

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

How to Cut Down the Cost of Feed and Still Improve Your Stock

When feeding silage, what kind of grain and roughage do you feed? Out of 2500 farmers in one state, 90 per cent using corn silage depend upon corn as the main part of the grain ration. Only 10 per cent feed meat in addition to the grain and silage. Yet, the experiment Stations have proved that the addition of cotton seed meal to such a ration results in an increase in value of 6c per bushel on corn fed, over and above the cost of the concentrated feed.

If corn is worth 70c a bushel and clover hay worth \$15 a ton, each ton of cotton seed meal fed saves \$55.40 worth of other food. More than this, cotton seed meal is a fertilizer—very rich in Nitrogen. 80 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value remains in the manure. If you include enrichment of your land, cotton seed meal costs but 10 per cent of the market price.

The protein in cotton seed meal costs less than 3c a pound as compared with from 4c to 5c for gluten meal, 6c to 7c for wheat bran; 16½c for corn meal, about 16c for oats.

A ton saves \$55.40 worth of other Feed

Can you afford to Feed Grain

to supply the necessary protein when cotton seed meal supplies it so much cheaper!

Write today for our free book of money-saving feed formulas for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry—IT'S FREE!

Publicity Bureau

Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association
808 Main St. Dallas, Texas

Cotton Seed Meal



Livestock Suggestions for October

THERE is no line of livestock husbandry that is as certain to pay, that can be handled by the women and children on the farm, as dairying, if there is a creamery to which cream can be shipped, a ready sale for whole milk, or a market for good butter and the ability to make it. It has been stated that people never go into dairying until they have to. If that be true it is a good indication, for any business that will carry one over times of disaster is likely to be a good one at all times.

II.

Again we wish to call attention to the importance of feeding the calves and colts well the first winter. This applies more especially to the colts than to the calves, for the calves seem better able to overcome any checking of their growth the first year than colts; but it will pay to feed both well the first winter if good size and development are desired. Good legume hays and 5 parts of corn to 1 of cottonseed meal make a good ration. If oats are available, legume hays and 4 parts each of corn and oats to 1 of cottonseed meal will be still better. Give enough of these feeds and furnish a dry clean place for these young things and they will make good growth.

III.

The mature cattle may be allowed to range in the fields and rough it as long as they maintain themselves strong and vigorous, but it is a mistake to allow the young things to depend entirely on the drying and toughening pasturage. They should be taken up early and fed a little extra feed at night, or once a day in the pastures, at least.

IV.

It is now too late to sow crops to obtain much fall and winter grazing, except possibly in the extreme South, but there is still time for sowing crops for early spring grazing. Oats, rye and, if sown at once and the season is favorable, crimson clover will give good early spring grazing, and their value can scarcely be overestimated for pigs, brood sows, calves and other young animals that may not have done well during the winter on dry feed.

V.

Usually no attention is given to lice on cattle and colts until they have done enough harm to be noticed in the condition of the animals. When these animals are put in the barns this winter watch them closely and kill the lice if any appear before they seriously check the growth of the stock. There is no better time to kill ticks than October and November. One killed now means less eggs to hatch ticks in the spring. Worms do most injury when the stock are in dry lots and during the winter. It is a good plan to regularly feed some worm medicine at intervals during the winter. Prevention, or at least early destruction, is better than building up the animals after they have been pulled down by worms.

VI.

No livestock man ambitious to improve his knowledge and business efficiency should fail to visit at least one good livestock show this fall. The state fairs offer the best opportunity for studying the best types of farm animals and fixing a correct ideal in one's mind, and without a correct ideal of form, type and quality success is at least difficult and unusual. In attending a livestock show visit the show rings and practice placing the animals on your own judgment in advance of the announcement of the awards by the judge. When you fail to place them like the judge ask him for his reasons, and if he is a competent judge, which is now usually the case, he will be glad to tell you.

In this way stock judging can be rapidly learned.

VII.

Where grade beef cattle are kept and the calf produced is the only source of income from the herd, it is important that the cows be wintered as cheaply as possible. If the calves are dropped in the spring so that the cows are dry during the winter, it requires less to keep the cows in strong condition. If the cows are fat in the fall, which is not likely to be the case with good milking cows that have raised calves, there will be no great objection to allowing them to lose a little flesh during the winter so long as they are kept strong; but for the cows that go into winter quarters poor more feed and better care are necessary. There is no doubt but silage, cheap, coarse hays, or other roughage made on the farm, and cottonseed meal constitute the cheapest feeds for wintering the beef cattle breeding herd.

VIII.

The horse and mule are very expensive animals to keep on the farm, and the first aim should be to keep them busy earning their feed every day that this can be done, but when this is not practicable they should be fed as economically as possible. Sudden idleness after hard work and continued high feeding causes more sickness than overwork. If the horses are forced into idleness for over one day reduce the grain feed to one-half. If the idle period continues for over four or five days, the full grain ration may be gradually restored if it is desired that the animals gain in flesh. If the mules be fed separately all those that are not going to work during the winter should be put on light rations, chiefly of rough hays and a little cottonseed meal. If large numbers of mules are fed together it will pay to at least bunch them in lots of 8 to 12, feeding the idle animals in one lot on less feed and the less vigorous ones in another lot on more feed, while the working animals are fed according to the work they do.

Fill Silos Right

DON'T wait too long to fill the silo. Begin as soon as the corn is right for fodder. The kernels should be in the dough stage but dented, and the lower leaves turning brown. Let the corn mature as much as possible without becoming so dry that water must be added to make the silage pack solidly and ferment properly.

Cut into pieces half to three-fourths of an inch long to make them pack well and to prevent waste in feeding. This takes more power, but is worth it. Pack well with concrete tampers, keeping the silage higher at the wall than in the center.

Fill slowly, if possible letting the silage settle a day or so at a time. This makes it keep better and increases the amount the silo will hold. This amount may be still further increased by using woven wire to hold more silage at the top. It will gradually settle into the silo but tends to spoil while doing so. If more silage is added after such settling, take out the spoiled layer at the top.

If caught by frost, the corn for silage should be cut before it dries out. After that, add water. The corn may even be shocked to put in at a more convenient time or to refill the silo, if enough water is added.

J. G. WATSON.

Missouri College of Agriculture.

A CRUEL BLOW

"I see you have your arm in a sling," said the inquisitive passenger. "Broken, isn't it?"
"Yes, sir," responded the other passenger.
"Meet with an accident?"
"No; broke it while trying to pat myself on the back."
"Great Scott! What for?"
"For minding my own business."—Ram's Horn.

LOUDEN THE BARN FOR ECONOMY AND PROFIT

If you are going to rebuild or remodel a barn, send for this book Today.

Louden Barn Plans is not a catalog of barn equipment—it is a 112-page book on barn building.

It was intended to sell this book for \$1.00, but Mr. Louden says he wants every farmer who is going to build a barn to build right, and for us to send the book free.

When writing please state how many cows, horses, and other stock you want to house, and about when you will be ready to build.

Louden Barn Equipments will make your barn more profitable. Ask for Dairy Barn Equipment, Litter Carrier, Hay Tool, and Horse Stable Equipment catalogs and see samples at your dealer's.

The Louden Machinery Company (183)
2508 Briggs Ave. (Established 1887) Fairfield, Iowa

This book is free to Southern Farmers



"Cows and Cash"

That's what the author of this book says is the crying need of the South

MR. SAMUEL E. BARNES of Knoxville, Tenn., the author of the book, through long study of the problems of the Southern farmer and planter, has been able to point the way to a steady cash income and greater profits.

He doesn't theorize: he talks facts.

He says that what the South needs is more dairy cows.

He points out the advantages of a cream crop that brings in cash every week or month, along with a cotton or tobacco crop that brings income only once a year—or sometimes not at all.

He tells what kind of cows to get, how to feed and care for them, and how to market their product.

Just fill out the coupon or send the information requested on a post card, mentioning this paper, and the book will be mailed, postage paid.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York

Please mail me, postage free, a copy of your book on Southern Dairying. I keep _____ cows. I sell cream, make butter, sell milk (cross out whichever you don't do). The make of my Separator is _____, used _____ years.

Name _____
Town _____ State _____ RFD _____

When writing to advertisers say: "I am writing you as an advertiser in The Progressive Farmer, which guarantees the reliability of all advertising it carries."