

Winter Course Students at Purdue

By J. D. HARPER, Purdue University
Purdue University Agricultural Extension



Purdue Winter Course Students.

Nearly two hundred winter course students are improving their time this year at Purdue university in the School of Agriculture. They are men and women from all parts of the state, who are alive to the opportunities afforded them, and to the lines of development offered them by the winter course. The class is larger than ever before, and is, on the whole, one of the most promising that ever attended the school. There are several men in the course who have graduated from other colleges and have just realized that they could profitably learn something about agriculture. By far the greater number of the students taking the work are from the farms of the state, however. Many of them are high school students who, after an eight weeks' stay, will decide to return another year for the four-year course. Some of the best students in the regular four-year course have been introduced through the winter courses.

The winter course students are welcome to the School of Agriculture. They bring with them the practical spirit of the farm, and by coming in contact with the school they not only receive much that is beneficial and practical, but they give the regular students some practical suggestions that help them to keep an eye on the future. There is a spirit of business and industry about these men that indicates their seriousness, and their desire for improvement. They are pioneers with a future. May success attend their efforts.

The meeting of the Indiana Commission on Industrial and Agricultural Education, held at Purdue university on January 31, showed very clearly that the schools today are not meeting in an adequate way the needs of the farmers. Men present at the meeting stated frankly that it was impossible for them to get their boys to attend the high school, for the reason

that the work was not attractive, and the boys could not see their way clear to give the time and energy demanded.

The commission, which was established by Governor Marshall in accordance with the terms of the Yarrington bill, passed at the last session of the state legislature, has for its object the investigation of the needs of education in the various industries of Indiana, and how far the needs are met by existing institutions. The commission will also consider what new forms of educational work may be advisable, and will make recommendations accordingly to the next legislature.

After an inspection of the engineering shops and the agricultural department, the commission held a public meeting in Agricultural hall, which was attended by many farmers from surrounding counties. The meeting took the form of a round table discussion, and many points of extreme interest were brought to the attention of the body.

An interesting phase of the discussion was to the effect that the schools are today taking the boys and girls away from the farm into other lines of work. A lack of practical work was also felt to exist in the schools, and those present were of the opinion that if some studies, such as agriculture, domestic science, etc., could be introduced into the schools, many boys and girls could be more easily induced to take the work and at the same time they could secure a better training in the other subjects which are so desirable.

In the evening the commission were the guests of the Purdue university faculty, and several hours were spent in a discussion of the problems before the commission. Many questions were put to the members of the faculty, and the commission secured such information of value to them in their solution of the problems confronting them.

How to Get An Early Hog Pasture

By F. C. KING, Animal Husbandry Department, Purdue Experiment Station
Purdue University Agricultural Extension



A Good Pasture Is Essential to the Most Successful Pork Production.

The farmer and stockman is always in danger of having his plans frustrated by bad weather killing the crop intended for summer pasture. This danger is brought forcibly to mind by the great shortage in clover for spring hog pasture. A great number of men will put the entire clover acreage in corn and either sell the hogs or fatten them without adequate pasture. Either course of treatment for the hogs is entirely unnecessary. It is feasible and profitable to use quick growing crops for hog pasture which will prove almost the equal of clover. A small field of rape sown early in April will often be ready to pasture by the middle of May and seldom is it later than the first of June before an abundant growth is secured. The quality of pasture is almost as good as that of clover pasture and the acreage necessary is less than half that required by clover. A mixture of rape and oats, rape and Canada peas or oats and Canada peas often improves the pasture in the northern part of the state. Rape, however, will furnish the largest amount and one of the earliest forms of pasture.

A second pasture should be sown about three or four weeks after the first one. This is necessary because if the rape is pastured too close it will die. Therefore, two pastures are necessary for best results. The hogs can be changed from one pasture to the other often enough that both pastures are kept growing satisfactorily. When pastured in this manner, 29 to 25

shots can be pastured on an acre of rape or rape and oats. For later pasture, late sown rape or, corn peas, or soy beans, may be used. In this way it is entirely possible and practical to furnish the best of hog pasture without having either bluegrass or clover, and on less land, but at a slightly greater cost in money and labor.

Green Feed for Chicks.

Put some oats in a box that will not leak; wet them thoroughly with warm water, cover them well, let them stand one whole day, then turn them into a box that does leak. Keep putting warm water on them morning and night till sprouts are well started. Spread them out thinly, moisten more, and keep this up till the sprouts are of the required length. Some folks let them grow a foot long. No finer feed for the birds than oat sprouts.

Liver Trouble.

When a fowl has a bilious look, dysentery and then costiveness, it is a strong indication that it is suffering from liver trouble. When the edges of the comb and wattles are of a purplish red it is a sign of indigestion. Fowls in good health always have a bright red comb.

Persuading Balking Horse.

A lump of sugar or an apple will very often make a balky horse forget why he stopped. These are better and cheaper than a whip lash and unprintable words.

DAIRY

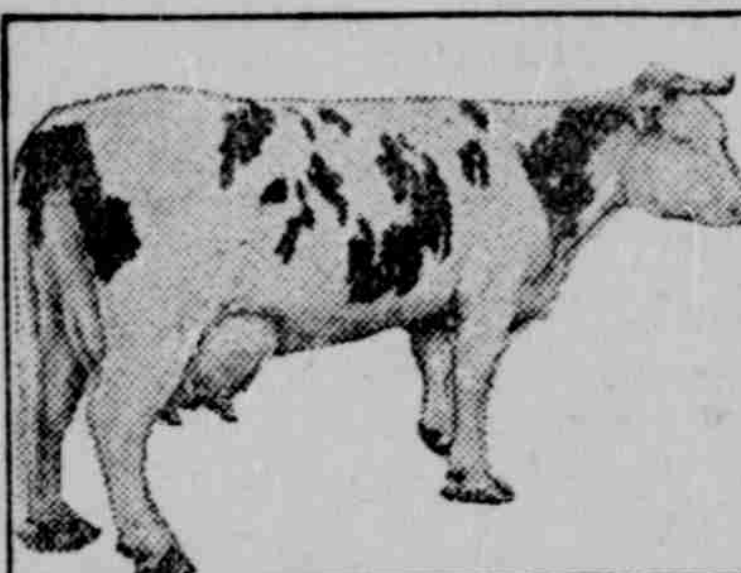


CARING FOR THE YOUNG COW

Early Breeding of Heifers Advocated by Dairymen—Very Best Market for Skim Milk.

(By W. H. UNDERWOOD.)

I have long followed the plan of raising ten to a dozen calves each year, thus being allowed to replace the inevitable losses of the dairy and to constantly cull and sell those



An Excellent Milk Type.

which I consider least desirable. I think this practice ought to be followed on every farm where skim milk is available, because a dairy calf offers one of the very best markets for this dairy by-product.

I let these calves become mothers rather young. It is surprising how very early a vigorous young heifer will breed if the opportunity is given her. I had once a Jersey-Holstein cross-bred heifer that gave birth to her full term calf when only fourteen and one-half months old.

It is the business of a dairy cow to give milk and to learn to turn all her products and energies along this channel, and so the earlier she can get started in the right way the better.

It is sometimes said that early breeding stunts or dwarfs a heifer, but I have had many heifers to drop their first calves at from eighteen to twenty months of age, and afterward they developed into cows which were large and vigorous for their breed.

I like best to start with a September or October calf and then, if they spend their first winter under favorable conditions, with plenty of skim milk and early cut hay, bran and ground oats in addition, they will be sleek and plump when they go to pasture in the spring.

HOW TO WORK A SEPARATOR

Good Machine Will Soon Pay for Itself and With Proper Care It Will Last Lifetime.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

Did you ever know a person who has a reliable separator to say that it does not pay? They all tell you it is the way to do it—the only way.

Look at a first-class machine and note the high speed attained. Only the best material and workmanship can be included in such a combination. It is no wonder that separators which are worth owning cost money. Yet a good one will soon pay for itself and with proper care it will last almost a lifetime. Look over the standard makes and no others, thoroughly before investing, but get a good one.

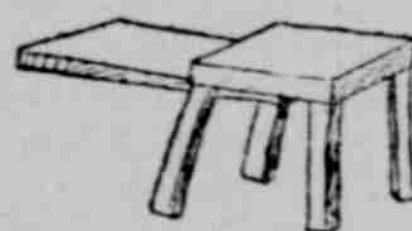
The work of separating a moderate amount of milk is easy in comparison with the old way, or even with keeping water on it in a tank. If it runs too heavy a gasoline engine will soon fix that beside proving a most profitable servant in many other duties.

Keep a dish for the dog and the cat in a convenient place where you can take off the froth before straining and separating. Froth only proves a nuisance in the separator but the chickens will be glad to get any that the dog or cat leaves.

USEFUL STOOL FOR A MILKER

Provision Is Made in Front for Placing Milk Pail—Not Hard to Put Together.

I have a good milking stool which provides a seat for the milker and a place to set the pail, says a writer in the Farm and Home. Two by 10-inch stuff was used in the making. The



Inexpensive Milking Stool.

seat is 10 inches square, and underneath it is nailed a board 18 inches long which projects out far enough to hold the pail. The legs are 12 inches high.

Great Difference in Milk.

Every person who has never milked cows, as well as some who have only witnessed this interesting process at a very safe distance, realize that there is not much variation in the quantity of milk from certain cows in the herd and on the same feed, but to most people "milk is milk," very few having any correct ideas as to what is commonly called the "richness of it."

AYRSHIRES GOOD DAIRY COWS

Almost Ideal Animal for Consumer on Account of Uniform Composition of Her Milk.

The Ayrshires are distinguished more as good average dairy cows than for heavy production either of milk or butterfat. In both these regards they occupy a position midway between Jerseys or Guernseys and Holsteins. An average herd of Ayrshires would probably produce more milk and butterfat than an average herd of other dairy breeds, but a selected herd of Ayrshires would fall much behind the production of a selected herd of the other breeds. For advanced registry, an Ayrshire cow must produce 6,000 pounds of milk and 214 pounds of butterfat as a two-year-old. The requirements gradually increase until the cow is five years old, when she must produce 8,500 pounds of milk and 322 pounds of butterfat. The milk tests somewhat less than 4 per cent. of butterfat and about 12½ per cent. total solids. From the standpoint of the milk consumer the Ayrshire is almost ideal, because of the uniform composition of the milk, but the heavy flow which many producers want for profitable production is lacking.

Twenty-four head of Ayrshire cows owned by different experiment stations in America produced an average of 6,532 pounds of milk per year and an average test of 3.85 per cent. of butterfat, or 252 pounds per year. The test of the milk 17 cows gave an average of 12.98 per cent. total solids. In this the fat represented 29.6 per cent. of the total solids, as compared



Florence Melrose.

with 34.5 per cent. for the Jerseys and 28 per cent. for the Holsteins.

For veal production the Ayrshire ranks next to Holsteins. The calves weigh from 60 to 75 pounds at birth and are strong, vigorous and active. Doubtless no dairy breed produces as good beef as the Ayrshire. They fatten readily when dry and are said to dress out a good proportion of meat.

INCREASED YIELDS OF MILK

Pennsylvania State Experiment Station Makes Comparative Study of Soiling Crops.

The Pennsylvania state experiment station has made a comparative study of soiling crops for dairy cows. It was found that the chief influence upon quantity of milk produced during the experiments seemed to be closely related to the palatability of feeds. That is to say, those feeds eaten by the cows with the greatest relish, and consequently of which the largest quantity of green forage was consumed generally gave the largest yields of milk. This seemed to be true regardless of the amount of dry matter or percentage of protein contained in the feed. Briefly, the milk produced bore a much closer relationship to total green forage than to dry matter or protein consumed. The effect upon quality of milk was shown only in an indirect manner. In no case was a flavor imparted sufficiently marked to be detected after the milk was aerated and cooled. The percentage of butterfat seemed to vary inversely as the live weight of the cows. In other words, those feeds which produced a gain in live weight seemed to produce a milk containing a lower per cent. of butterfat than was secreted when the cows were losing weight. This was true regardless of the quantity of milk produced. The indications are that some feeds tend to fatten the animals themselves, while others tend to produce fat in the milk.

DAIRY NOTES

Observe with care and note as a first point that the cow should have a large and ampler body.

Cold rains are much harder on cows than dry cold. Damp cold penetrates to the bones. Provide dry shelter.

Turn separator with a steady and uniform speed and flush down with skim milk or water at end of separation.

One man says the first year of milking is the proper time in which to make the foundation for a persistent milker.

In dairying there is no excuse for the man who goes at it blindly and blames luck and the weather for his failure.

Dairying is not necessarily a complicated line of work but at the same time it takes care in order to make a success.

It is quite customary among dairymen to quit feeding calves skim milk when they attain the age of eight to nine months.

If you don't believe in keeping cows comfortable visit the stables of the men who get large milk checks. That ought to convince you.

If the cream does not ripen rapidly as is often the case in the winter time the addition of a small amount of buttermilk will help the ripening process.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
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Pumpkin Seed—
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CURATIVE AGENT.

"Do you think an ice cold plunge is good for people?"

"Well," replied the indolent person, "I fell in while skating and I must admit that the fright cured me of hicoughs."

PHYSICIAN SAID ECZEMA CAME FROM TEETHING

"When my little girl was about eight months old, she was taken with a very irritating breaking out, which came on her face, neck and back. When she first came down with it, it came in little watery-like festers under her eyes, and on her chin, then after a few days it would dry down in scaly, white scabs. In the daytime she was quite worrisome and would dig and scratch her face nearly all the time.

"I consulted our physician and found she was suffering from eczema, which he said came from her teething. I used the ointment he gave me and without any relief at all. Then I wrote for a book on Cuticura, and purchased some Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the drug store. I did as I found directions in the Cuticura Booklet, and when she was one year old, she was entirely cured. Now she is three years and four months, and she has never been troubled with eczema since she was cured by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (Signed) Mrs. Freeman Craver, 311 Lewis St., Syracuse, N. Y., May 6, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Nothing Hard About That.

"The woman I marry," he said, "must be able to blush." "Oh," she replied, "I can do that. I blush every time I am seen anywhere with you."—San Francisco Chronicle.

As a corrective for indigestion and a regulator of the system, no remedy can excel in purity and efficiency Garfield Tea.

Many a man can't afford to dress well because his wife does.

"Pink Eye" Is Epidemic in the Spring. Try Murine Eye Remedy for Reliable Relief.

But it takes a woman to keep a secret she doesn't know.

A Drop of Blood

Or a little water from the human system when thoroughly tested by the chief chemist at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., tells the story of impoverished blood—nervous exhaustion or some kidney trouble. Such examinations are made without cost and is only a small part of the work of the staff of physicians and surgeons under the direction of Dr. R. V. Pierce giving the best medical advice possible without cost to those who wish to write and make a full statement of symptoms. An imitation of nature's method of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alternative and glyceric extract of roots, without the use of alcohol, such as

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Which makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment. Get what you ask for!

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Patient—But, doctor, the prices at the other place would make me still sicker.

A long life and a merry one may be expected by those who use Garfield Tea, the natural herb regulator. For sale at all drug stores.

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"I hear that firm's going under."

"Yes, they're going up."

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I want to prove that they positively cure indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching, Wind, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and are an infallible cure for Constipation. To do this I am willing to give millions of free packages.

I take a little risk. Sold by druggists for 25 cents a box. For free package address, Prof. Munyon, 53rd & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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