

# LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY.

## HOW TO HANDLE THE YOUNG BULL.

Give Him Plenty of Feed, Water and Exercise, and a Lot to Himself.

MANY young beef bulls will go onto the farms of Progressive Farmer readers this fall, and upon the treatment they receive depends very largely the development they make.

It should be remembered at all times that selection and feeding are the factors that are responsible, in a large degree, for the present excellence of the beef breeds, and any breeder who neglects to give the best thought to the mating of the animals under his charge, or who is stingy with feed, will fail not only to continue the improvement already made with the animals under his charge, but will see his herd actually deteriorate on his hands generation after generation. All breeders who have been in the work for many years realize this, and the majority of them give the young animals that come on from year to year that good treatment which causes them to grow, spread and thicken rapidly, making big sappy fellows of them at weaning time.

Now if this development is to continue and the animals make the big thick fellows that are needed to sire growthy, thick calves, the good feeding and care must continue until the beasts are past their second birthday at least. Good treatment, as we know it, means an abundance of good nutritious feed so balanced as to produce bone, flesh and a reasonable amount of fat. Every farm in the South can produce at home such feed-stuff in abundance. First comes succulence, furnished by good permanent pasture, winter catch crops such as rye and crimson clover, oats, and vetch, wheat, oats and rye, etc., and corn silage. Next comes grain feed, consisting of corn and cottonseed meal, or corn and soy bean meal.

Third, dry hays, among the best of which are soy bean, alfalfa, sapling and common red clover, cowpea, oats and vetch, etc.

When the young bull is taken out of the crate, tie him in a clean stall for a few days until he becomes acquainted with his new folks. If he is nervous and excitable after his trip on the cars, treat him with utmost kindness. Give him all the good fresh water he will take, and start him off on a very light feed of grain—one pound per day for a 500-pound calf—and increase this gradually so that at the end of a month, he is having about all he will clean up quickly of shelled corn four parts, cottonseed meal or soy bean meal, one part. A little green corn fodder or clover should be given while the youngster is getting acquainted; then as soon as he becomes quiet and gentle, he should have a small grass lot in which there are no other cattle unless it should be possible to give him one or two steer calves for company.

With the grass his hay and grain feed should be continued and he should be haltered and handled several times per week until he becomes so gentle that he may be caught anywhere in the field.

He will need a light clean shed under which to go during bad storms but don't ever shut him up in a dark barn, or keep him tied up for any length of time after he has once got gentle; for exercise and sunshine are prime necessities in the development of strong breeding cattle. When the youngster is 12 months old he may have three or four cows brought to his lot per week, and given one service each; but never under any condition turn a young, vigorous, growing bull out with a herd of cows to pick all his living off of scant pasture, and to serve cows to the limit of his powers, if you wish him to

make a fine large bull. He will not develop into such an animal with such treatment. He will likely get good calves even under such adverse conditions, but it will be the ruination of what might have made, under right treatment, a fine bull that you could take pride in: A. L. FRENCH.

### Yes, You Need a Separator.

I MILK eight cows and make butter for which I get 30 cents a pound, will it pay me to buy a cream separator?"

If we estimate that these cows will give an average of 20 pounds a day each for 300 days in the year we have a total annual milk production of 48,000 pounds. If this contains 4 per cent butter-fat the total butter-fat produced in a year is 1,920 pounds.

By the shallow-pan method of raising the cream not over about 80 per cent of this fat will be obtained, or 384 pounds will be lost.

By the deep-can setting system about 93 per cent of the butter-fat may be obtained, or only about 135 pounds of butter-fat will be lost per year.

By the use of a separator the loss of butter-fat should not be over 40 to 80 pounds in 48,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. This allows for the skim milk containing from one-tenth to two-tenths of 1 per cent of butter-fat.

This means a saving by the use of the separator of 55 to 95 pounds of butter-fat over the deep-setting method and a saving of 304 to 344 pounds of butter-fat a year over the shallow-pan method of raising the cream.

It is not too much to state that if the separator is handled well it will save 75 to 100 pounds of butter-fat in 48,000 pounds of four per cent milk, over the best results to be obtained by any gravity process of raising the cream; but if half this saving is made it will pay to buy a cream separator, for the saving in butter-fat is not the only nor the chief reason why one who makes butter from even eight cows should use a separator. The advantages of the separator are about as follows:

1. The separation of the butter-fat is more thorough as we have already seen.
2. Better cream of any desired per cent of butter-fat can be obtained.
3. Souring or ripening can be more easily and completely controlled.
4. The separator removes insoluble dirt from the milk.
5. There is less danger of the cream absorbing bad odors or otherwise becoming contaminated.
6. Fresh warm skim milk is obtain-

ed which is much better for feeding calves and pigs.

7. The work is done more quickly and a large amount of labor is saved.

8. A better and more uniform quality of butter is obtained.

## New Livestock Buildings at North Carolina State Fair.

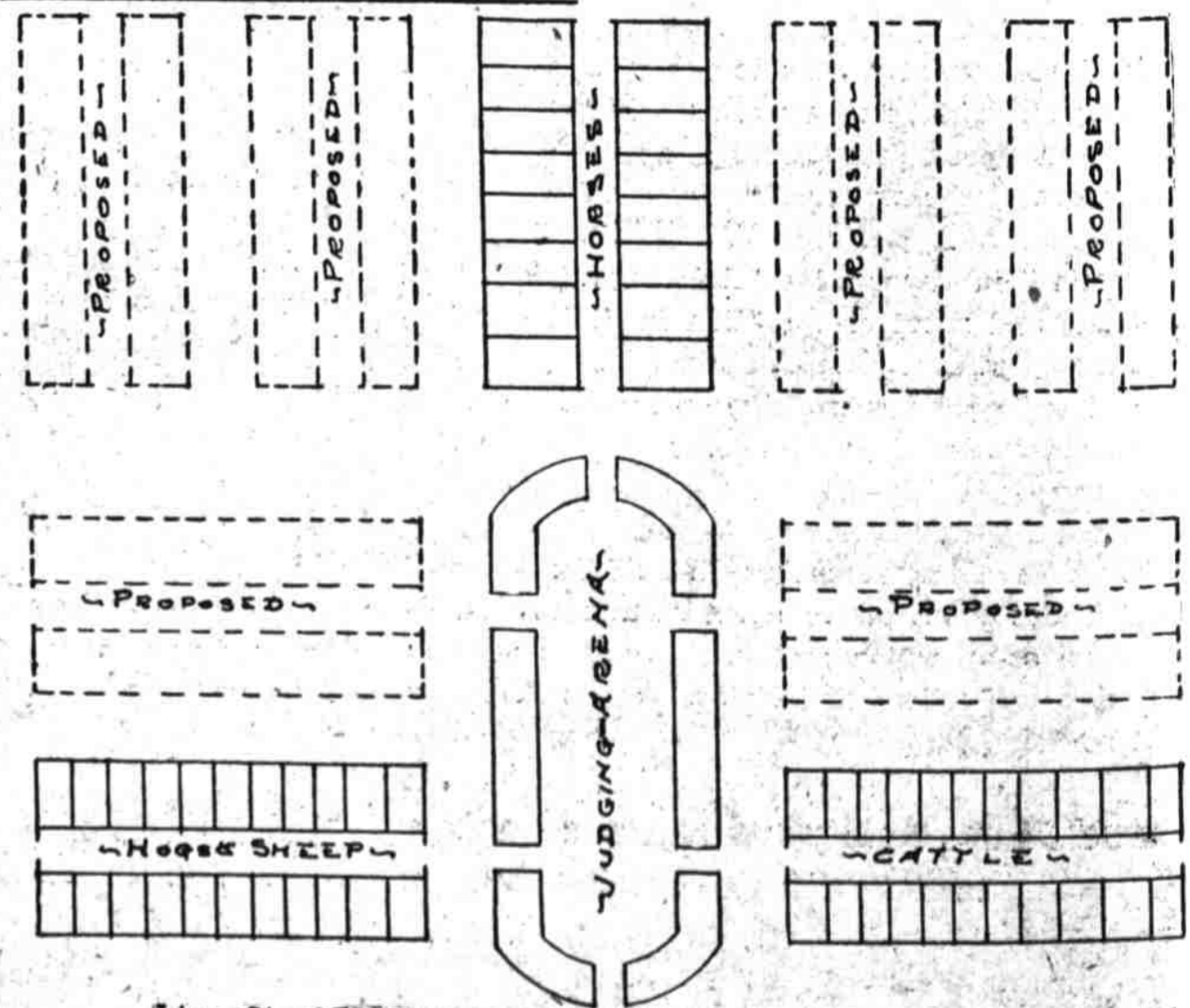
PROF. R. S. Curtis sends us the accompanying diagram of the new livestock buildings at the North Carolina State Fair and writes us as follows:

"Livestock exhibitors at recent State Fairs will recall vividly the accommodations which have formerly been provided for exhibiting show stock. While there was no doubt a reason for this condition, those who know what might have been have had reasons for saying that the livestock industry fell into nothing short of a disgrace. It is with much satisfaction that the writer is able to make the statement that the fair management will this year provide an entirely new location with comfortable buildings for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Altho all the buildings proposed will not be erected this year, a permanent plan will be provided which will allow for unusual growth of the stock show. The buildings will be simple and durable, the construction being for convenience and comfort rather than for pretentious purposes.

"All stalls and pens will be so located that convenient access can be had to the central judging arena around which will be built eventually a pavilion and raised seats to accommodate those who wish to see the judging done.

"The foundation of all buildings will be brick or concrete. Large, roomy stalls and pens will be provided between which will be wide passage ways for viewing the stock.

"Under the old arrangement it was impossible for spectators to watch the placing of the awards, whereas, this feature of a stock show is the most important to be given attention. Special emphasis has been placed on his phase of the exhibit in planning the new buildings. The judging pavilion now specified to be erected subsequently will seat from 800 to 1,000 people comfortably. In the large judging pavilion of the International Stock Show at Chicago accommodations are provided for 10,000 people. Many State fairs have the same arrangement except on a somewhat smaller scale. North Carolina is well worthy of a place among the ranks, and it is safe to say that as soon as the fair management provides suitable stock accommodations the stockmen will make a show which will attract unusual attention and respect."



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