

Following Fresh Farm Furrows

WEANING THE PIGS

They Should Be Led Gradually to Grain.

CHANGE IN EIGHTH WEEK.

First Get the Youngsters in the Proper Mood—At the End of Three or Four Days They Forget the Sows—in a Month Feed Them Middlings and Tankage.

There are several ways in which pigs can be weaned, each having some followers, says a correspondent of the Farm and Home.

After trying most of these ways we have come to wean in the following way: At about two weeks old the pigs will begin to crack a little corn with their mothers. As soon as this becomes a habit we build a pen with an opening too small for the sow, but big enough for the pigs to go in, and by feeding inside this pen first we soon teach the pigs always to expect their feed inside.

When they are eating well we begin to cut down on the sow's feed for the purpose of reducing her milk supply. At about six weeks we put into the pen, or creep, a self-feeder, which contains corn, middlings and tankage.

Soon the pigs learn to spend most of their time in the creek and suckle their mothers less and less. At the same



The Duroc-Jersey hog is the largest of the large type, although it differs in this respect but little from the Berkshire and the Poland-China. As a feeder the Duroc is said to rank slightly behind the other two. In dressing percentage they nearly approach each other. The sow shown is a Duroc-Jersey.

time we cut down the sows' feed still more.

By the time the pigs are about eight weeks old they are ready to wean.

We then lock them up in the creep and take the sows away from them, out of sight, hearing and smell of the pigs.

We stop the feed of the sows entirely for about two days to dry them up, and generally by the third day they are ready to take the loaf.

In the meantime, at the end of three or four days, the pigs forget the sows, and in about one week we let them out of the creep, but allow them to go to the self-feeder at pleasure. When they are about two months old we stop the corn and only feed them middlings and tankage in the feeder.

This gives them a good start, so that at four to five months old they are ready to be turned on pasture, and with the addition of a little grain to balance the ration are weighing 200 to 275 pounds at six months old.

THE STOCKMAN.

If the harness is badly adjusted the team cannot travel straight. It is as natural for pigs to eat grass as it is for any other animal to do so.

Change the sheep from one pasture to another to keep a fresh bite on tap.

Be sure that the whiffletrees are wide enough to protect the horses' legs from the wear of the traces.

The cleaner the feed the more rapid and healthful the growth of the pigs.

Be sure that the ram has fresh water every day and all he will drink.

GOOSE RAISING.

Profitable in Small Flocks and Where Locations Are Suitable.

The Toulouse and Embden are the most popular breeds of geese in this country. The Toulouse is the largest breed, the adult gander and goose weighing twenty-five and twenty



The Embden geese are probably the most desirable for all-around purposes. They are rapid growers, good foragers and more suitable for early markets. Their flesh is finer, whiter and of a better flavor than that of other varieties and they have a wealth of pure white plumage that has a high market value. The gander shown is an Embden.

pounds respectively, while the standard weights of the Embden are twenty and eighteen pounds.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on many farms where there is low, rough pasture land containing a natural supply of water. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens, but the demand and prices are especially good in sections where goose fattening is conducted.

Geese are generally raised where they have a good grass range or pasture, as they are good grazers and usually pick up most of their living, except during the winter months and the breeding season. Goslings should be fed a mash of two parts shorts and one part cornmeal by weight, changing at the end of three weeks to equal parts shorts and cornmeal with 5 per cent each of beef scrap and grit. A fattening ration may be made of a mash of one part shorts and two parts cornmeal by weight with 5 per cent of beef scrap, fed in the morning, and a feed of corn at night.

Goslings revel in sunshine and grass flanked with water. A wire topped coop with slat sides, 8 by 6 by 2 feet, which is easily moved, is efficient in confining the mother and allowing the goslings range for a week. Thereafter they may trudge abroad with their mother. Most raisers limit goslings to the lawn or small lot for ten weeks, when they graduate to the pasture.

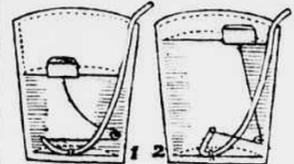
Water fronts are not absolutely essential to successful goose raising, but add to the fowl's comfort. Parasites are not so troublesome if there is unhampered access to water, and the plumage is cleaner.

In August and thereafter at periods of seven weeks the flock is plucked of its "ripe" (ready to be shed) feathers. Three pluckings from seventy-five fowls aggregate at least fifty pounds of choice feathers at 45 cents.

Plucking and fattening have a close connection. Immediately after the last plucking goslings should be fattened. When full fledged they add no more weight till after another shedding and are therefore ready for shipment.

Regulating Water in a Tank.

There are a number of devices to keep the water in a tank supplied by a windmill at a given height. When one has a tank that is supplied from a



spring or supply tank the device shown in the accompanying drawing is just the thing to use.

The water is emptied into the drinking trough through a rubber hose at the bottom of the tank, as shown. A cord is attached to the end of the hose and runs through a pulley to a float on the surface of the water. As the water rises in the tank this float bends the end of the rubber tubing as shown and thus shuts off the supply.—Farm and Home.

PURE BREDS PROFITABLE.

Scrub Cows of Less Value For Milk Production and Offspring.

Good pure bred cattle are more profitable than scrubs when considered from the standpoint of either production or offspring, says Hoard's Dairyman. As used here the term scrub applies to two classes of cattle. It includes those cows of indiscriminate breeding, sometimes known as native stock, that are not capable of producing each year sufficient milk or butter fat to return a reasonable net profit to their owners. It also includes the scrub pure bred which will not return a similar profit. In any of the dairy breeds there are some registered animals incapable of profitable production, and these are no more valuable to the dairy farmer than are scrubs of the first class.

Fortunately the majority of pure bred animals are profitable producers, but this cannot be said of the majority of native cows. It is true, however, that some of them are good producers, and where a dairyman has such stock it is usually advisable to keep them and try to improve the herd by the use of a pure bred bull from high producing ancestors.

Pure bred dairy cattle have for generations been bred for profitable milk and butter fat production. Consequently it is reasonable to expect them to be more profitable producers than the animals whose ancestors were at best only fair producers. This expectation has been realized hundreds of times, as shown by the herd records of pure bred owners.

From the standpoint of offspring the pure bred is vastly superior to the scrub. Dairymen generally have come to recognize the producing powers of pure bred and high grade cows, and consequently such stock commands a



In general adaptation the Dutch Belted cattle are similar to the Holsteins. They are somewhat smaller, however. The animals are distinguished by a white belt encircling the body. The Dutch Belted cattle are a distinct dairy breed, but the public records that have been made are not as good as those made by Holsteins. The cow shown is a Dutch Belted.

much higher price than the scrub. A good pure bred cow will not only prove a profitable milk producer, but her offspring will also prove a source of income for the owner. The offspring of scrub stock, on the other hand, are valuable only for the meat their carcasses will yield, and, since they are usually not economical meat producers, it is rarely profitable to keep them for that purpose.

IDEAL BEEF RATIONS.

Silage, Alfalfa Hay, Cottonseed Meal and Corn Give Best Results.

W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry, Kansas Agricultural college, explained tests in which 100 high grade Hereford calves were fed corn and Kaffir feed combinations for a period of six months, with a view to beef production. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage brought the greatest profit—\$15.26 per steer—the gain in weight being 493.3 pounds. One lot fed ground corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay made an average gain of 441.9 pounds, but the increased cost reduced profits to \$13.25. "The best Kaffir combination was ground Kaffir, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage. The gain in weight was 424.1 pounds and the profit \$13.14. "The successful live stock man," said Professor Cochel, "must consider his cattle as a means of marketing such crops as have little or no commercial value and furnishing employment for men the year around."

Making a Clean Barnyard.

A muddy barnyard may be avoided by first grading so as to permit proper drainage and then covering the surface with several inches of broken stone, upon which is placed a layer of cinders or gravel. This forms a hard, smooth surface which does not get muddy and which permits the easy scraping up of the droppings of the cows at frequent intervals. Loose stones which encumber the surface of many farms may be picked up at odd times and used for this purpose.

SHAPE OF THE SHOE.

In the American Magazine Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, former health commissioner of Chicago, tells of the many troubles that can make life miserable and that come from feet that were neglected in childhood. Among other things he says:

"Children should go barefooted at all times while indoors and through the summer. They should never wear any foot covering at any time that in any way distorts the toes or any part of the foot or that interferes in any way with its normal growth and development. The same may be said of adults. "Any reform in the shape of shoes

must begin with the shoemaker's last. Shoemakers do not seem to be able to get away from form and beauty in shaping it. It is shaped largely by guess and is pointed and turned up at the toe. No normal foot is so shaped. "The only rational last is made from a plaster cast of the foot while bearing weight, and the mold can be made only of some semi-solid material that hardens when cool or dry. There is little hope of getting a rationally shaped shoe until the wooden last is totally discarded. It is safe to assert that good looking and nondeforming shoes can be made without it."

A Glance at Current Topics and Events

Vanderbilt of the Guard.
Albany, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Among the officers who recently rendered conspicuous service in mobilizing the New York national guard was Lieutenant Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, one of the three inspectors generals on the staff of Major General John F.



Lieutenant Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt Now at the Border.

O'Ryan. Although born to great wealth Lieutenant Colonel Vanderbilt has always taken great interest in public affairs and especially in the national guard. He entered the military service of the state fifteen years ago, when he was elected a second lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment of infantry. His fitness for military command soon won him promotion.

Lieutenant Colonel Vanderbilt was born in New York city forty-three years ago and is the oldest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and brother of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who lost his life on the Lusitania. His sister Gladys is now the wife of Count Szechenyi of Hungary. He was educated at Yale and took a post graduate course in mechanical engineering. After leaving college he devoted his mechanical genius to invention, one of the most important being a radical improvement in the construction of locomotives.

In 1891 he married Miss Grace Wilson of New York. Mrs. Vanderbilt has presented to the New York national guard hospital corps a powerful tractor, which will draw a train of six trailers, five of them equipped with standard ambulance bodies and the sixth arranged for the transport of bandages and other medical supplies.

Mexicans Would Starve in War.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Aug. 8.—Curtailed traffic between the United States and Mexico, due to the recent tense situation, caused the pinch of hunger throughout the southern republic, according to the late arrivals from Mexico, who said men in close touch with Mexican affairs expressed the opinion that General Carranza would be unable to feed his troops longer than three months should the United States blockade his ports and stop food shipments across the border. In six months, these men said, the entire country would be in a state of famine. The troops even now, according to reports from Mexico, are stripping the growing grain in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, while there has been a marked cessation of planting throughout even the richer agricultural districts of the country. In large measure these conditions are due to the number of men under arms in Mexico.

According to estimates said to be conservative, the three main Mexican commandments have upward of 120,000 men under arms. General Pablo Gonzalez is said to have 40,000 men, General Obregon 50,000 and General Juarez Trevino 30,000. These estimates, however, probably include a certain proportion of camp followers.

Dog Sees Many Battles.

New York, Aug. 7. Hoochie Nelly, the veteran sheep dog of the Marine and the Danabandies, is still being kept on the steamship Abundia, as the animal cannot get ashore at either end of the voyage owing to the quarantine regulations. During her adventurous career, which is vouched for by Second Steward Morris, Nelly was wounded in the battle of the Marne, took part in the naval relief of Antwerp and was blown up twice in the North sea on mine sweepers. Later Nelly was on the battleship Goliath when she was torpedoed at the Danabandies, and after being blown up twice more on a mine sweeper and a torpedo boat destroyer she was rescued from the beach at Suvla Bay by the crew of the Queen Elizabeth. Later the big brown dog was handed over to the Abundia and has now made a voyage to the Persian gulf, and this is the second trip she has made to New York.

Suffragists to Meet Sept. 6-11.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Announcement was made by the national congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association that the much discussed question as to what part will be taken in the national campaign by that association will be decided at the national convention of the association. The association will break former precedents and hold its convention this year three months earlier than customary, meeting at Atlantic City from Sept. 6 to 11. Last year the convention was held in Washington from Dec. 14 to 19.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national association, accompanied by Miss Hannah Patterson, the national corresponding secretary, came to Washington in the interest of the suffrage legislation. Together with Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the national congressional committee, and Miss Mary Garret Hay, vice chairman, they presented to the voters of the western suffrage states a request on behalf of the national association for a vote vote on the suffrage resolution at this congress. The consensus of opinion was that this would be secured, and suffrage senators proffered definite help.

Steps will also be taken to get the resolution out of the house judiciary committee.

To Harness Fundy Tide.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 8.—A development company has begun a preliminary survey on a project designed to get power from the tides of the bay of Fundy. It is claimed that a motor has been developed which can use the tide current in both directions. An American engineer is in charge of the work.

It is another effort—and perhaps a successful one—to solve a problem which has fascinated engineers for generations. Next to the sunshine in the desert, the tides are the world's greatest stores of unused power, and the bay of Fundy is a veritable tidal treasure house. The spring tides at the head of that bay often rise seventy feet above low water mark. It has been estimated that if harnessed they would yield more power than all the coal mined in the United States, yet they sweep to and fro as unhampered as in the days when only the red men watched their rise and fall.

Captain at Ypres, Private Here.
New York, Aug. 6. Until a few weeks ago Alexander B. C. Weel of Brooklyn was captain in the Royal Highlanders ("Black Watch") of Canada, at home on a furlough because of a severe wound received at the second battle of Ypres, Flanders, in April, 1915. Now he is Private Weel of Battery C, Second field artillery, New York national guard. The British officer called his resignation and enlisted in the service of his

country.



Alexander B. C. Weel.

five land. Mr. Weel won his captaincy by bravery in the field, as he enlisted in England as a private.

Besides the service he saw in Europe, Weel had experience with Mexican bandits when he was superintendent of a lumber camp near Campeche.

"I was down there through all the Huera-Carranza-Villa Zapata mess," he said recently. "Our camp was attacked by the bandits.

"Don't think the Mexican can't fight, for he's a bird of a fighter, especially if there's somebody looking on to see how brave he is. Put him where nobody can watch the line performance he is putting up and he crumples up."

To Boom National Anthem.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8.—Declaring that the public persistently confused the "Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," as the national anthem, delegates of the New Jersey department of the G. A. R. have had tentative plans for a country-wide educational campaign. Observation, it is said, showed a surprising need for instruction, and no time will be lost in giving it. The aged veterans in the future will rise only when the true national anthem is sung or played.

Guard's Cost \$250,000 a Day.

Washington, Aug. 7. It has cost a little over \$100,000 a day to keep the regulars in Mexico for three months, or a little over \$40,000,000 thus far. When the militia is mobilized it will cost an additional \$250,000 a day to support the troops. The American soldier is the best fed in the world. His food costs the government 30 cents a day per man. [33A]

17,049,068 Men For Army.

Washington, Aug. 8.—In 1910, when the last census was taken, there were 20,538,347 males of available military age in the United States. This number has probably increased to 25,000,000 in the last six years. The adjutant general in 1915 reported to the militia division that the number available was 17,049,068. Pennsylvania ranks third in the number available for service, with 1,154,907. New York is first, with 1,616,999, and Illinois second, with 1,256,072.

In 1915 the total strength of the state militias was 150,000 with the full enlistments and threatened war. Pennsylvania's militia strength in 1915 was 110,282; that of New York, 163,609; New Jersey, 4,472, and Delaware, 400.

The following shows by states the number of males available for military service as reported in 1915 by the adjutant general and the number of males of military age, eighteen to forty-five years, inclusive, according to the census of 1910:

State.	Males available for duty reported by adj. gen.	Males of military age, 18 to 45, according to 1910 census.
Alabama	852,779	401,145
Arizona	60,725	28,942
Arkansas	327,742	311,972
California	396,159	695,822
Colorado	132,756	292,082
Connecticut	179,141	257,993
Delaware	22,450	44,241
District of Columbia	80,225	78,349
Florida	255,250	171,888
Georgia	500,028	497,035
Hawaii	24,604	129,468
Idaho	11,967	61,928
Illinois	1,256,072	1,379,373
Indiana	394,709	559,357
Iowa	224,816	475,819
Kansas	286,325	376,227
Kentucky	492,497	357,493
Louisiana	246,786	328,343
Maine	104,774	151,257
Maryland	179,972	212,373
Massachusetts	892,822	599,253
Michigan	521,911	616,729
Minnesota	228,597	491,112
Mississippi	491,256	345,745
Missouri	694,699	719,199
Montana	78,308	128,232
Nebraska	182,590	277,497
Nevada	11,967	27,497
New Hampshire	41,411	96,257
New Jersey	679,838	507,513
New Mexico	55,911	73,097
New York	1,616,999	2,156,301
North Carolina	217,972	299,288
North Dakota	75,721	115,928
Ohio	928,043	1,066,938
Oklahoma	321,694	467,937
Oregon	134,726	199,553
Pennsylvania	1,154,907	1,588,819
Rhode Island	138,496	125,379
South Carolina	217,972	279,288
South Dakota	81,941	149,027
Tennessee	376,743	427,682
Texas	592,236	804,989
Utah	49,258	84,449
Vermont	59,803	79,885
Virginia	461,663	267,728
Washington	285,216	249,012
West Virginia	229,724	259,018
Wisconsin	411,726	497,222
Wyoming	42,622	64,554
Totals	17,049,068	20,538,347

*No organized militia.

To Succor Wounded Animals.

San Francisco, Aug. 8. Sick and wounded horses and mules will not be left to die unassisted upon the battlefield in the event of war with Mexico. If the plan of the American Humane Society For the Organization of the American Red Star Animal Relief is consummated.

John Partridge, president of the San Francisco Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and one of the fifteen directors of the American Humane society of New York, the national organization, said that fourteen of his fellow directors had voted in favor of the Red Star, and that their project soon would be a reality should the Mexican crisis develop war.

Hospitals within the American lines, fully equipped with operating tables and surgical instruments used in veterinary practice; corps of veterinarians ready to minister to the dumb victims of hostilities and the proper facilities for transporting wounded animals from the battle zone are the more important features of the Red Star, which Mr. Partridge said would be made possible by popular subscription.

Building a Ship Every Day.

Washington, Aug. 8. United States yards are building a new ship every day. It is a record never before equaled in our country and is the sequel to our stupendous exports at a time when commerce is upset by a world war.

There are now building or under construction 308 steel vessels, the aggregate of whose tonnage exceeds 1,125,000. Ships bearing the stars and stripes have more than doubled since the war began, and the increase is still going on at high tide. Prior to August, 1914, less than a tenth of America's foreign commerce was carried in American ships, but at the present rate of building new ones the period following the end of the war will see a totally different story. The business of transporting over five billions of exports and imports is a trade worth going after and keeping after till we get it.

Skin of Whale For Shoes For Women.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7. Ten tons of skins of the beluga, or white whale, rescued from Bering sea were shipped today from Seattle to eastern shoe factories to be made into the white shoes now so popular among women. The beluga animals in Hering sea and Cook inlet, and the new fashion has stimulated the hunting of the animal.

Only the inner skin is used, but it is so thick that four sheets of this leather may be obtained by splitting. Glove factories are now seeking beluga skins.

Salary Loss to Militiamen.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A salary loss of \$1,500,000 a week to militiamen and their families was estimated by government experts as the cost of keeping men in camp. It was estimated that the average wage loss per man will be \$15 a week.

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