

ADVANTAGE OF CALVES BORN IN THE FALL

By R. E. Caldwell, Department of Dairy Husbandry, Purdue University, School of Agriculture.

Purdue University Agricultural Extension.



A Dairy Heifer at Six Months of Age—Ready for Rapid Gains on Pasture. Total Feed Cost at One Year Estimated at \$25.00.

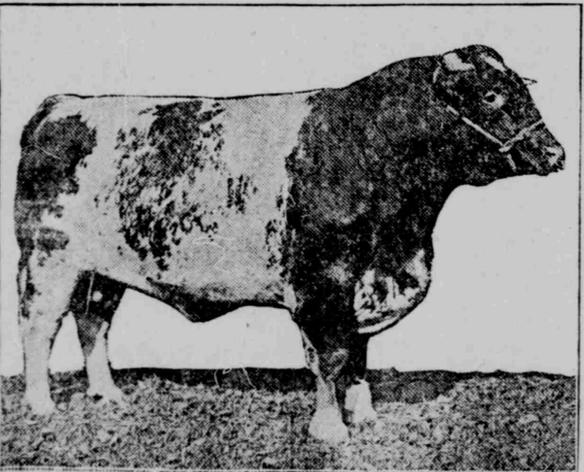
Men who are making a business of dairying are fast realizing the value of having their cows calve in the fall. With this change in herd management, new problems are confronting the dairymen concerning the best methods to apply in order that best results may be secured. When properly managed, calves that are born during the fall months develop into excellent individuals and, in addition, the flush season in milk production is placed to best advantage from the standpoint of labor and market prices.

One question that is often asked is how best to care for the cow previous to calving time. The chief difference concerning this season and that of spring calving is the difficulty experienced in getting the cows fat or even in good physical condition during the hot, dry season of July and August. Under average conditions, the cows should be dry after July 15 if they are due to calve by September first. This arrangement relieves the dairyman of the discomforts of milking during the hot days, which are the rule at that season. If the cows are on pasture, a small ration of corn meal will assist the cow in storing the necessary reserve food for proper and successful calving.

If the cow is in good health, the calf should secure the mother's milk for about two weeks, taking it direct from the mother for three or four days. Care should be exercised concerning the amount of milk the calf takes from the cow as overfeeding is the cause of more ills among calves than any other one factor. It is well, also to encourage the feeding of dry grain and hay as this practice will ward off much of the trouble common to calves not so handled. A good ration for calves of this age may be made up of corn meal, wheat bran and linseed meal, mixed, equal parts by weight. The feeding of grain may be best done by keeping a very small amount of the grain in a box located conveniently to the stanchion so as to encourage the calf to eat. This mixture should be kept fresh and clean, as unsanitary conditions will cause a calf to develop a dislike for the food and in that way, retard its best development.

Almost any well-cured hay, such as clover or alfalfa, will produce good results when fed to calves, although it may be well to mix it with timothy hay or oats straw. To be sure, only a small amount of roughage will be consumed, nevertheless, it is advisable to supply it in a first-class condition.

By the time the calf is four or five months old, the milk may be withheld and regular feeds supplied. At the end of one year, the calf will be in much better condition and worth more as a future dairy individual than if it had been required to spend the first six months on pasture and to be irritated by the flies and hot weather. At the age of six or eight months, the fall calf is old enough to assimilate pasture grass and, with the addition of a small grain ration, will cost less at the age of one year than if it had begun its life in the spring.



Lavender Sultan, Shorthorn Herd Bull, Owned by Purdue University. A Sire Showing a Beefy Conformation, Constitution, Masculinity and True-ness to Shorthorn Type.

The value of growing heifer calves from cows of known ability is a common theme among men that are interested in progressive dairy practices. Its consideration, however, is worthy of repeated mention as this one point serves as the keystone of the dairy business. The proper management during the first few months of their life stands next in line of importance.

The following brief rules may assist some in growing their calves, especially those who use skim milk as the main portion of the ration.

Points to Observe in Raising Calves With Skim Milk.

1. Remove the calf from the mother not later than the third day, but feed it the mother's milk for about two weeks.
2. When two weeks old, gradually change to skim milk, using about one week to make the change.
3. Feed only about five or six quarts per day for the first three days. Then increase to seven or eight quarts as necessary.
4. Feed so that each calf gets the full portion intended for it.
5. It is best to feed warm milk. Cold milk will usually cause indigestion in a young calf.
6. Begin feeding a little dry corn meal as soon as they will take it.
7. Provide good hay or pasture after the calf is three weeks old.
8. All utensils used in feeding the calves must be kept clean.

Improved Grape Crate.

An improved grape crate or barrel which may also be used for shipping other fruits, is described by the bureau of manufacturers in a recent report from Almeria, Spain. The barrel is cylindrical and has four separate compartments or flat circular boxes—shaped like cheese boxes—each of which holds about 12 pounds of fruit. This insures good ventilation, and at the same time presents a cheap, fancy package, which is what up-to-date growers are after. The entire barrel can be made by machinery, and there is practically no waste of wood. Any kind of wood, it is stated, may be used.

Breeding Immature Ewes.

Many sheep owners practice the plan of breeding ewe lambs, which is a poor practice from any standpoint. These immature ewes cannot be reasonably expected to produce strong, vigorous lambs, and supply animals that will make a good growth and develop into profitable feeders and at the same time reach a desirable degree of development and maturity themselves.

Sowing Winter Wheat Late.

There is one big advantage in sowing the winter wheat late and that is you stand a good chance to escape the Hessian fly, which does so much damage to the wheat fields.

Heifer Too Early.

The heifer bred too early always remains stunted in growth, and her milk flow is shortened for all time.

KEEP SEED POTATOES IN COOL PLACE



A Fine Yield of Potatoes.

(By WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD.) Potatoes intended for seed should be kept hard and plump during the winter and this can be done only by keeping them so cool that they will not sprout.

When potatoes sprout they take part of the starch that is stored up in them and manufacture it into living cells. This energy is all wasted for the sprouts have to be pulled off.

Some farmers make it a point to "sprout" their potatoes once or twice during the winter, this being done to prevent their growing. But the amount of energy thus lost is considerable, and the loss increases as the winter draws to a close.

I raise potatoes in large quantities

and each year place them in cold storage. I prefer to pay the expense of the storage and be sure that they are kept in a perfectly plump state rather than to keep them in a room with a high temperature as is done by some.

In the spring the potatoes come out of the cold storage house in perfect condition and it takes but a few weeks for them to develop strong sprouts that rise out of the soil and develop strong stalks and leaves.

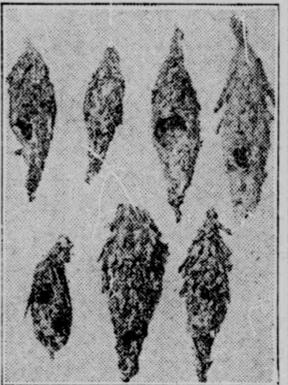
Many farmers have not the opportunity to put their potatoes in cold-storage houses, but they should endeavor to keep their potatoes at a very low temperature. The nearer 33 degrees the potatoes are kept, the better.

INJURIES BY THE BAGWORM

In Last Few Years Pest Has Abandoned Evergreens and Attacked Many Deciduous Trees.

(By L. HASEMAN.)

The tough, silken bags hanging from limbs and twigs of evergreen, shade and fruit trees in the winter are familiar to many farmers throughout the country. The caterpillar which makes these is commonly called a bagworm, basketworm or dropworm. In the past it has been more or less troublesome on evergreens, but in the last few years it has become destructive to many deciduous trees and shrubs. The rapid increase and spread of the pest



How Birds Destroy the Bagworm: Woodpeckers and Blackbirds Break Through the Tough Silk Bags. The Birds Are Very Helpful in the Warfare Against This Pest.

to orchards and to shade trees and ornamental shrubs in cities, parks and cemeteries have occasioned a great deal of loss in the past three or four years.

The bagworm is easy to control, at least upon trees of moderate size. There are two methods of destroying the pest, by collecting all of the bags and by spraying with poison. If the bagworm is restricted to only a few trees, one can easily collect all of the bags in the winter when the leaves are off. This method is in common use and is entirely effective, if carefully done. It does not work so well on evergreens and, of course, is out of the question in very large orchards or groves. In such cases it is necessary to spray when the young caterpillars begin to feed upon the foliage in the spring. Early spraying should be practiced as the pest is destroyed before the foliage is consumed. The first regular application of poison for the codling moth, just after the blossoms fall in the spring, will also control the bagworm in orchards. One careful application of poison before the first of June will usually control the pest either upon fruit, evergreen or shade trees.

Dividing Rhubarb Roots.

Late fall is a good time to divide the rhubarb roots. Now is a good time to make preparations for the work.

During the early part of September dig the ground up around the roots and scatter or mix in with this layer a little well-rotted horse manure. In a month or so the roots can be divided and the new hills started.

SOME PURE-MILK PROBLEMS

Most Important Aside From Feeding Is of Barn and Its Accommodations, Says Oregon Student.

For the dairyman whose aim is the profitable production of pure milk, probably the most important problem, aside from the feeding, is that of the barn and its accommodations, writes E. S. Wisdom, a student at the Oregon Agricultural college, in an article in the Oregon Countryman, the student agricultural magazine.

The dairy cow requires, for the highest production, comfortable and healthy quarters which are protected from the inclement weather, he continues. A warm, substantial stable is almost imperative in the cold climate. It must not be forgotten, however, that the health of the herd is likely to be impaired unless proper precautions are taken to insure rigid cleanliness and abundance of light and fresh air.

An expensive structure is unnecessary, but one that will be convenient for the labor and furnish contentment to the herd should be provided. The location should be chosen to maintain the highest degree of sanitation, depending largely upon the drainage. The tile-drained barnyards often eliminate the undesirable conditions found commonly. Whenever it is possible, the barn should be built on a knoll, though never on an elevation higher than the house occupies.

Convenience of access from different parts of the farm saves labor and time. Barns near a main road or across a road from the house are not recommended. The landing should face north and south, so that the sunlight might enter from both sides during the day.

ATTENTION TO SHEEP FLOCK

No Animal Feels and Shows Neglect More Quickly—Should Have a Well-Ventilated Shed.

Sheep are dainty feeders. They will not eat hay that other stock have munched over, and they will refuse grain taken from a ratty bin.

Sleep should have a well-ventilated shed, high and dry. In dry weather they should be allowed their freedom to run out and in at will.

Nothing will feel or show neglect as quickly as sheep. Place the unthrifty ewes by themselves, and give them a little extra feed. Perhaps they are suffering from the greed of the bosses in the flock, and are not getting a full ration. Oats, wheat, bran, linseed meal and clover hay should be provided for ewes. Dip the sheep immediately after shearing, and again in about three weeks to destroy the ticks, that may have escaped at the first dipping.

Make a Compost Heap.

A veritable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime plaster, sod, straw, etc., etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

Orchard Should Have Care.

Many farmers pay little attention to the trees until time for the harvest, and they wonder at the unsatisfactory crop. No orchard can be expected to produce results without good care.

HONOR BIG EVENT

Dutch Celebrate Recall of the House of Orange.

Completes First Century of Liberation From Domination by Napoleon—Holland Now One of Centers of European Civilization.

Paris.—Last summer the Dutch completed the first century of their liberation from the France of Napoleon. After the Battle of Leipzig, in 1813, in which Napoleon was defeated, the French were driven out of Holland and the House of Orange once more recalled to power. In November of that year the prince of Orange, son of William V., returned from England and was proclaimed William I. of the Netherlands. It is the centenary of this historic event that was commemorated with manifestations of patriotism in the little country of dikes and dunes, says the American Review of Reviews.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century Holland has come to be looked upon by the world chiefly as the home of that splendid international tribunal at The Hague by the agreement of all the civilized powers of the world for the settlement of disputes between nations. The first world peace conference was held in the Dutch capital in 1899 and the second in 1907. When the beloved Queen Wilhelmina, at the age of eighteen, ascended to the throne of her fathers, in 1898, the reform of Dutch franchise laws had begun. Electoral reform has been one of the mooted questions in Dutch parliamentary procedure ever since. One of the most important pieces of legislation passed by the states general during recent years was a law (in 1903) making railroad strikes illegal. Other questions of coast defence, colonies and a new customs tariff have engaged public attention during recent years.

One of the most appealing and important events of Dutch history since



Gateway of Historic Harlem.

the beginning of the century was the marriage of Wilhelmina to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In 1909 the birth of their first child, the little Princess Juliana, was received with great popular rejoicing. The Dutch feel that there is less to fear in the menace of German absorption—always a great bugbear to the Netherlands—now that they have an heir to the throne. Holland is one of the centers of European civilization and progress, and it cannot fail to be of great interest and profit to traveling Americans this year to see this very modern little kingdom as it really is. There is probably no country of Europe in the track of the tourist about which there is so much misapprehension as Holland.

Thanks to the genial Washington Irving, who, in his Knickerbocker History of New York, was the creator of the stage Dutchman, there has been a general impression abroad of Holland as a rather antiquated country, peopled by a lot of stout folk who wear baggy trousers and wooden shoes. Many of us, however, have to learn and a great many more to be reminded of the fact that so well has the little Dutch nation managed its affairs that in addition to taking care of its home government it holds the reins over a vast empire of 35,000,000 Orientals, and at the same time keeps abreast of the commercial, industrial, educational and artistic world of civilization.

Mother of Ten Walks 1,500 Miles.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. Marie Chandler of Middletown, N. Y., mother of ten children, three of whom accompanied her, finished a 1,500-mile walk here, winning \$4,000. Friends in Middletown agreed to rebuild Mrs. Chandler's burned house providing she made the trip from New York in 65 days. She spent 53 days on the road.

First Recall Election Against Woman.
Hanford, Cal.—The first recall election against a woman in California is being directed against Mrs. N. E. Davidson, superintendent of schools in King county. Thomas Rossman, once a principal in the Hanford schools, started the recall against Mrs. Davidson, after his certificate had been revoked.

TORTURING TWINGES

Much so-called rheumatism is caused by weakened kidneys. When the kidneys fail to clear the blood of uric acid, the acid forms into crystals like bits of broken glass in the muscles, joints and on the nerve casings. Torturing pains dart through the affected part whenever it is moved. By curing the kidneys, Doan's Kidney Pills have eased thousands of rheumatic cases, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, neuralgia and urinary disorders.

AN ILLINOIS CASE

Charles Easter, E. Walnut St., Waukegan, Ill., says: "I had sciatic rheumatism and kidney trouble for years. I was laid up for months and spent hundreds of dollars unsuccessfully for doctors' treatment. After hope had fled, Doan's Kidney Pills came to my aid. They cured the awful misery and I have never suffered since."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

In France one person in 20 is entitled to wear a military decoration.

How About It?

"I have \$5,000 to put into a house."
"Then you'd better let the contracts for a \$2,800 one."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Still Something Lacking.
"Dobbs says he is a man of action."
"And so he is. Dobbs can use more gestures and less common sense in an argument than any other man I ever say."

Obedying Her Doctor.

Gibbs—Wonder why Richleigh when he puts up at a hotel always takes a single room?
Dibbs—His doctor told him he must avoid suites.

An Event.

Mamma—Tommy, what do you say to Uncle Titewadd for giving you the penny?
Tommy—Gee! I'm too s'prised to say anything!—Judge.

Defending the Dog.

"Why doesn't that dachshund come when I call him? The idea of sulking on me!"
"He's coming as fast as he can," said the man's wife. "He's got his front legs started."

How It Happened.

"How did Rattleplate lose his money?"
"Bad investment."
"What sort?"
"He backed three aces against a flush."—Indianapolis Star.

Good Scheme.

"I think I'll promote a banana plantation."
"Why that in particular?"
"It won't cost much to get a banana every day to show for a sample, and on days when stock sells slow I can eat the sample."

Life's Winnings.

At the age of twenty-one a man goes out hunting for a fortune. Along about the time he is sixty he comes back bringing a house and lot, upon which there is a \$1,200 mortgage, and a life insurance policy for \$2,000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Scadds' Grievance.

"I tell you," said the scowling Socialist, "that wealth is not distributed equitably." "I quite agree with you," replied Mr. Scadds. "I have only about two hundred and fifty thousand myself, while I know a dozen men who have more than a million apiece."—Puck.

Breakfast Sunshine

Post Toasties and Cream

There's a delicious smack in these crisp, appetizing bits of toasted corn that brings brightness and good cheer to many and many a breakfast table.

Toasties are untouched by hand in making; and come in tightly sealed packages—clean and sweet—ready to eat with cream and sugar.

Wholesome Nourishing Easy to Serve

Sold by grocers everywhere.