

LIVE STOCK

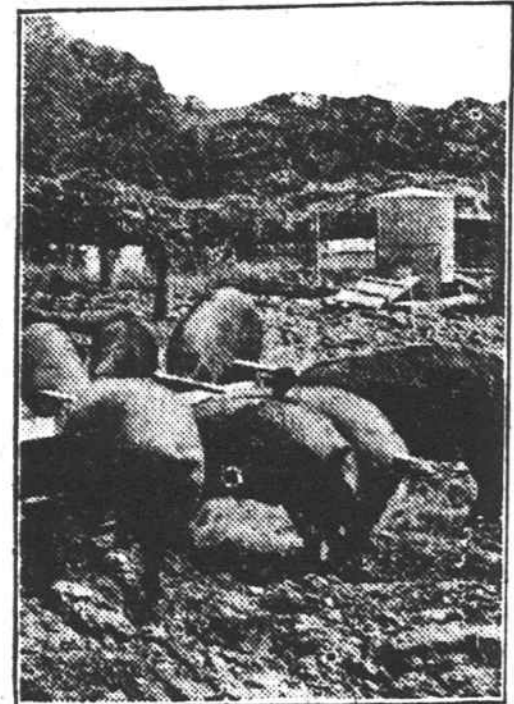
TO MAKE PROFITS WITH PIGS

Wise Grower Stimulates Growth Before Litter Is Farrowed by Good Care of Sows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"The profitable pig," says the United States Department of Agriculture, "is the one that never stops growing from the time it is farrowed up to the time it is hauled to market." The wise hog grower stimulates growth in the pig before the litter is farrowed by keeping the sow in good condition. It is assumed that the sire and the dam are of the right type, big and growthy.

Pasturage of good quality, shorts or middlings, fish meal or tankage to furnish protein, with sufficient corn



As Soon as Pigs Are Weaned They Should Be Kept on Full Feed.

or barley to keep them in fair flesh, make up a list of desirable feeds for breeding hogs. Alfalfa, soy beans, or clover hay are valuable additions for winter feeding and may be scattered out so as to induce the sows to take exercise daily, a great necessity for breeding hogs.

Sows must be well fed to raise good pigs, but this does not include the day before farrowing and the day after farrowing. For 24 hours before and after farrowing the sow should have no feed, but tepid water should be constantly available. After this fast, feed should be given in small quantities at first, then gradually increased up to full feed within ten days.

Even before the pigs are weaned they should have access to shelled corn in self-feeders as a supplement to the milk from their mothers. As soon as they are weaned they should be kept on full feed, either on self-feeders or by hand. Pigs that are well fed and have enough exercise will reach market weight at about eight months of age.

DIRTY LOTS CAUSE LAMENESS

Condition Is of Rheumatic Nature Involving Joints Around Hams and Shoulders.

The veterinary department of Purdue university has been investigating reports of lameness in hogs. "The condition is of a rheumatic nature," says Dr. L. C. Kigin, "involving the joints and muscular regions around the hams and shoulders. On observing several afflicted herds I found that the animals had access to filthy lots that had been used for years. At one place I found a large wallow at the base of an old straw stack. The organisms which cause this disease thrive in such places and the way to prevent the trouble is to keep the hogs on pasture and close up the lot and bars until the place can be cleaned up."

The mortality from the rheumatism is low but the loss comes from the setback in condition and the waste in feed resulting. Cleanliness has produced favorable results for scores of men.

CARROTS FOR PIG PARALYSIS

Trouble Is Very Common and Probably Caused by Lack of Some Particular Vitamin.

Paralysis in hogs is very common, according to the veterinary department of Colorado Agricultural college. It is presumed to be a deficiency disease; that is, something needed for nutrition is not present in the food. In answering a question from a farmer recently the veterinary department stated that the substance in this particular case that was probably lacking was vitamin B. A recommendation was made to try a ration consisting of plenty of milk and carrots. Results under experimental work with this ration in cases of pig paralysis have been remarkable.

Alfalfa for Colts.
Alfalfa hay is especially valuable for feeding growing colts because it contains a high percentage of protein and tends to produce more growth of bone and muscle than does timothy or prairie hay.

Clean Wallow Hole.
The clean wallow hole is important. Hogs may use the muddy wallow if no other is available; but, if clean water is provided in a concrete wallow they will prefer it to the mud hole.

POULTRY



FEEDING POULTRY FOR EGGS

Profitable Returns From Laying Hens Are Largely Result of Feeding Balanced Ration.

Good egg production and profitable returns from laying hens are largely the result of properly balanced rations composed of wholesome feeds.

A balanced ration is a combination of feeds which furnish just the necessary amount of nutrients to produce the highest and most economical egg yields.

In some experiments recently made, general-purpose pullets produced a dozen eggs from 6.7 pounds of feed, and Leghorn pullets from 4.8 pounds of feed. Old hens required a much larger amount of feed than pullets in producing a dozen eggs.

To get the most profitable results, feed simple mixtures composed of home-grown grains and their by-products, supplemented with meat or fish scrap or milk, such as a scratch mixture of two parts cracked corn and one part oats, and a mash of three parts cornmeal and one part feed scrap.

Raise all the green feed and as much grain feed as possible.

LIMBERNECK AMONG POULTRY

Trouble Is Brought About by Fowl Eating Decayed Animal Matter—Castor Oil Helps.

Limberneck is recognized by the fact that the fowl seems to lose control of its neck muscles, thereby allowing the head to hang down and touch the ground. The fowl seems powerless to raise the head or have any control of it.

The trouble, according to Harry Embleton, professor of poultry husbandry at Oklahoma A. and M. college, is brought about by the eating of some decayed animal matter. "The best means, therefore, of preventing further trouble is to look the premises over for a carcass of some kind," Embleton says. "In some cases we have found it to be rabbits, in others, snakes or carcasses of fowls. Castor oil given by means of a small funnel and rubber tube inserted in the food passage, seems to help somewhat in restoring the affected birds to health."

GREEN FEED HELPS POULTRY

One of Most Common Feeds During Cold Months Is Sprouted Oats—Right Amount to Feed.

Poultry relish a green feed during the winter months, and one of the most commonly fed is sprouted oats. Fed at the rate of one to two square inches of oats to a fowl, two quarts of oats soaked in two quarts of water, and sprouted to proper length, two to four inches, will be sufficient for 150 birds.

POULTRY NOTES

A hen egg contains 70 to 76 per cent water.

The mother turkey is the best nurse to brood young poults.

It is best to have ground feed or dry mash before the birds all the time.

May chicks are not as apt to go into a winter molt as the March and April chicks.

Sprouted barley is sometimes used in place of oats. Other good greens are cabbages and mangels.

Put chicks on fange as soon as weather is suitable. At this age the lighter breeds will be feathered out, and the medium and heavy breeds partially so.

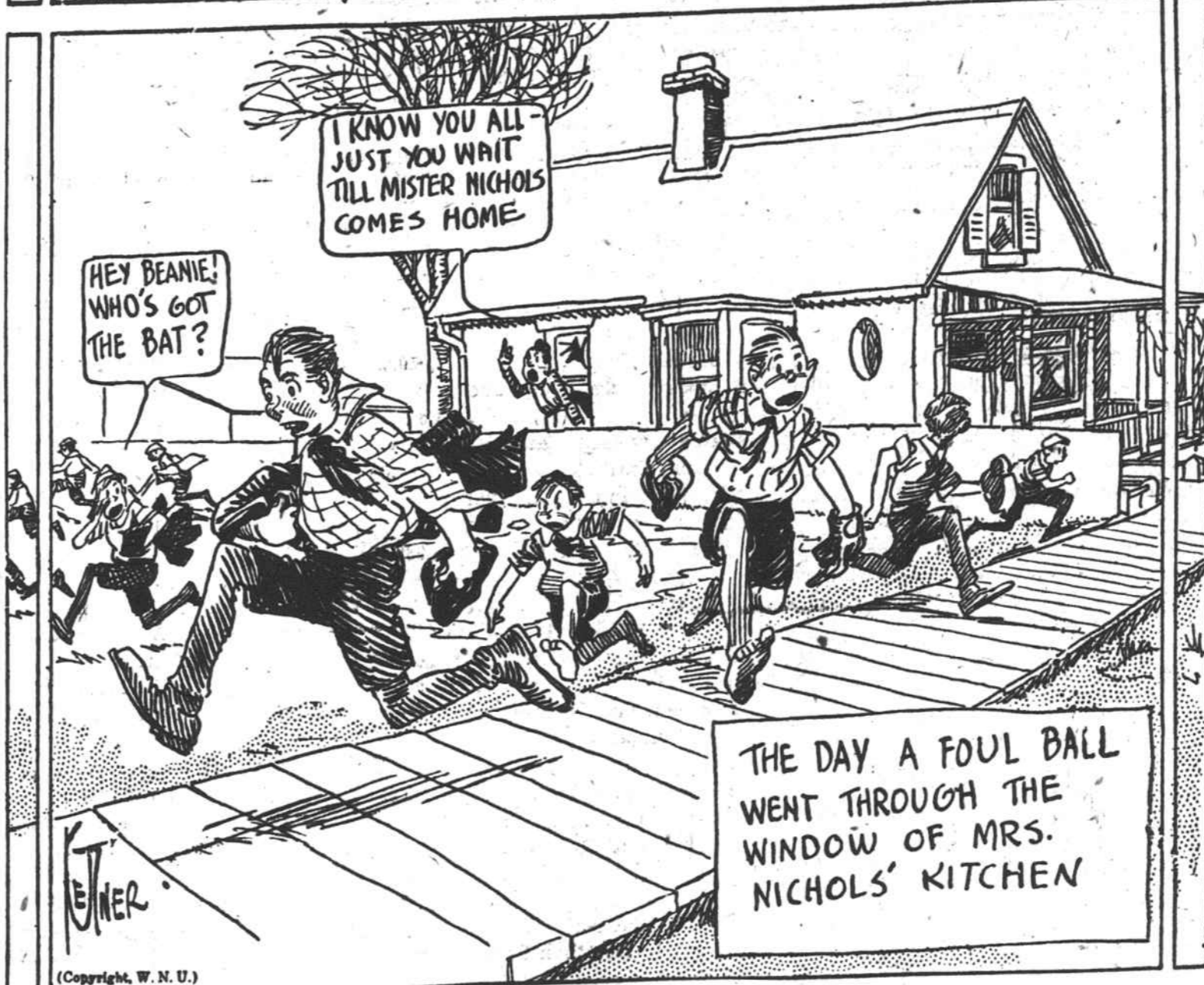
Clean out the litter every two weeks, or, at the most, every three, and bring in fresh scratching material.

Where the hen is the machine, the eggs the product, feed and labor the costs, it remains for management to be the economy.

The health of the layers is directly dependent upon the purity of the air which they breathe during both day and night in the laying houses. Therefore, ventilators are absolutely essential to every laying house.

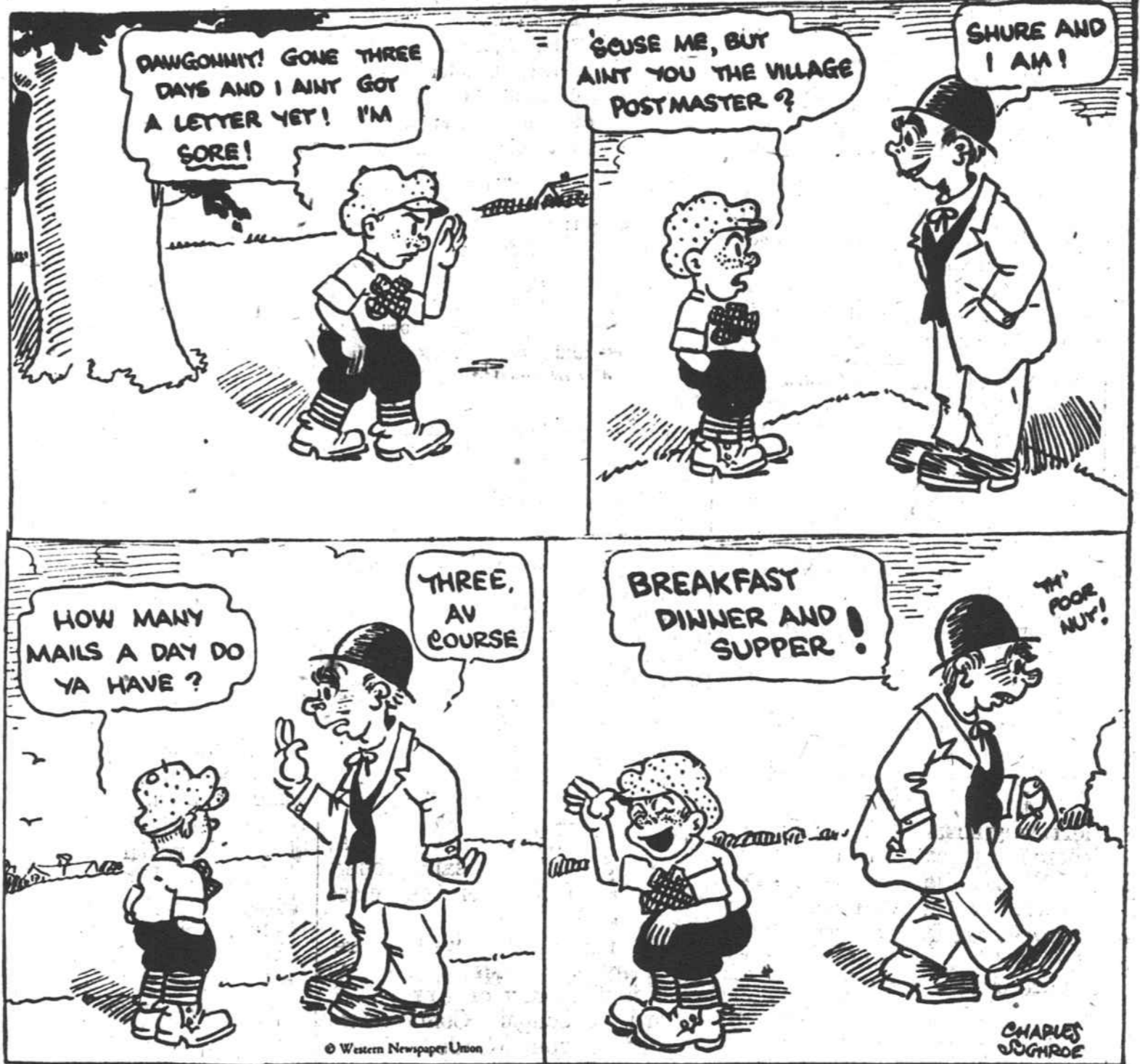
OUR COMIC SECTION

Big Events in the Lives of Little Men



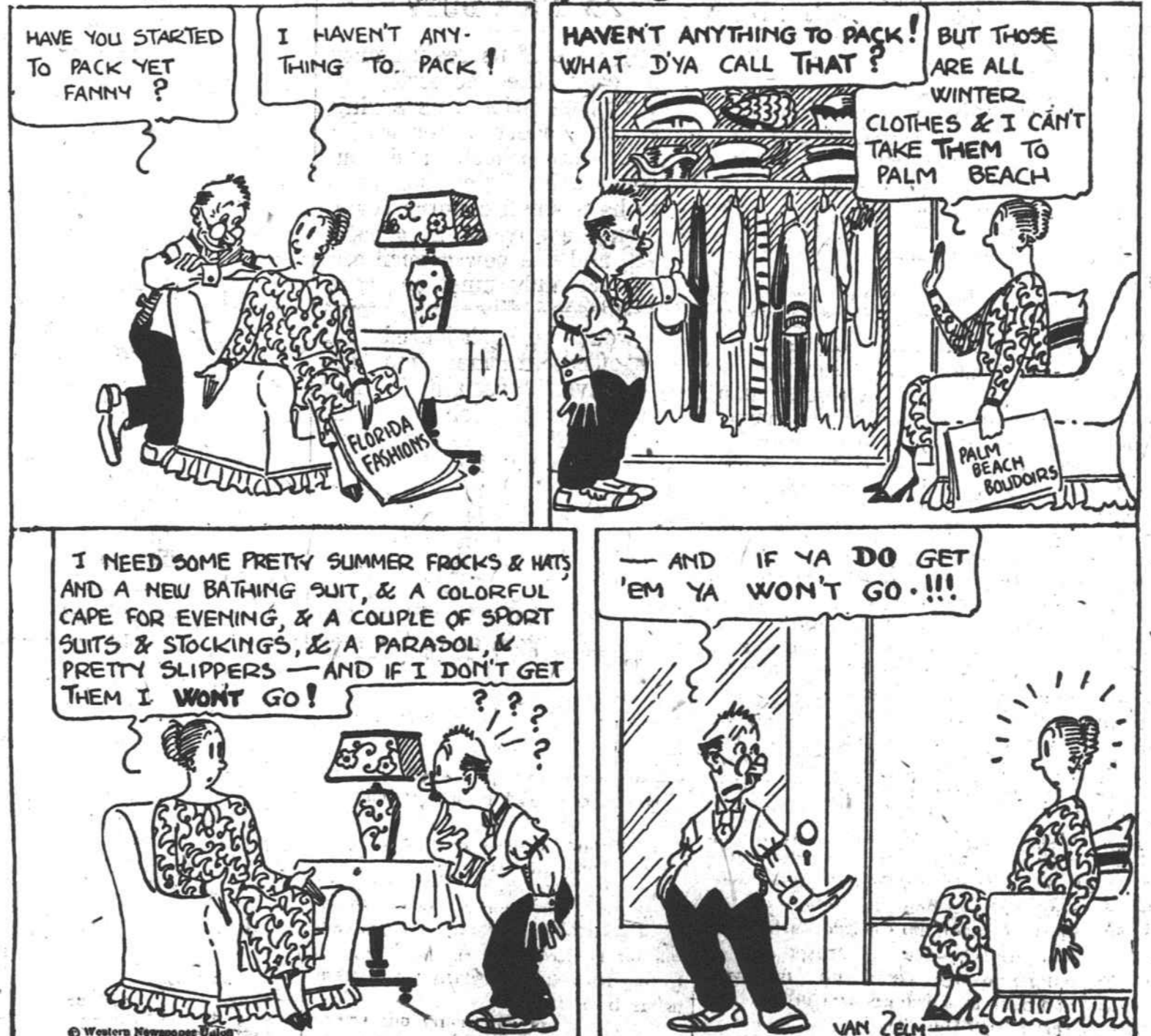
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A Foolish Question



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There Wouldn't Be Anything Left to Go With



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Community Building

WORK FOR FIRE PREVENTION

Enormous Annual Loss Can Be Eliminated by the Exercise of Small Amount of Care.

The art of fire prevention is largely a matter of good housekeeping. According to the Underwriters' Laboratories of Chicago, 75 per cent of all fires occur in the home. There is one fire every minute of the day and night in the United States. Last year fire destroyed property worth \$300,000,000, and there were 1,000,000 fires lost.

Ignorance and carelessness are the main causes of most fires. It is pointed out by the Underwriters' Laboratories. Simple precautions that should be taken to reduce the number of fires are:

Do not allow rubbish to accumulate in attics, closets and old corners. Be careful where you keep oil and gas or greasy rags. Place ashes in metal containers. Use fireproof roofing in houses. Have chimneys inspected and kept free from soot. Avoid use of gas connections with rubber tubing, and exercise care in use of electrical devices.

Due to the increasing use of soft coal large numbers of shingle roof and defective flue fires are being reported from all parts of the country. The too, the accumulation of soot on heating surfaces reduces the value of the fuel, and frequently clogs the flues and starts fires.

TREES THE REAL BEAUTIFIER

Their Presence or Absence Makes All the Difference to the Appearance of City's Streets.

No other feature does as much to give the home a well-dressed appearance as the presence of trees. Whether it be the stately mansion, with its broad sweep of spacious lawn, or the modest residence on the 40-foot lot, the graceful foliage of trees or shrubs is necessary to produce the homelike charms. If there is room for no trees, this room should be used.

Let it be remembered that in beautifying the home with trees the owner is to be regarded as an investor—pure and simple; an investment in beauty, in health, in comfort and, finally, in cash value. Any one of these would make the investment worthwhile.

This principle applies to communities as well as to the individual home. The visitor to town or city gains his first and most lasting impression from the presence or absence of shade trees. The community with streets bare and bleak and shadeless is dismissed as an undesirable place in which to live. Shaded streets and tree-lined boulevards have a charm which often proves a deciding factor in influencing the seeker in his choice of a place of residence. "Trees Are Good Citizens," C. L. Heck.

Avoiding Plague of Rats

The bad results of carelessness in leaving breaks in the basement walls of a building originally intended to be rat proof are shown in a case recently reported to the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the course of a campaign in Portland, Ore., in which the rodent-control men from the department were backed by the city reau of health and the chamber of commerce, a building with unrepented breaks of this sort was visited. The owner was advised to clean up all rubbish in his basement, repair breaks in the cement wall, use barbed carbamate on Hamburg steak to poison the rats, and also to set some traps. A few days later it was learned that in removing the trash three rats were uncovered, one of which contained fifteen young. Thirty-six rats were found dead the morning after the poison was spread.

Town Forests a Blessing

The memorial town forest is one of the greatest blessings that can be given to any New England community. Town is too poor to have its own park, donated by public-spirited citizens and developing into a source of direct profit to the town, observes New England Homestead. Much of the local tax can be paid out of revenue from the town's memorial forest, as the generations go on. A farmer will gladly donate to a town waste land or sprout land, may be worse than useless to him, joined with other tracts can be transformed into a good thing for the community. Other farmers and citizens will give more valuable land, or logging wood, or cash with which to add to the town forest. A map with names of donors or names printed in the town report, will be the public interest.

The Flower Beds

Use discretion in laying out beds and in selecting the plants. The flowers along the borders, clutter up a beautiful expanse of bluegrass lawn with round or beds.

Select the flower seed so that will have blossoms throughout the summer. There are flowers that are instant bloomers and you can select others so that one kind will follow another. Of course, the flowers should be used in connection with shrubs.—Farm Life.