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LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY.

Timely Livestock Suggestions.

THIS is the month for seeding crops for late fall, winter and early spring grazing. It may injure heavy, stiff land to graze it when wet and grazing crops will not grow much in cold weather, but good pasture for much of the time and a cover crop the whole winter may be obtained if the seed is sowed this month.

2. The next three months are the most severe on the calves and colts. They are generally weaned at this season and green feed is scarce. Give them a little extra care and feed. Do not neglect them until they get poor, for a young animal goes down rapidly when conditions are unfavorable.

3. Something more than a lime soil is needed to grow good livestock. Protein—muscle-making material—is also needed. If enough protein is fed, there is little danger of there being a deficiency of mineral matter. Our animals do not get enough mineral matter, but it is because they don't get enough protein—don't get enough feed of the right sort.

4. There is no need of any young animal suffering from insufficient mineral

the coming winter. They need little protection from the cold in this climate, but no animal will do well when kept in the mud. Even if protection from the wind and water is not necessary, it seems a dry place to lie down is likely to be profitable. Calves, colts, pigs, and dairy cows at least should have dry quarters.

10. If no mature ticks are allowed to drop off the cattle after September first, the pastures will be free by the first of next May.

Dairy or Dual-Purpose Cattle?

TO Dr. Butler's excellent discussion of this important subject, in your issue of August 16, I wish to add a few suggestions.

I think that the location of the farm, and its surroundings, are just as important factors in determining the success or failure of either class of livestock as are the animals themselves. If the farm is remote from a good market or from cheap and rapid transportation facilities, the chances are against profitable dairying. Under normal conditions milk cannot be transported by team over five or six miles to a railway for shipment at a profit. The question of help is also very important, as is the personality of the owner. Dairying requires thoroughly competent and reliable help, and it is a business that must have careful attention every day in the year, and twice every day. Beef cattle do not require such close attention and the risks in handling them are somewhat less.



Percheron Stallion, Owned by O. O. Harrison, Mt. Ulla, N. C.

In general farming where the first importance is the crops to be raised, the chances are in favor of general, or dual-purpose cattle. If dairying is to be the principal business, then dairy cattle only should be used, and those the very best.

Southwestern Virginia, a region that the people who live there fondly refer to as "God's country," is a magnificent stock country, famous not only for the quality of its stock, but also because these cattle are fattened on bluegrass alone so well that they are sold directly from the pastures for export to Europe.

While the pastures are exceptionally fine, it is not a dairy region because there has been no good market for dairy products and the transportation facilities are such that the product of the pastures must walk to market, or at least to a shipping point. I heard a man say at a farmers' institute that anyone who brought a dairy bull into this region was not admitted to the best society, for the cattle of this region are nearly all Shorthorns and grade Shorthorns and the stockmen do not want the quality lowered by mixing with dairy breeds. The Shorthorns in this region are excellent milking cattle. Most of the beef calves are raised by small mountain farmers that want a cow that will raise a good calf and give some milk for the needs of the family. The Shorthorn does this. I purchased a registered Shorthorn heifer that with her first calf gave from 28 to 30 pounds of milk daily that tested 4.8 per cent butter-fat. I am not recommending the Shorthorns for dairy purposes, for it is certain that high milking qualities are developed at the expense of beef quality. I am not even recommending them as dual-purpose cattle, but I do think that there is a place in general farming for a good beef cow that will furnish milk and butter for the family besides raising a good beef calf.

N. S. MAYO.

The Cattle Tick Has to Go.

THE fight for tick eradication is just about won. We don't mean that the work is done, but that enough has been done to convince all thinking farmers that the ticks can be eradicated and that it pays to do it. Steadily and with increasing rapidity the doubters and the objectors are being convinced and silenced.

It is true that only about one-fourth the total infested area has been freed; but the work is going on faster than it used to, and farmers are more interested in it. September 1 there were released from quarantine 9,191 square miles of territory in five States, and an active campaign is in progress in every infested State. Farmers everywhere should redouble their efforts and see that still greater impetus is given the work; for present progress, gratifying as it is to those of us who have been in the fight for years, is still too slow.

It has been shown that the ticks can be eradicated at a cost of 50 cents per head for the cattle in an infested district, and also that they damage the hides of cattle in infested territory \$1.25 each on an average. This one loss—which is a very small loss compared to the reduction in the price of the cattle themselves and danger of introducing new blood—alone should put every cattle raiser in infested territory to work in dead earnest.

What is a Pig Worth at Weaning Time?

WE ARE asked, "What is the value of a grade pig at weaning time?"

Of course, the value will vary as with all other stock, because the quality, size and condition will vary; but at present prices of pork such pigs should be worth \$4 to \$5 each.

If a pig weighs 30 pounds when weaned, at 9 cents a pound, the top price of live hogs now, it would only be worth \$2.70; but, on the other hand, such a pig can be made to weigh 100 pounds or to gain 70 pounds, for \$3 to \$4 and is therefore, worth the price stated when weaned, on a pork producing basis.

Taking another way of calculating the value of such a pig, we may find the cost of keeping the sow for six months and include cost of sire, interest, or investment, risk and depreciation. On this basis a grade pig two months old that weighs 30 to 40 pounds is worth \$5.

The Right Plan.

A VIRGINIA swine breeder writes: "I am so situated that I keep something growing in different lots for hogs to graze at all times and let them gather a good portion of their feed this way, such as oats, rye, rape, clover, cowpeas and artichokes. I treat my hogs in such a way they know their master's voice and when I speak to them they give me a friendly grunt. They are so gentle and kind that I can make any hog I have step up on my platform scales and let me take his weight." Good suggestions there for all hog raisers.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, three cows were maintained on 1.5 acres of soiling crops, while three cows on pasture required 3.7 acres. It is thus seen that one acre of soiling crops is equal to 2.5 acres of pasture. Pasture is the cheapest method of feeding cattle when labor and land is abundant, but the dairyman can well afford to provide crops to be cut green and fed to the cows, especially in the late summer and fall when the pastures are likely to be short.

Three Steps in Beef Production.

There are three steps that are all-important to successful cattle raising:
First. Get rid of the ticks.
Second. Get a good pure-bred bull.
Third. Build a silo.
I take them in this order because I think the way they rank in importance.—D. Combs.

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matter for bone making. Ground phosphate rock is cheap and supplies the lime and phosphorus needed.

5. Experience or experiment has proved that it does not pay to feed the fattening hogs corn alone, and by the same token we know that it does not pay to fatten hogs on cowpeas, soy beans or peanuts alone. It takes the combination of corn and these legumes to make the cheapest pork.

6. What provision is being made for the brood sows and their fall litters? Corn may be plentiful this fall but corn alone is not a good feed and it will probably be much needed before the next crop is made. By all means provide green feed; and cowpeas, soy beans and peanuts harvested and fed with the seed on the vines will make an excellent addition to the corn or the green crops.

7. If cattle are to be fed this winter, be certain to provide an ample water supply and have the feed troughs large enough so that the "bossy" animals cannot prevent the weaker ones from getting enough feed.

8. In housing or confining the livestock, it is not profitable to confine large numbers in small space, nor is it good economy to feed young or small animals with older and larger ones. It may be more convenient in feeding them to have all together but it is poor economy.

9. This is a good time to provide suitable quarters for the livestock

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