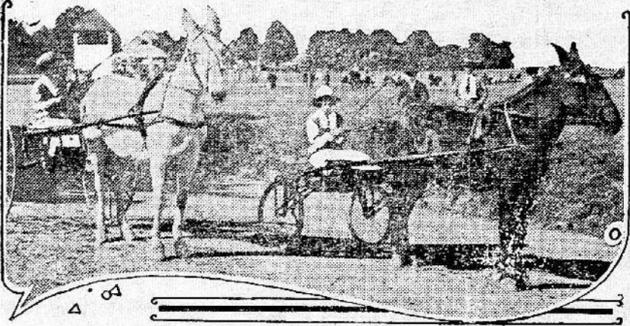


COL. ROOSEVELT'S WIFE DRIVES MULE IN COUNTY FAIR RACE



Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, even though her husband is assistant secretary of Navy, did not find it beneath her dignity to drive an entry in a mule race at the Dutchess County Fair at Rhinecliff, N. Y., the other day. Her rival was Mrs. J. G. Webb, another prominent society woman, up behind the white mule. It was a dead heat. Col. Roosevelt is seen standing directly across his wife's "speedster," "Happy."

POULTRY FLOCKS

FEEDS FOR PRODUCING EGGS

Poultryman Should Have Full Knowledge of Proper Feed and How to Prepare It.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Everyone in the poultry business hopes to have eggs throughout the year, but of course this is scarcely possible. If the business is gone into on a commercial scale the largest profit should be obtained during the winter. If just two eggs a week extra can be obtained from every hen a good profit will be made, while if one egg a week extra can be recorded in the winter, this one egg will pay for all the feed the hen eats, according to the experiences of the poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. To obtain this greater production not only should the fowls be young and of a good laying breed, but the feeder should have a full knowledge of the proper feed and how to prepare it. And this can be achieved only by study and care.

Nutrition in the feed of laying hens serves a twofold purpose: to repair waste and supply heat to the body and provide the egg-making materials. As only the surplus over what is needed for the body is available for



Purebred Poultry, Properly Fed and Cared For, is a Productive Investment.

egg production, the proper feeds should be given in sufficient quantities to induce this production.

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the spring the production of eggs is an easy matter. Fowls at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed on their range, which, with grain, provides a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as possible, then, the feeder should try to make these winter conditions springlike.

Two systems are used in feeding fowls—the dry-mash and the moist-mash, although in the dry-mash system a light-moist mash often is fed. By the term "mash" poultrymen mean a mixture of ground feed, either moist or dry. The greatest advantages to be derived from the dry-feed system are the saving of labor and the lessened danger of bowel trouble resulting from sloppy or soured mashings. In the dry-feed system for laying hens, as practiced successfully on a New York poultry farm, the grains fed are as follows, in the proportions indicated. This mixture is scattered in the litter early in the morning, and again at about 11:30 a. m., and this induces abundant exercise. A hopper containing dry mash is hung against the wall. The mash is made of these ingredients in the proportions indicated (by measure):

- 300 pounds cracked corn
- 130 pounds wheat
- 120 pounds oats
- 30 parts bran
- 15 parts ground alfalfa
- 20 parts middlings
- 22 parts corn meal
- 2 parts oyster shell
- 20 parts meal (and 1 part grit)
- 10 parts meal
- 1 part charcoal

The hopper containing this mash is kept before the fowls all of the time. Corn is the most popular of all the grain feeds for farm poultry, probably because of its abundance and comparative cheapness, and because it is rich in protein. For corn is deficient in this constituent. When corn is fed to hens that have plenty of exercise, and a chance to get insects and green feed, more satisfactory results are likely to be recorded than when fed to the same fowls closely confined. It may be fed quite liberally to your poultry during the winter in cold climates, but should be fed sparingly in summer.

Wheat usually is considered the safest grain to feed alone, but is too expensive to be fed much to fowls. This grain should be supplemented with other grains and with some meat feed or skim milk to increase the proportion of protein. Wheat contains more protein than corn, about the same amount of carbohydrates, but less fat, and on the whole is considered not so valuable for fattening, but better for growth. Wheat screenings, if they are of a good grade, frequently can be purchased and fed to advantage. Of course, there is always danger of introducing weed seeds through their use. "Burnt wheat" seldom can be fed advantageously; the difference in price between this and good wheat usually being too slight to warrant one in buying it.

666

cures Malaria, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Colds and LaGrippe, or noney refunded.

Advertising in The Farmer pays.

LIVE STOCK

CHOLERA TAKES LARGE TOLL

Losses Have Been Greatly Reduced and May Be Wiped Out Entirely By Right Treatment.

August and September take the heaviest toll through hog cholera, the bane of swine keepers, which in years past has wiped out entire herds after an expensive season's feeding. In certain years the hog-cholera toll has run as high as 144 per 1,000 through the United States. Preventive measures developed by the United States Department of Agriculture have reduced the toll to 38. The experts, whose work has effected this annual multi-million-dollar saving, assert confidently that the means of absolute insurance from hog cholera losses is within the reach of any farmer who cares to take the precautionary trouble and expense.

The serum treatment, developed about 15 years ago and first put into general use within the last six or seven years, gives immunity if injected in time. This serum treatment is described fully in Farmers' Bulletin 834, which should be kept at hand for ready reference by every hog raiser.

Hog cholera is an epidemic disease; that means that it spreads from one or a few initial cases. It is carried in bedding, sty refuse, feeding troughs, loading shutes, railroad cars, farm im-



Cholera-Free Pigs May Be Assured if Serum is Used in Time.

plements, clothing of laborers, and even in running water. Sanitation will cut down the danger, but it is not an absolute preventive. Unless the farmer has taken the precaution to have all of his herd immunized with serum and virus, an operation which should be done by a veterinarian or a specially trained layman, there is always possibility of the disease breaking out unexpectedly.

The farmer's protection lies in the fact that usually only one or two members of the herd are affected at first, and he should be on the watch. One or two hogs will refuse to come up to feed with the herd. They will remain hidden in the nest, and when driven from the bed their backs may be arched and they may appear cold, and shiver. The rest of the herd may remain apparently well for several days, when others are likely to be found affected in about the same way as those first attacked. As the disease progresses the sick hogs become gaunt or tucked up in the flanks, and have a weak, staggering gait, the weakness being most marked in the hind legs.

If the lungs are affected there may be a cough, which is particularly noticeable when the hogs are disturbed. The eyes usually are inflamed and show a whitish discharge, which may cause the lids to stick together. Constipation, which is commonly present in the early days of the disease, is generally followed by a diarrhea. As the disease reaches its height red or purplish blotches are likely to appear upon the skin of the ears, of the belly, and the inner surfaces of the legs.

Some of the symptoms mentioned may be present in other diseases, but the owner should remember that cholera spreads rapidly through a herd and no time should be lost in calling a veterinarian to diagnose the disease and administer the proper treatment. If the disease is cholera heavy losses can be averted only by prompt administration of hog-cholera serum.

Autopsy should be performed upon hogs which die of any disease. Indications of cholera are described in the bulletin referred to. The most important thing is to be prepared and to act promptly.

Locate hog lots and pastures away from streams and public highways, and do not allow hogs to run on free range or highways, nor to have access to canals or irrigated ditches.

Do not drive into hog lots after driving on public highways.

Do not use hog lots for yarding wagons and farm implements.

GIVE PURE DRINKING WATER

Necessary for Best Health of Fowls as All Poultrymen Know—Epsom Salts Help.

Pure drinking water is necessary, as all our good poultrymen and poultrywomen know. An occasional dose of Epsom salts, twenty grains to the quart, followed by thirty grains of bicarbonate of soda to each quart of drinking water is a cleanser reported by some of our breeders as being beneficial.

FEEDING CATTLE FOR PROFIT

Market Requirements for Beef Are Much Higher Than in Former Years—Skill Needed.

The feeding of beef cattle for the market has become a special line of work, which requires a high grade of skill through understanding of the

VISITORS WELCOME ORDER EARLY

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

FOR ALL SAINTS' DAY
MAGNIFICENT WHITES AND YELLOWS

GEORGE JOHNSTON
PHONE 348 MILITARY ROAD

1 MILE FROM COVINGTON
BUY AT HOME

CAPTAINS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL



The above photograph was taken at the unemployment conference in Washington. It shows Samuel Gompers (on left) standing side by side with Charles M. Schwab, the country's greatest steel magnate.

The army of the disabled keeps growing



In Hospitals under Government care
The Red Cross is spending Ten Million Dollars a Year to help the ex-service man and his family
Annual Roll Call Nov. 11-24, 1921

To bring before the country in visual form the vast problem it is helping to solve, the American Red Cross has prepared for its Annual Roll Call, Nov. 11 to 24, a poster showing how rather than diminishing the total of World War veterans entitled to Federal aid continues to grow. Red Cross Service to these men is costing \$10,000,000 a year.

FEEDING NEW CORN TO HOGS

Give Few Stalks Just as Plant Reaches Advanced Milk Stage, Gradually Increasing Amount.

A good way to accustom hogs to the new corn is to cut a few stalks of corn and throw it over the fence to the hogs just as it reaches the advanced milk stage, gradually increasing the amount until in 10 or 12 days, when the corn is well dented, the hogs are getting a full feed. Even then, it is necessary to watch them closely to see that none get off feed because of digestive trouble.

SILLO PAYS LARGE DIVIDENDS

Stands as Sentinel to Successful Cropping and Efficient Feeding—More Are Needed.

The silo has been the difference between success and failure on many farms where cows, beef cattle or sheep are kept. The silo stands as a sentinel to successful cropping and efficient feeding. It should be a monument to thrift and progressive husbandry on more farms. Why not ensile your corn and carry your cattle or sheep through the winter economically?

FOR SALE—The Willie Magee farm, crop, stock and all plows and hay tools; 169 acres, 40 in field, for \$4000; \$2500 cash, balance on time. Crop, stock, tools, new gasoline cane mill and pan go free with the place, worth at least \$2500. Sickiness of my wife forces me to sell. Give possession at once. W. R. Long, at LaCombe. Half mile from school.

For first-class mechanics at Star Garage. Phone 181. Head of depot.

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality

We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

FARM STOCK

GUARD AGAINST HOG CHOLERA

Dread Disease Most Likely to Appear in Herds During Months of October and November.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

October and November are the months when the dread disease, hog cholera, is most likely to appear. During those months and until snow covers the ground swine raisers are urged by the United States Department of Agriculture to be especially observing when feeding hogs in the morning. Any animals in the herd which fall to come to their feed, and particularly those having arched backs and rough coats, should be removed promptly from the rest of the herd.

In some cases hogs sick with cholera die within a few days; in others the disease may assume a chronic form and linger for several weeks. If cholera is suspected swine growers should immediately call a competent veterinarian to make a proper diagnosis and to apply the preventive serum treatment if they are found to be affected with cholera. A post-mortem examination of swine that have



Flank Injection—The Proper Handling of Hog Cholera Treatment Is Absolutely Essential to the Checking of the Disease.

died from cholera generally will show one or more of the following symptoms: Purple blotches on the surfaces of the lungs and heart, on the kidneys, and on both the outer surface and inner linings of the intestines, stomach, and bladder; reddening of lymphatic glands; enlargement of the spleen, in acute cases; an ulceration of the inner lining of the large intestine.

In the lingering or chronic cases of hog cholera it is usual to find intestinal button-like ulcers on the intestines.

A LITTLE GOES A LONGER WAY

Red Seal Lye is absolutely pure lye of the highest quality. It is free from any adulterations—and because of this, a little Red Seal Lye does more work and better work than an equal quantity of ordinary lye.

Try and see how thoroughly and quickly it cleans. Use Red Seal Lye to clean the bathtub, toilet, wash bowl and sink—just a little, if it sifted into the water will work wonders. Use it for cleaning floors—to destroy foul odors, and to kill insect pests and germs. When you clean with Red Seal Lye you purify at the same time—protecting your family and home from disease germs.

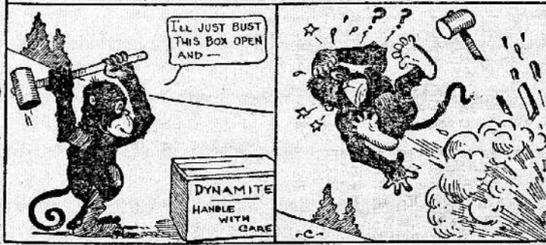
Use Red Seal Lye to make your own soap. One large can of this, mixed with water and grease according to directions, will make ten pounds of wonderful cleaning soap—saving you one dollar!

Just remember—Red Seal Lye is the genuine granulated lye packed in a safe and convenient can. Don't be fooled by imitations—ask for, and be sure and get, the old reliable Red Seal Lye. Full directions with every can.

P. C. TOMSON & COMPANY
Philadelphia, Penna.

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Bebe, The Mischievous Monk.



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DYNAMITE HANDLE WITH CARE