

LIVE STOCK FACTS

HIGH-CLASS HORSES NEEDED

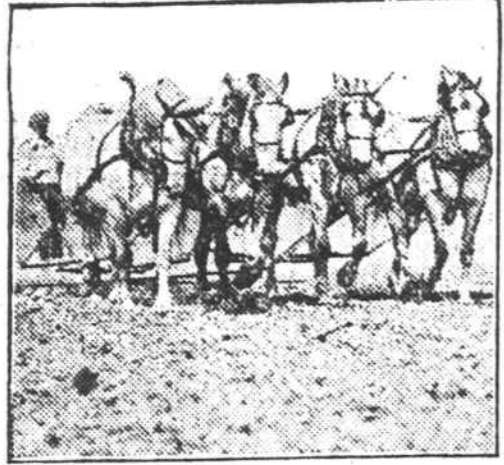
Well-Bred Animals That Have Been Properly Fed and Broken Are Always in Demand.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that there is a market for high-class, well-bred horses and mules. The small undeveloped animal of poor quality is always a drug on the market, but the offspring of good brood mares bred to pure-bred sires of the right type, if properly developed and broken to harness, nearly always find a ready market.

Figures based on the 1920 census show that about 200,000 fewer colts were produced in the United States in 1919 than were needed to supply replacements of horses and mules on farms alone. About 225,000 high-class animals are needed for annual replacement in cities, making a shortage of more than 400,000 horses and mules produced in the United States in 1919, below the number needed for replacing losses.

The department recommends that farmers produce replacements enough, in connection with general farming, to be able to sell off the older work animals each year. The market demands well-broken and trained horses that will last a long period of years. Therefore, if the colts are broken at about three years of age and used on the farm a few years, these young horses, together with the breeding stock, will furnish the power for the average farm and the young stock will be increasing in sale value. Horses



Good Horses and Mules Should Increase Income of General Farmer.

reach their maximum sale value at about six years of age, and the surplus animals should be sold at this time. Well-bred horses and mules that have been properly fed, and well broken are usually salable at a profitable figure and should increase the income of the general farmer.

MATERIALS FOR HOG FLOORS

Concrete Is Sanitary, but Often Cold and Damp—Animals Require Clean, Warm Nest.

The agricultural engineering division at University farm has been receiving inquiries concerning the construction of hog houses, especially as to the material to use for floors.

"The hog house floor is very important if the building is to be permanent and satisfactory," says Prof. H. B. White of the division. "Hogs desire a clean, warm dry and well-bedded nest, and this requires care in the choice and placing of the materials for the floor."

"Concrete makes a sanitary floor, but it is often cold and damp and not desirable for small pigs. A removable floor of wood for the nest to be used at farrowing time is a great improvement. Cork brick or crosotized blocks are also used for the floor of the nest."

"Hollow building tile laid on well-drained gravel covered with about one inch of sand and with the joints between the tile filled with sand makes a dry, warm floor. In some cases an inch of concrete over the tile is preferred, as it makes a more easily cleaned surface, although not so dry."

LIVE STOCK HINTS

A good grooming costs no money and is equal to two quarts of oats.

Engineers say that a horse can do the work of ten men.

The brood sow does not need an expensive and elaborate hog house for shelter.

Hogs, when fed a small grain ration, will make rapid and profitable growth on alfalfa.

During the months that the farm horses stand idle or have comparatively light work to do, a saving can be made in the feed costs by feeding a greater quantity of roughage than the horses get when at heavy work.

While the ewes are lambing, the successful shepherd watches the flock closely and is always at hand to give the ewe or lambs assistance when needed.

No farmer need hesitate in starting with sheep because he has not sufficient barn room for them. In fact, sheep do not do so well when housed in a close barn with other animals.

A sow that has had proper rations up to the farrowing time will be quiet at the time of giving birth to her litter.

RED CARNATIONS

By LAURA MONTGOMERY

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DICK took out his letter and re-read it as the train neared his station. "Doesn't it seem odd, Dick, to be engaged and yet to have been separated so long that we shall have to become acquainted all over again? I am greatly changed. I sometimes wonder if you will be terribly disappointed and wish you had waited to ratify old old love affair. I'm coming down to meet you, and so as to be sure that you know me I'm going to wear a red carnation on my suit. Sounds silly, but I want you to take a good look at me and if—oh, I can't bear to think of that contingency, but if you have any regrets, why don't speak to me."

The man's eyes were a bit misty as he read. "Nina was always so sensitive," he reflected, "sensitive and highly strung. She has brooded over her changed looks until she's lost her sense of values. Of course her recent illness would pull her down, but a few months will—"

Pressing about the great iron gates were many people waiting to welcome friends, and Dick's dark eyes roved from woman to woman in search of the face he loved. Nina would, of course, look much older, fourteen years makes a great difference.

Dick paused as his gaze fell upon a mass of color, not one carnation but a great cluster of them. He stood staring, a growing dismay turning his eager anticipation into the gayness of certainty. The girl's face was partly averted, but the profile underneath the spotted veil was palpably made up. Layers of thick white powder struggled for place with a red so false that Dick was instantly reminded of the grotesque adornments that the Africans used for certain ceremonies. A full, fringed cape with crossed bands in front swung behind her, billowed by the breeze. A great black beaver hat, rakishly on one side, adorned the masses of frizzled bobbed hair. Nina had said that she had her hair cut, but she had not said that she had, also, touched it up, and this she must have done, for her hair had, formerly, been a smooth, soft brown, while this was reddish. Even her mouth was disfigured by her passion for red, and sticky traces of lipstick formed a cupid's bow that would have been bold behind the footlights.

"Well, cutie," came a masculine voice, "waiting to meet your sweetie?"

The frizzled head nodded gayly: "He's coming home to marry me," she answered, and Dick grew sick at heart; her voice, too, had coarsened and her speech was punctuated by pauses in which she chewed gum.

"I'll be dashed if I do any such thing," decided Dick as he saw the loudly dressed stranger lean down and take a carnation from the cluster, and he turned on his heel alertly as he saw the girl turn in his direction.

He hurried out into the gray fog of the autumn day and stood on the bridge moodily. Dazedly he tried to co-ordinate Nina's letters that had been filled with beautiful thoughts, sentences that showed clearly her high ideals, and the incredible creature who had smirked flirtatiously at the stranger in the checked suit.

A small person with a pale, wistful face and blue eyes stopped and regarded him timidly: "It looks like him, allowing for the tan and—" she thought and then flushed as his absorbed gaze fell unseeing upon her—"no, it cannot be."

A fire engine clanged past, narrowly missing a taxicab which, swerving, nearly ran down the girl.

"Narrow escape," cried Dick excitedly, lifting her bodily and putting her safely beside the rail of the bridge.

"Why, Dick, is it you," came a low, soft voice that took the man straight back to the past.

And then he looked under the little velvet hat that so becomingly finished the smart blue suit with the snowy, frilled collar, and saw Nina, the old Nina of his dreams. "Why," he gasped, "you wrote that you would meet me wearing a red—"

She laughed a bit breathlessly and one tiny gloved hand indicated a small red flower among the lace frills. "There was a blockade on the car track," she explained; "that's why I'm so late. I saw you right away, but you looked so queer and stern that I didn't dare—that is—"

Dick took her arm and signaled to a taxi. "I cannot bear to have you look at her, sweetheart," he interrupted; "any one can buy a red carnation, but there is no one who can look like you—"

"Then you don't think I have changed so much?" blushed Nina as the cab whirled them away.

He regarded adoringly the soft brown locks that lent her an oddly childish look. "I love it," he said simply; "Nina, you are prettier than you were when I left you. Sometimes," he added cryptically, "mistakes make one appreciate what a man possesses," and smiled at her mystified expression.

Always in Evidence.

Baby was nodding. "The sandman's coming around," softly sang the young mother.

"Just at that point a vander in the alley yelled, 'Fresh spinach!'—Judge.

POULTRY

HATCHING EARLY PAYS BEST

Pullets Should Be Mature by November 1 and Begin Laying—Maturity May Be Hastened.

While some pullets may start laying early in the fall and molt during late fall or early winter, and not resume laying until spring, this will not be characteristic of the entire flock.

With the general farming breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Langshans and Orpingtons, little trouble will be had with fall molting of pullets unless the birds are hatched extremely early. By what is termed early hatching is meant not later than May 15. It takes about six months to mature a pullet of the above mentioned breeds. With special care and management and in some flocks where they have been bred especially for egg production, this may be hastened to a little over five months, but on the average it will run between six and seven months. All pullets should be hatched so as to mature and ready to start laying by the first of November. With Leghorns and the smaller, quicker maturing varieties one does not need to hatch quite so early, as with these birds maturity can be obtained by the first of November with later hatching. After very careful observation of poultry conditions throughout the country,



Hens Take Good Care of Chicks Even When Confined.

substantiated by experiments in the experiment station and others, it has been found that June and July hatching either from the standpoint of egg or meat production is not as profitable as the early hatching. In some instances where the season is backward and plenty of shade can be afforded, and vermin can be controlled by rigid sanitation methods, June and July hatching can be made profitable.

INSURE FERTILITY OF EGGS

To Produce Hatchable Eggs, Breeding Stock Should Be Well Fed—Exercise Is Essential.

Early hatches are desirable when one has facilities for caring for the little ones, and when proper fertility can be secured in the early eggs. Naturally, eggs will hatch better in the middle or late spring, but with proper care the fertility can be insured earlier.

Breeding stock that is kept in the open air will produce hatchable eggs earlier than those that are tightly housed. In fact, such results can be obtained from stock housed in open front or scratching shed houses.

To produce hatchable eggs, breeding stock should be fed liberally but forced to exercise freely. Some meat and bone are necessary in addition to grain feeds scattered in the litter. It is believed by some that mash fed hens do not produce good hatching eggs, but there seems to be no foundation for this opinion, as experiments have proven that there is no difference between such eggs and those produced by hens fed entirely on whole grain and meat.

POULTRY NOTES

A hen will not lay eggs, no matter how well she is fed, unless she has the egg-making material.

Light in the poultry house is one factor which cannot be overemphasized.

Set only uniform eggs of average size. Small, misshapen eggs and extraordinarily large eggs do not hatch as well as the eggs of average size and texture.

Dampness is fatal to success with fowls, but clear dry quarters do not have to be warm. Sudden changes of temperature are to be avoided and the flock should be kept from chilly winds or storms.

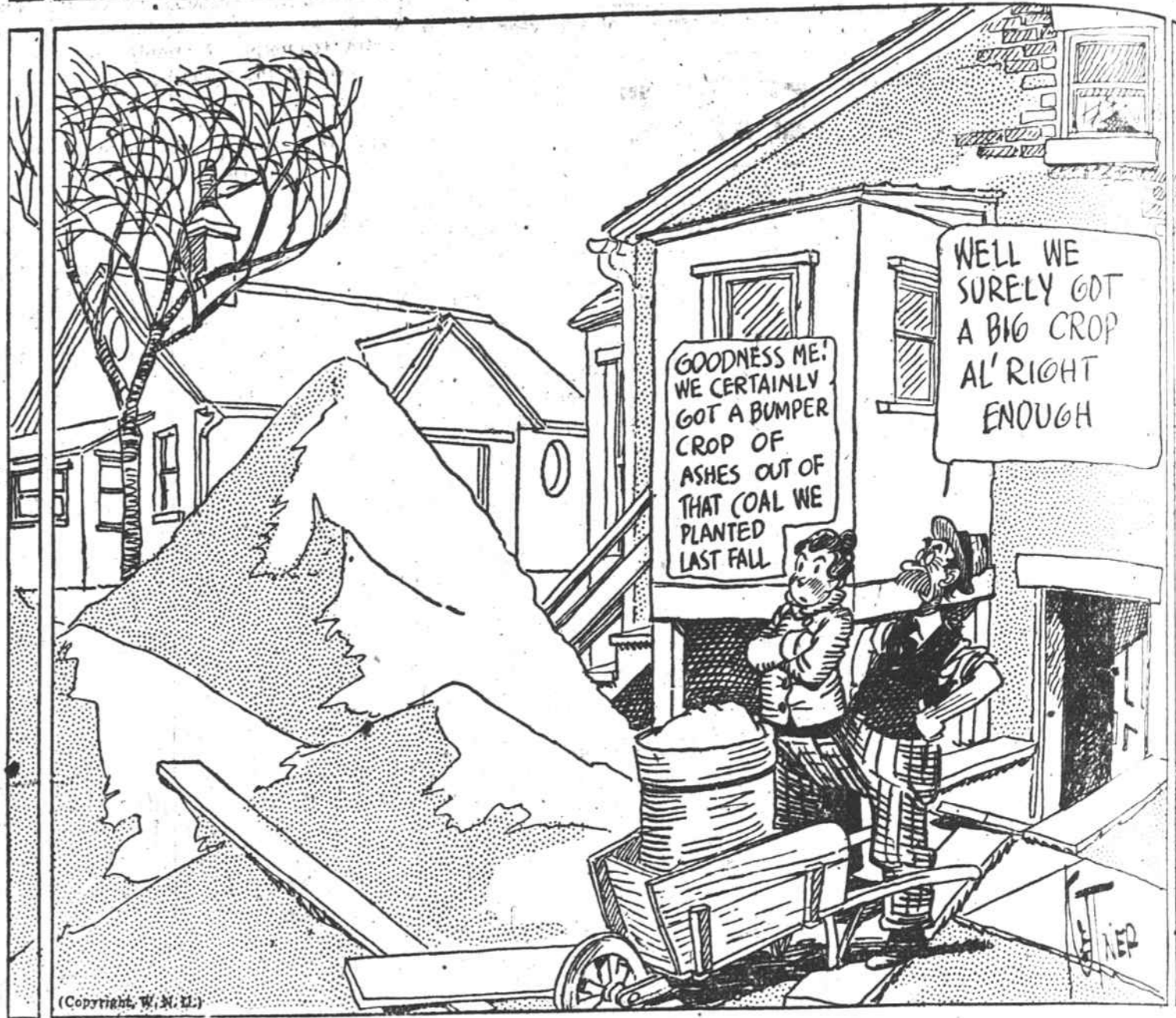
Geese can be fattened by forced feeding with noodles and this is often done for the highest class markets.

Oyster shell and grit must be before the flock at all times. The oyster shell furnishes the lime for the egg shell, while the grit takes the place of the hens' teeth.

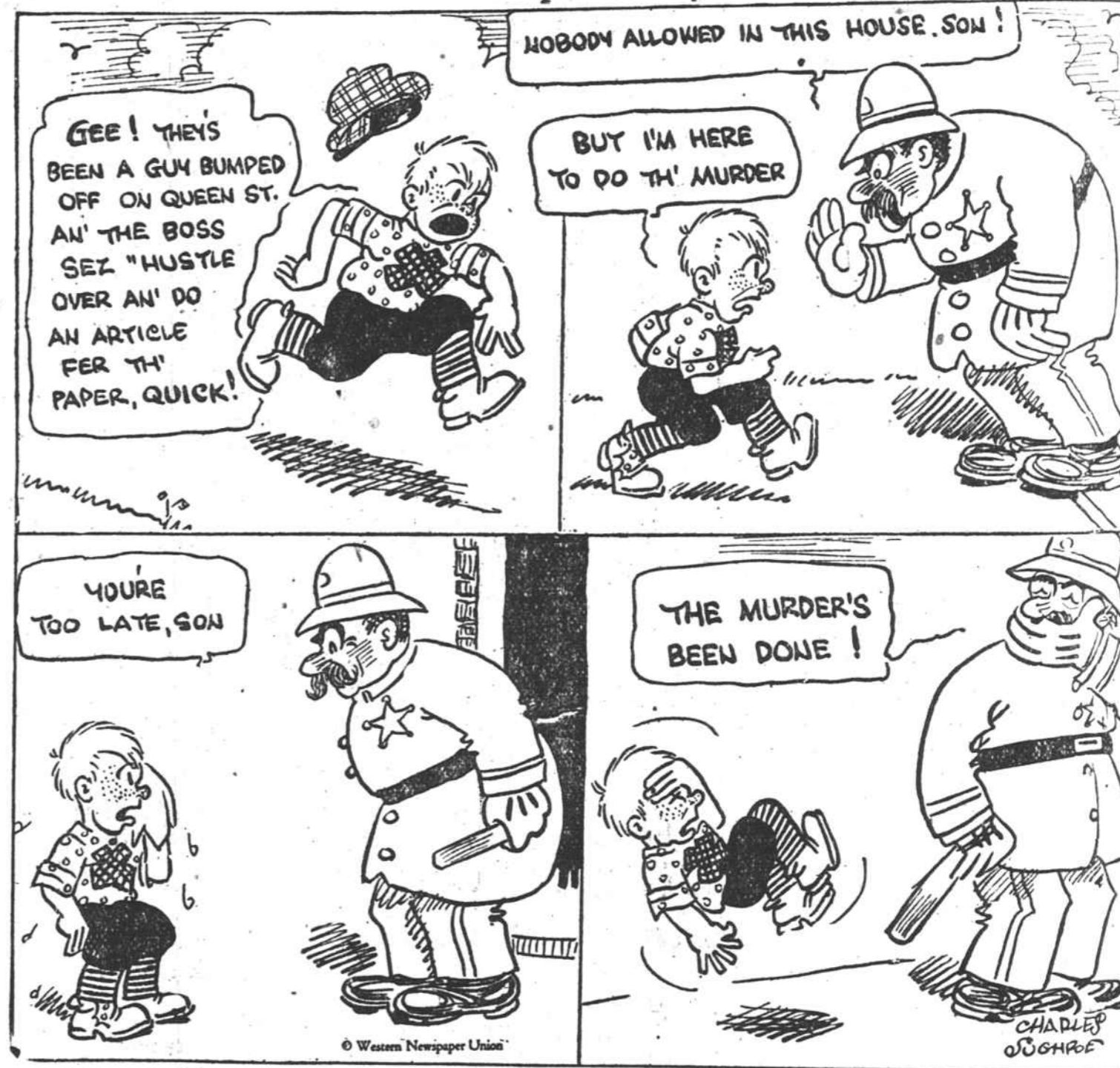
The last important thing to remember if good results are expected, is to keep the poultry house clean. This includes the dropping boards, nests and, most of all, the floor.

OUR COMIC SECTION

The Winter's Harvest



The Cop's Little Joke



What CAN It Be?

