

Chills, & Stomach Trouble

MR. N. A. SMITH, of Shaw, Miss., says he can't remember being without Theford's Black-Draught liver medicine since he and Mrs. Smith began keeping house, many years ago. "When we have chills," says Mr. Smith, "Black-Draught is what we use and we find it just splendid. I had a bad case of stomach trouble. I couldn't eat enough and was very weak. Everything I ate hurt me, formed gas and I spit up my food. I would feel stupid or staggering. I didn't feel like doing any work. I knew what Black-Draught had done in colds and I began taking small

doses. I certainly got relief. It did me lots of good. "When I go to town, I look first to see how near out of Black-Draught we are, and then get more. We are a good way from the doctor and keep our home remedies and the main one is Black-Draught." In hundreds of thousands of homes, housekeepers keep Black-Draught on the shelf, handy for use when needed, as a household remedy to relieve constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and many other simple ailments. "A dose in time saves nine." A dose of Black-Draught costs only one cent. It may save you a big bill for medicine later on. Keep it on your shelf. Buy it at your store. Get a package today.

BLACK-DRAUGHT A Purely Vegetable Liver Medicine

SUDAN GRASS MAKES VALUABLE COW FEED

That sudan grass makes an acceptable substitute for alfalfa when the latter cannot be had is shown by the results of a recent feeding test with dairy cows at the Fort Hayes branch of the Kansas experiment station. Two lots of four Holstein cows each were fed through three twenty-day periods with ten-day transition periods between each of the experimental periods. During the first twenty-day period one lot was fed alfalfa and the other sudan grass hay. The hay was reversed for the two lots during the second twenty-day period and again during the third period. In addition the cows received thirty pounds of kafir silage daily and a grain mixture in proportion to their production.

When the cows were fed alfalfa hay they produced 2.8 pounds or about 13 per cent more milk than when they were fed the sudan hay. The weights of the cows showed no significant changes as a result of the change in rations. The cows seemed to prefer alfalfa to sudan as there was less waste of the alfalfa hay. Their production, however, did not fall a great deal when sudan hay was substituted for alfalfa.

Sudan grass is used a great deal as a hay and pasture crop in Kansas and the southwest. It withstands a dry summer much better than most forage crops. It is a very useful emergency hay crop in the corn belt. Under Iowa conditions fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre are used and the crop is seeded in early June. Farmers who have no hay ground this year can make very good use of sudan grass. Yields are from one to two tons per acre.

Flies in Summer Cause Considerable Annoyance

Flies cause considerable annoyance to dairy cows during the summer and not only does the irritation caused by these flies tend to lower milk production, but the restlessness of the animals is a frequent cause of inefficient milking. A good fly spray can be made from 4 1/2 quarts of coal tar dip, 4 1/2 quarts fish oil, 8 quarts coal oil, 3 quarts whale oil and 1 1/2 quarts oil of tar. Dissolve 3 pounds laundry soap in water, add ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to 80 gallons with lukewarm soft water. This spray is guaranteed to keep off the flies and prevent the coats of the animals from becoming harsh, according to agricultural extension department specialists at Iowa State college.

Spray twice a day, in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when in the barn for silage or green food. With a portable cart, made from a half barrel with wheels attached, and a spray pump and nozzle, two men can spray 40 cows in five minutes. Thirty gallons of this mixture will spray 40 cows twice a day for ten days at a cost of one cent a cow a day.

Hogs Require Exercise

During the summer hogs out on pasture get plenty of exercise. However, in the winter when hogs are likely to confine themselves too closely to their quarters, this may be sadly neglected. Some success has been obtained by arranging sleeping quarters some distance from feeding quarters. This method may not always be practical because where centralized houses are used the two may be closer together, or even in the same building.

Rape Cause of Blister

White hogs, and sometimes black and red ones, blister when running in rape. There is nothing peculiar about this crop which causes blistering; the trouble results simply from the combination of moisture, transferred from the rape to the hog, and a hot sun. By keeping pigs out of the rape patch until the dew or rain has evaporated from the leaves of the plants, blistering can be prevented. Even a small patch in a feed lot will save grain in raising pigs.

DAIRY FACTS

CAREFULLY SELECT DAIRY HERD SIRES

Ninety-five per cent of the men who buy herd sires wait until they need one, then rush out to buy one ready for service. They don't know it, but they are following beaten paths. The successful breeder selects his herd sire when the general demand is lightest. As a result he gets a better bull at a lower price, says J. P. LaMaster, chief of the dairy division at Clemson college.

Some people have potatoes to sell in the seasons when potatoes are high in price. Some people have real estate to sell when the demand is greatest. But the ordinary man has potatoes to sell when prices are low, and is burdened with real estate because he can't sell it. The reason is that the ordinary man follows the beaten path. The other fellow finds out what people are doing generally and he does something else. He puts in more potatoes after a year when they don't sell, simply because he knows most of the others won't do that. He buys real estate just when almost everybody else wants to get rid of his; and he buys a herd sire during the season when demand is lowest.

This is practically all the difference between "just ordinary existing" and getting ahead. You can find out to which class you belong by asking yourself this set of questions:

When will I need a new herd sire?
Let us suppose you will need a new one before next March.

When will I look up a herd sire?
(If your answer is, "Oh, next fall when I'm not so busy," you belong to the "beaten-path gang." You will start out just when 95 per cent of the breeders start, you will buy one of the "left over" bulls and you will pay all the bill is worth.)

Now you have your choice between a great many good bulls. All these will be gone before fall to the successful 5 per cent. If you say, "I'm too busy now," you are following beaten paths. If you sit down this very day and line up your next herd sire, you can depend upon it, you will buy a better one than the luckiest member of the "beaten-path gang" will ever see.

Watch Cream Separator to Save All Butterfat

Cream separators that have not been tested for some time may be cheating their owners out of considerable butterfat every time they are used, warns C. A. Iverson, of the dairy department at Iowa State college. This is an avoidable loss which can be prevented by testing the separator to skim more closely.

Farmers who have the apparatus for the Babcock test can test the skim milk at home. A double-necked test bottle should be used and 20 cubic centimeters of skim milk used instead of 17.5 cubic centimeters as in the case of whole milk. Farmers who cannot do their own testing can have it done by their local creamery or can send a four-ounce sample to the dairy section at Iowa State college. A charge of 10 cents for the testing is made by the college.

Basis of Dairy Profits in Food, Feed and Care

"One cow, well fed and cared for, will make more milk and profit than two or more cows poorly fed and cared for," is the keynote expressed in Wisconsin Circular 151 by George C. Humphrey of the animal husbandry department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

"Don't be satisfied to buy or raise anything but good dairy cows."

"Don't try to keep more cows than it is possible to feed and care for well."

"Treat the cows kindly. Rough treatment greatly reduces the amount of milk she produces."

"Feed liberal rations. Make this possible by laying in a store of good grains such as corn, barley and oats and some alfalfa or clover hay. These feeds make a good combination when fed with roots or silage."

"Provide plenty of fresh water which is cool but not too cold. It takes a lot of water to make milk so it must be provided."

"Protect the cows from cold, chilling weather and storms and dampness. It helps to increase milk production."

"Give the mother of the new-born calf a pair of warm wraps—she is feverish and she will relieve her thirst."

"Her first feed should be five or six quarts of ground oats and wheat bran."

These are but a few of the many timely suggestions offered by Mr. Humphrey in the bulletin, which with the valuable rations suggested make this a most desirable little pamphlet for the dairyman.

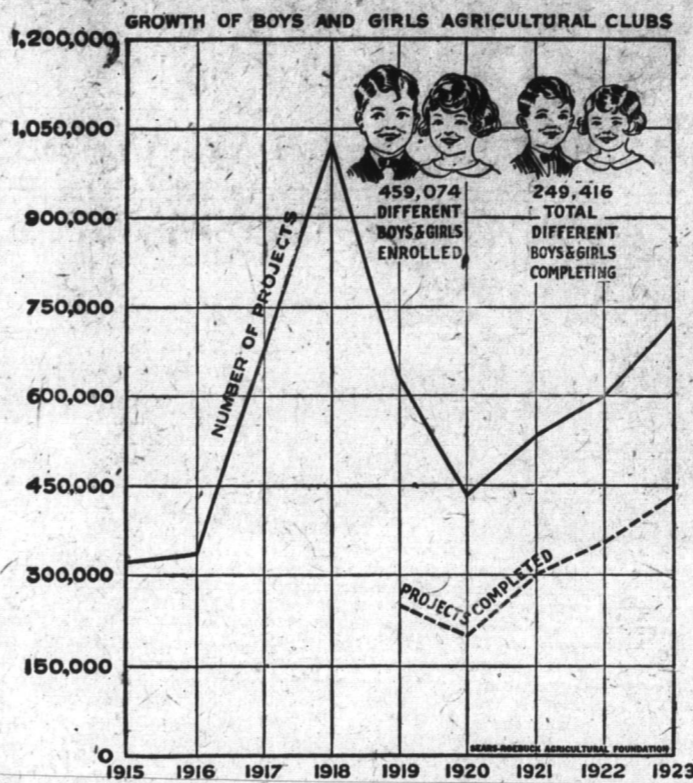
Inflamed Udder of Cow May Be Avoided by Feed

It is seldom, if ever, necessary to milk a cow before freshening. If the bag is badly swollen and milk drips from the teats, it is sometimes a good idea to relieve the bag by drawing a little milk but the mere presence of inflammation and "cake" in the udder does not necessarily mean that the milking should be done. It is much better to leave the cow alone in this regard as the last few days before freshening the cow secretes a peculiar quality of milk called colostrum in her udder, which is very essential to the new-born calf as it acts as a purgative and helps to clear out his system. Excessive difficulty from inflammation and caked udders may be avoided by giving laxative feeds.

Not Enough Forest Protection.

Thirty-nine states contain important areas of forest land, but only 27 have organized state forest protection on a more or less adequate scale. Systematic fire protection of privately owned forest lands is sadly lacking. At least 100,000,000 acres of such land now receive no protection and on many other areas the protection furnished is incomplete and inadequate. An average expenditure of between two and one-half and three cents an acre, or a total of \$9,250,000, would fairly protect all of the privately owned forest land in the United States. The task is at present two-thirds undone.

Junior Farmers Need Club Leaders

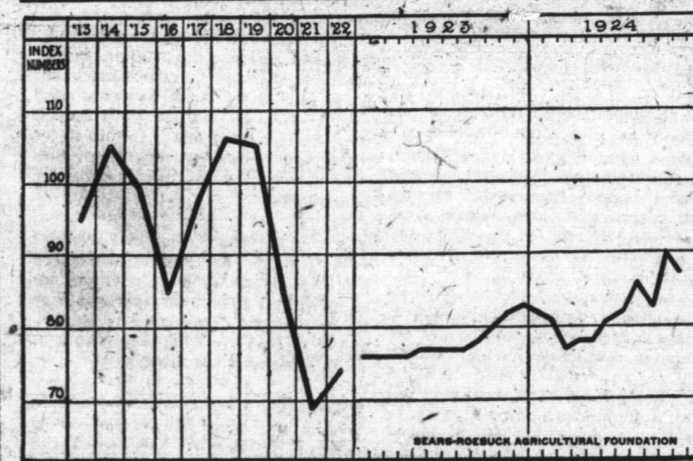


That club leadership must be increased properly to train the boys and girls of the nation who decide to remain on farms and become the bulwark of American agriculture is shown in a survey of the club work of the junior farmers just completed by Benjamin H. Darrow, director of the boys' and girls' club work of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

According to the report of the Foundation, based on a count by the Department of Agriculture, 722,408 projects were begun in 1923 by 459,074 boys and girls, a number which is less than 6 per cent of the farm youth of the nation of club age. Of these projects 429,746 were completed by 249,416 club members. Girls completing their work outnumber the boys three to two, there being 159,194 girls and 90,222 boys. The report also indicates that 55.6 per cent of the enrolled girls finished their projects, while only 52.9 per cent of the boys completed theirs. The high point reached in 1918, as shown by the accompanying chart, was due to the expansion of club work in connection with the slogan of the day: "Food will win the war." After the crisis was over there was retrenchment and club work suffered.

"Many of the 8,000,000 boys and girls engaged in club work hope to leave the farm," said Darrow, "but 80 per cent of them will remain in the country, experience has shown. All who stay on the farm should have the benefit of the inspiration and training club work affords. If we are to provide this for the junior farmers of the nation, we must rapidly increase the number of county club leaders."

Buying Power of the Farmer

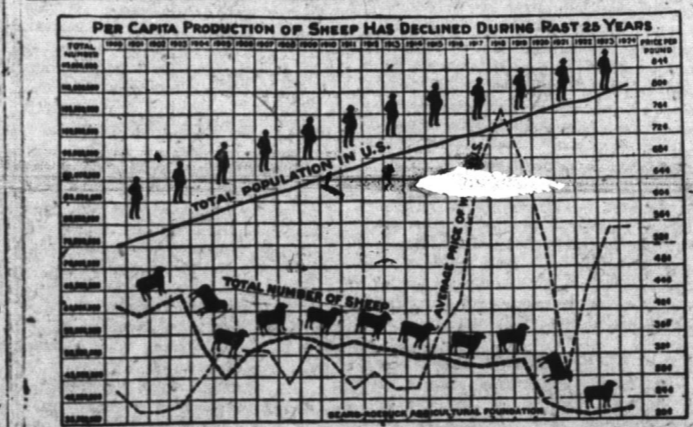


The purchasing power of farm commodities continues to rise. Latest estimates show an average of 4.3 points higher for the first eleven months of this year than during the corresponding months of 1923, according to a report of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, based on the new index numbers of farm prices prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm prices show a combined value of 134 on November 1, 1924, as compared with 100 in 1913. This combined index number includes 30 farm commodities which represent more than 90 per cent of the value of products sold by farms, the Foundation points out. Using August, 1909, to July, 1914, as 100, the purchasing power of these products stood at 87 on November 1 of this year. In 1918 the purchasing power was 106, decreasing to 89 in 1921. In 1922 it rose to 74 and by 1923 the average stood at 78. During the first eleven months of this year the purchasing power of farm commodities averaged 82.3 as compared with 77.5 in the same period a year ago.

Advances in grain, which averages about 22 per cent of the total value of farm products sold, and in price of meat animals, which averages 27 per cent, have been the largest factors in the increase of the farmer's purchasing power since 1921. The grain farmer received during the early part of this year prices about 10 per cent above the pre-war five-year average. This had risen to 30 per cent increase by July. At the same time the general price level of commodities the farmer has to buy ranges 30 to 80 per cent above the 1913 level.

Bright Outlook for Sheep



The sheep industry presents one of the bright spots in the present agricultural outlook, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The number of sheep in the United States has been increased for two years, but is still far from being back at wartime or pre-war figures.

The United States produces only about 10 per cent of the world's total wool crop, but consumes 25 per cent of it. World carry-over stocks of wool have been shrinking for four years and are now low. World production last year was 66 million pounds below the previous year.

The prices of both wool and lambs have been strong the past two years and the outlook for reasonable profits in sheep is excellent for several years to come.

Care and Attention Is Essential for Ringworm

The following is reported as a good cure for calves with ringworm: Wash the parts with strong soap and water to remove as much as possible of the crusts or scabs and, when dry, rub the spots with some of the following ointment: Flowers of sulphur, two ounces; oil of creosote, two drams; prepared lard, four ounces. This ointment should be applied each morning and evening. Painting the affected parts with tincture of iodine on alternate days is also very effective, but this agent should not be applied near the animal's eyes. The woodwork and the walls of the shed in which these calves are housed should be painted with hot lime wash, to which has been added a couple of ounces of crude carbolic acid. With a little care and attention one should soon get rid of the trouble.

Easiest Way to Dehorn Is by Applying Caustic

The easiest and most really painless way to dehorn is to use caustic potash on the young calves. This caustic should be applied on the buttons where the horns come out by the time the calves are a week old. The hair should be cut around the buttons and the skin around the horns rubbed with vaseline to prevent the caustic from burning. The stick of caustic is wrapped with paper to prevent it from eating the fingers, one end of the stick is moistened in water and rubbed on the horns until they become white. The caustic should not be wet enough so it will run down on the calf's head or into its eyes. This treatment will kill the horns, stopping further growth.

Clean Vessels and Warm Milk of Big Importance

A good rule to go by is never to feed a calf out of a pail you would not drink out of yourself or feed her any milk you would not be willing to drink. Feed the milk as warm as fresh milk from a cow. Keep the pail dry after calf has had her milk. After the heifer is weaned then it is well to put some oil meal into the grain mixture. A good mixture much used is:

- 80 pounds wheat bran.
- 300 pounds cornmeal.
- 200 pounds ground oats.
- 100 pounds oil meal.

This is particularly desirable to use after weaning.

Cause of Bad Flavors

Bad flavors in cream and dairy products are usually caused by carelessness in the care of the milk. If a little dirt falls in the milk it becomes contaminated with bacteria which gives it bad flavors and if the milk is allowed to stand around the barn awhile before taken to the house and cooled it will often take on a bad flavor. The feeding of some sort of succulent feed will often help to overcome this; roots, cabbage, and silage are good.



Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor-Oil, Purgative, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

- Constipation
 - Flatulency
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 - Wind Colic
 - To Sweeten Stomach
 - Regulate Bowels
- Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opium

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Variation in Butterfat Tests Nothing Unusual

The pure-bred dairyman as well as the commercial dairyman is interested in the tests for butterfat upon their cattle. Quite frequently these tests are made either upon the entire herd or upon individuals of the herds. When these tests are compared with tests made previously, a wide variation or fluctuation is noted. There are times when these tests are made within a few days of each other and the variation is surprising. Such fluctuations are often looked upon with suspicion, while it should be realized that it is quite natural for cows to vary in their tests for butterfat. In fact when this point is investigated it is found that cows vary more in their tests than is commonly thought.

Some years ago the Michigan Agricultural college published a special bulletin containing the work of Anderson upon the variations in the percentage of butterfat of single milkings of cows upon test. The seven-day tests of 200 cows handled under ordinary herd conditions were studied as well as similar records upon 2,000 cows entered in the advanced registry of their respective breeds. Any conclusions reached by these investigations can be looked upon as being indicative of the real condition, as the number of milkings studied is large enough to warrant this.

It may be expected that 30 per cent of the cows in a herd will vary in the percentage of butterfat in the milk produced at individual milkings in a seven-day period 1 per cent or less. Fifty per cent of the cows during a like period will vary in their tests from 1.1 to 2 per cent, 14 per cent will vary from 2.1 per cent to 3 per cent, while the remaining 6 per cent will show a variation between milkings of more than 3 per cent. From these facts we may conclude that it is not surprising to have a cow test 3 per cent at one milking and test 6 per cent at the next milking. I have actually seen a cow test 1.8 per cent in the morning and test over 6 per cent in the afternoon. In a herd of 100 cows the average variation of the entire herd test would be 1.49 per cent based upon these figures.—B. W. Fairbanks, Colorado Agricultural College.

Sudden Change to Rich Pasture May Kill Pigs

It is quite common for pigs to bloat and die quickly when suddenly turned into green clover when they are very hungry or not accustomed to such feed. That often occurs when pigs have been grazing grass and the pasture becomes so short that the owner decides a change is necessary, and so turns the pigs into a lush growth of clover without due preparation. Wet clover, as with cattle, is most likely to cause bloat. Any green feed may have the same effect, under similar circumstances. The modern method of raising hogs is to let them graze a succession of green crops from early spring until late in autumn. Rye, oats and peas, rape, clover, alfalfa and corn are the crops most used for this purpose, and losses from bloat or acute indigestion do not occur under this system of feeding, as the pigs become accustomed to the green feed early in the season, and take it daily without becoming inordinately hungry.

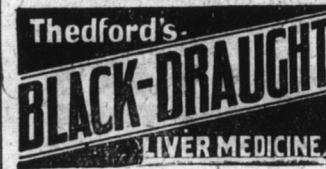
Changing Sheep Pasture Will Prevent Infection

Where sheep are kept on the farm year after year every precaution should be exercised not to allow the flock to graze for long periods on the same pasture, but alternate frequently as the change is not only a preventive to pasture infection but stimulates appetite and promotes the growth of grasses.

Why Mr. N. Windsor (R. L.) Put Up with Rats for Years

"Years ago I got some rat poison, which nearly killed our fine watch dog. We put up with rats until a friend told me about Rat-Snap. It surely kills rats, though house pets won't touch it." Rats dry up and leave no smell. Prices, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by

GRAHAM DRUG COMPANY



Stymied at Lunch.

Golf is a game that has a special vocabulary of its own, and beginners are at first a little at sea with regard to the meaning of some of the terms. You are "stymied," for example, when your opponent's ball lies directly in the path of your own ball must take in order to drop into the hole. The Tattler says:

"A gentleman was playing on a certain links in Scotland when he turned to his caddie and said: 'I say, caddie, why couldn't that fellow get his ball into the hole?'"

"He was stymied, sir," was the reply.

"He was what?"

"He was stymied, sir," repeated the caddie.

"Oh, was he?" replied the other; "I thought he looked rather funny at lunch."—Youth's Companion

PORCELAIN MADE FOR KINGS

China was So Beautiful That It Was Never Exported, but Was Reserved for Emperors.

The Arabs mentioned porcelain factories and stores in their writings about 800 A. D. The Arabian geographer, Mohammed-el-Erridi, who lived in Sicily at the court of Roger II, published, about 1154, a geographic work in which he told of the town of Djan-kow, where "Chinese glass" was made. He added that there was "no finer and more esteemed profession in Djan-kow than that of a potmaker or a pot designer." Toward the middle of the Fourteenth century, Ibn Batuta, the Arabian traveler, described Chinese ceramic as "the most beautiful world." The Chinese manufactured dishes and porcelain ware for a very long time. In the history of the great Chinese empire one reads that only certain towns and villages went in for porcelain industry. The finest china-ware was made in the province of Saxi. It was so beautiful and so much like the finest crystal that it never was exported, but was exclusively reserved for the use of the Chinese emperors.

Source of Sediment. Most of the sediment in milk comes from the bodies of cows and consists of hairs, manure, bedding, etc.

Improve Quality of Milk. Straining improves the commercial quality of milk, but does not appreciably improve its healthfulness.