the feet should touch water. If the head is allowed to get in hot water it will present a sickly appearance.

The market generally accepts fowls that are either scalded or dry-picked, with the exception of broilers; with the latter, dry-picking alone is allowable. Scalding also increases the tendency to decay. It is claimed that scalded fat fowls do not cook so well as if dry-picked.

## WARM WATER BENEFITS COWS

Unless She Drinks Water Abundantly Milk Flow Is Retarded—Her Vitality Is Saved.

Warm water for the dairy stock will save feed and also benefit the milk flow. It saves feed because it does not draw on the vitality of the cow, as does cold water. It benefits the milk flow because a cow will not reach her maximum production unless she drinks water abundantly. This she will not

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR DECEMBER 30

REVIEW—GOD'S REDEEMING LOVE.

LESSON TEXT—Read Psalms 1:23; 1:24. GOLDEN TEXT—With Jehovah there is loving kindness, and with him is plenteous redemption.—Ps. 130:7.

The lessons of the past year are the only ones in the six years course which are divided between the Old and the New Testament; therefore, at the close of this year we will review only the last two quarters, emphasizing the fourth which has just been completed.

Like Moses on Mount Nebo, let us glance over the whole period of the monarchy and note the progress and development of the Jewish people. The Jewish race is the marvel of all times, a nation without a country, scattered and peeled, chastised and driven from sea to sea, even slain in large numbers; yet possessed of a vitality which has caused them to endure through the centuries. Their contribution to the civilization of the world has been immeasurable. There is no walk or rank in life, in politics, literature, art, science, business, religion, or any other realm where they have not made their impress and rendered their contribution. Any movement which seeks to promote their welfare and to strengthen the bonds of sympathy which preserve race feelings, deserves the aid of all patriotic, liberty loving, God fearing people, for the Jews are still God's chosen heritage.

The united kingdom with its three kings, Saul, David and Solomon, lasted from about 1100 B. C. to 983 (Meecher), a period of 120 years. Then begins the divided kingdom—Judah and Israel side by side, a double experiment in the progress of the kingdom of God. This period extended from about 982 B. C. to approximately 723, or 721 B. C. Judah had a territory of about 3,400 square miles; Israel 9,400. Judah's capital was Jerusalem; in which was the temple; Israel's capital was Samaria, while it had two centers of false worship. Judah was more sheltered than Israel from close contact with heathenism, especially politically and religiously. Judah had one dynasty of rulers; eleven kings and one queen, all of them from the house of David. Israel had nineteen kings, belonging to nine different families or dynasties. Judah had several very good kings, and there were marked revivals of religion of prosperity and of deterioration of varying degrees, though resisted from time to time and helped along moral and religious lines through the work of Elijah and Elisha the prophets. The final period of events of this past quarter have reference to Judah alone from the days of Hezekiah, B. C. 723, to the time of the destruction of the city and the temple being destroyed 586 B. C., and lastly we have the period of the exile from the first captivity in 605 B. C. to the restoration and the new temple being erected 516 B. C. This was a period of great discipline and sifting as like unto wheat or of a purifying fire.

The return from exile and the new spiritual nation, dates from about 536 to the close of Bible history, say 400 years before the coming of Christ. A map should be used, and the scholars ought to be familiar with the contemporaneous secular history. There are several particular lessons we ought to learn from this history.

First: Every failure, every moral wrong, every fall into idolatry, every diminution of power for good is the result of a separation from God—a departure from the ways of God and righteousness. It also shows us that God's constant solicitude that the Jews should be kept separate from heathenism and idolatry, had in it the best interests of his own people and could only lead to those blessings which he had prepared for his particular people.

Secondly: The overthrow of Israel is directly attributed to its complete abandonment to idolatry. Beginning with false worship and a dependence upon men, there was the introduction of idolatry and a development of evil which led to a rapid decline, the introduction of revolutions and the final extinguishment of the kingdom.

As to Judah, it finally was brought into captivity because that was the only way that God could purge the nation from the sin of idolatry. They must be taught that there is but one God, that the word of God must be obeyed, and that their safety lay in the faith which they placed in his promises. The leaders of this period were Zerubbabel, Ezra and Nehemiah, heroic men, men of great consecration and power; also, Esther, the heroine. The prophets of this period are Daniel, Isaiah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi. Notice how each and every one aided the cause of righteousness.

There are two great heroes of the return, Ezra and Nehemiah. Take up the actions of each and show how he proved his heroism. A good method of receiving the past quarter will be to summarize the teachings which center about these two great men. The period of the return is the one that we should emphasize, showing how a return to God and an obedience of his law is the paramount need of the present day in which we live, these days of darkness and evil upon which the world has fallen.

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## GERMANS RESENT NAME HUN

Kaiser's Government Sentences Member of Royal Flying Corps to Prison for Applying the Insult.

How bitterly the German resents the appellation "Hun" is illustrated by the news that Flight Sergeant Alexander Boyd of the Royal Flying Corps has been sentenced by his German captors to one year imprisonment for applying this "insult" to his guards.

The Cologne Gazette learns from its Berlin correspondent that this aviator was shot down in the North sea by a German torpedo boat and forced to sit idly in his ruined but floating machine while the Prussian rowboat came to take him off. He sought to dispatch a carrier pigeon from his plane, hearing the message, "Shot down at 6:42. Picked up by the Huns."

The Germans captured the pigeon before it could escape and read the message. Boyd was immediately charged with insulting the German character and given one year to repent.

## BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 80 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

## A Slight Mistake.

Freeman had just returned from the eighth visit to the punch bowl. "Take a look across th' room, my dear. Did you ever see a homeller man?" "Don't disgrace yourself, Henry. That's a mirror," returned his wife, in a tragic whisper.

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

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