

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Let this Peanut Picker Pay for Itself



Hand Picking Must Go! If you pick by hand you are losing half your crop—burning it up, just as if you held a lighted match to it!

Every time 200 bags of peanuts are picked by hand, \$350.00 is lost that this machine would save. The cost of hand-picking on such a crop is \$80. The waste on account of birds and stealing amounts to \$70. You lose 1/2c per pound by not getting them off early to market. That means \$100. Not getting the field cleared early to admit hogs loses \$25. Losing the vines means a loss of 5 tons of hay worth at least \$15 a ton, or a loss of \$75. This makes \$350 that is actually lost on every two hundred bags of roobers that are hand picked.

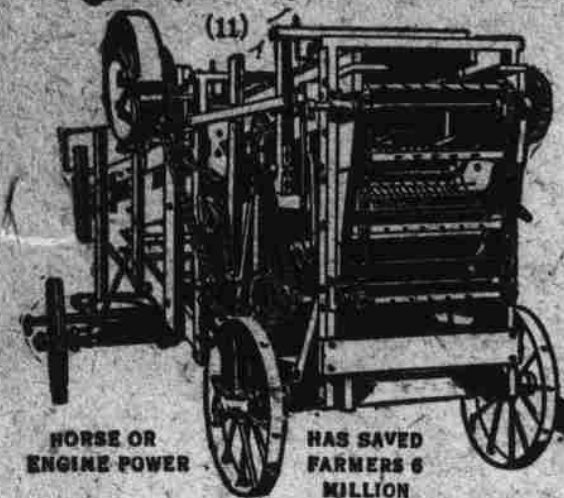
I want to put a Benthall Peanut Picker on your farm and let the profits pay for it. With the Benthall, you and your boys can do the work of a hundred hands and do it better. You keep the wages. You are not dependent upon hired help.

The Benthall is a real picker—not a thresher. The vines are fed to the machine just as grain is fed to the threshing machine. The result is that the peanuts are picked off the vines without injury to the shell. The product is superior to the average hand-picked nut. The machine picks Virginia and Spanish varieties equally well. It positively can't crack the nuts and it saves the vines for feed.

Don't Lose Half the Crop! Don't lose half the crop by hand-picking and don't use a thresher that cracks the nuts so that they will not keep, and that grinds the vines to smithereens.

C. A. SHOOP, Sec'y

The BENTHALL Peanut Picker



MACHINE OR ENGINE POWER
The Benthall can be operated with either horse or engine power, and is made in different sizes. Even if your acreage in peanuts is small it will pay you to own a Benthall, because it will enable you to make big profits picking for your neighbors.
Some Men Have Made \$1,500 in a Season
Threshers are not only unsuited for picking peanuts, but they require excessive power. You can operate the Benthall with engine from 4 to 6 h. p. Use it to pick cow peas.

GUARANTEE I absolutely guarantee the Benthall Peanut Picker to pick peanuts better than any machine ever built. I guarantee that it will not crack the nuts and that it will save the vines for feed. If this machine does not live up to what I claim for it, you can send it back to me.

C. A. Shoop, Sec'y
BENTHALL MACHINE COMPANY,
106 Shoop St., Suffolk, Va.

HORSE OR ENGINE POWER HAS SAVED FARMERS 6 MILLION DOLLARS

All Thrive on It---From Piggy and Suckling Sows to Lord of the Herd

All hogs thrive on Cotton Seed Meal. From the tiniest grunter to the lord of the herd. For piggy or suckling sows it is especially valuable, giving both before and after farrowing a growth and vigor obtainable with no other feed on earth.

Cotton Seed Meal

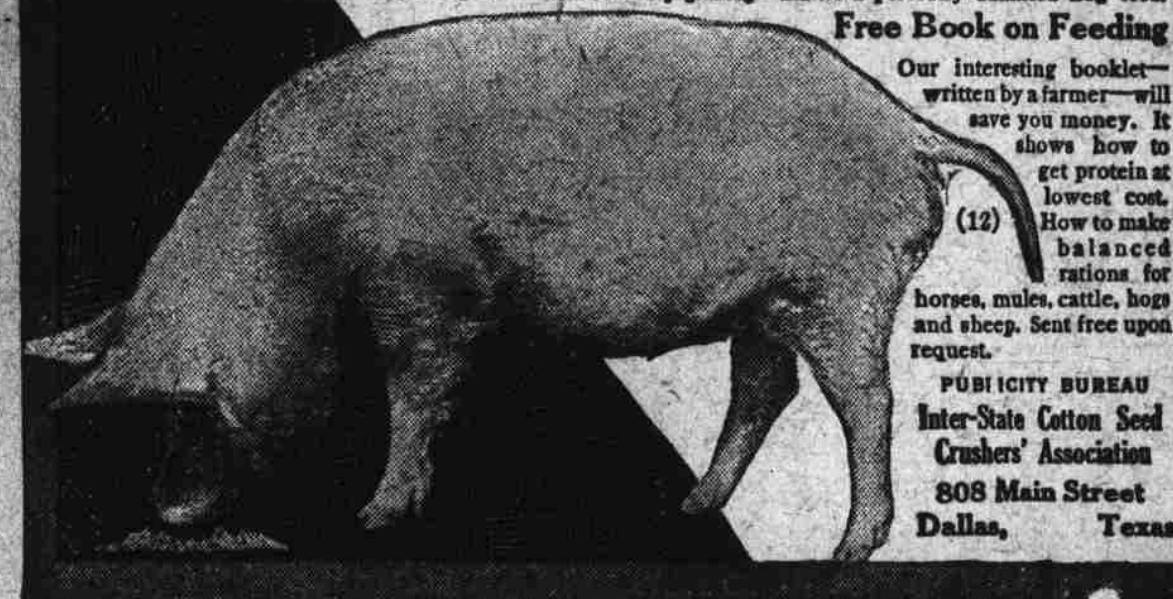
The Cheapest Way to Supply Protein

Corn is an incomplete ration for hogs. For hogs must have one pound of protein for each five pounds of carbohydrates and fats. Corn only supplies one pound of protein for each eight pounds of fats and carbohydrates. Hogs can literally starve on corn alone. The right method of feeding is one part of Cotton Seed Meal to about two parts of corn. This—with ordinary grazing—makes a perfectly balanced hog feed.

Free Book on Feeding

Our interesting booklet—written by a farmer—will save you money. It shows how to get protein at lowest cost. How to make balanced rations for horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. Sent free upon request.

PUBLICITY BUREAU
Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association
808 Main Street
Dallas, Texas



There's Always Plenty of Fresh Water for Stock

and for every other purpose about the house, the barns, the garden and in the fields—day and night, winter and summer, if you

Install a RIFE RAM on Your Farm

It operates by the flow of any stream having a fall of 3 feet or more and a supply of 3 or more gallons a minute. Used with either pneumatic or overhead tank. Over 11,000 in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for catalog and free estimate.

RIFE ENGINE CO., 3130 Trinity Bldg., New York



CAREY M. JONES
Livestock Auctioneer
All Breeds
WRITE FOR DATES
48 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Garfield 4918.
Also Conduct Sales of Real Estate.

FRED REPERT
Livestock Auctioneer
Decatur, Ind.
Have a wide acquaintance among breeders in every State in the Union. Write early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the sale season.

RENEW ALL YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS THROUGH US

Our clubs save you money. We will gladly make a special club on any papers you may wish.

One letter, one money order—and it's all attended to.

May we serve you?

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Ear Tags FOR STOCK

The your stock—best and cheapest means of identification for Hogs, Sheep and Cattle. Name, address and number stamped on tags. Catalog and samples free on request.
F. S. Burch & Co., 184 W. Harrison St. Chicago

Remember that if what you want to buy is not advertised in The Progressive Farmer, you can often get it by putting a little notice in our Farmers' Exchange.

A Few Don'ts to Be Observed

LEAVING out the humane side of the question, it is good business from the standpoint of economy and efficiency to be considerate in the treatment of farm animals. They will more than repay in better service and longer life for such treatment.

A few "Don'ts," in the handling of farm animals, compiled by the editor of Extension Farm-News, North Carolina Agricultural College, are worthy of consideration. These are:

Don't work or ride a horse with ill-fitting or unsuitable harness or saddle.

Don't use animals with sore shoulders and back, unless they can be protected from further injury.

Don't work lame or sick animals to keep them from getting stiff; turn them in pasture or lot and allow voluntary exercise. Forced exercise will nearly always do harm.

Don't work a soft horse like you would a well-hardened one. Season him gradually.

Don't overload and don't overwork.

Don't fail to prevent many diseases by good hygienic and sanitary measures. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Don't forget that a correct diagnosis is essential to good treatment. Guesswork and "hit or miss" methods are poor policies.

Don't give medicine when you don't know the nature of the disease or the action of the drug. Most patients recover in spite of treatment rather than because of it. Give nature a chance unless you know what to do.

Don't ever drench through the nose; the dose will be liable to go into the lungs instead of the stomach.

Don't expose young or susceptible animals to infectious diseases. Quarantine infected animals and premises.

Don't produce colic by careless feeding, watering and work. Nearly all are caused by such.

Don't treat colic by working or running the suffering animal.

Don't induce heat stroke in summer. Avoid it in about the same way you would colic. Most cases occur when the animal is otherwise indisposed and usually when digestion is disturbed, as in changing from old to new feed.

Don't neglect the teeth of horses and mules. Irregular and decayed teeth are responsible for much chronic indigestion and thriftlessness, especially in old animals.

than three and one-half cents a gallon. Thus the cost of producing milk with velvet beans was 20 per cent lower than with cottonseed meal.

The cost of feeds was: cottonseed meal, \$1.75 a hundred; wheat bran \$1.65 a hundred; silage and velvet beans at the cost of production on the farm, 20 and 30 cents a hundred, respectively.

Mr. Scott thinks that dairymen could well afford to rent velvet bean pasture if they have none of their own. The difference in price of the two feeds is somewhat greater now than it was when the tests were conducted and the margin of profit would consequently be greater.

Do Not Permit Cattle to Waste Feed

DO YOU know how much feed your animals waste when they are allowed free run of the corn or velvet bean fields? They harvest efficiently as long as they are hungry, but once they become full they wander round and nibble here and there at will. As a result the feed is knocked down and either comes in contact with the ground or is trampled into it. Most of that feed spoils and even if it is not damaged seriously, the animals will not eat it unless they are extremely hungry.

E. S. Pace, District Agent for the University of Florida Extension Division, suggests that the animals be confined by cross fences or allowed the run of fields only a short time each day. Some farmers have found the latter practice profitable. They turn the animals on the field about two hours each day. They are usually hungry and do not spend any time wandering. As soon as they have filled up they should be removed. In this way the feed will last longer and very little of it will be wasted.

A Contract for Leasing a Dairy Farm

THE Westside Dairy and Truck Farm, owned by J. L. Royall, of Goldsboro, N. C., is operated under the following form of lease or contract, which we find very satisfactory. A monthly report is given the owner by the 10th of the month showing the number of gallons of milk, the amount collected for vegetables, together with an itemized statement of the amount paid out for feed, wages and incidentals.

Following is the form of contract:

In this contract between A. F. Green and J. L. Royall for running Westside Dairy and Truck Farm, situated in Fork Township, Wayne County, N. C., for the Calendar year 1916, J. L. Royall agrees to furnish land, stock, cows, tools and equipment necessary to the operating of dairy and farm.

All labor bills, feed, guano and seeds are to be charged to and paid out of dairy and farm receipts. At the end of year 1916, A. F. Green and J. L. Royall will divide equally the profits of the dairy and farm; that is, the difference between the receipts and operating expenses. In determining this difference, any increase in inventory shall count as receipts, and any decrease as an expense. Calves raised shall be valued at \$2 per month for each month of age. Dry cows (those giving less than one-half gallon per day) shall be taken off the dairy and fed by J. L. Royall.

Permanent improvements in the way of new buildings, fences, tiling, ditching, or new equipment shall be charged to the capital stock of J. L. Royall. Alterations and repairs requiring material and labor beyond 2 per cent of inventory value of buildings, tools, and equipment shall be charged to J. L. Royall, and any amounting to 2 per cent or under shall be charged to operating expenses.

Date.....
Signed.....
A. F. GREEN.
Goldsboro, N. C.

The requirements to start buying a home in the city are placed within reach of nearly all worthy people, and it should not be any harder for a farmer to secure a farm than it is for a city man to secure a house and lot in town, ways, means, and methods of business considered.—A Subscriber, Sanford, North Carolina.

Velvet Beans Make Good Dairy Feed

DAIRYMEN who find cottonseed meal too high for profit may substitute velvet beans. John M. Scott, animal industrialist to the University of Florida Experiment Station, has made several feeding tests with velvet beans and cottonseed meal. In one of these tests 267.75 pounds of velvet beans in the pod produced as much milk as 94.5 pounds of cottonseed meal. Wheat bran and sorghum silage were included in each ration. The cows fed the velvet bean combination gave 108.6 gallons of milk and those fed the cottonseed meal combination gave 108.9 gallons of milk during the test. The feed cost per gallon of milk was: velvet bean ration, 13.3 cents; cottonseed meal, 13.7 cents.

In another experiment 816 pounds of velvet beans in the pod produced 325.5 gallons of milk, while 576 pounds of cottonseed meal produced 328 gallons. Wheat bran and silage were also fed in each ration. The feed cost of the milk produced by the velvet bean ration was 13.4 cents a gallon aside from labor and the cost of that produced by cottonseed meal aside from labor was 16.7 cents. The labor cost in each case was a little more