

Eat Plenty of Bread

It Is Good for You



The Best Is Made With Fleischmann's Yeast

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Success will come to owners of little farms if they combine energy with systematic work and aim to produce a high quality of commodities for market at all times of the year.

Their work should have a definite object and bring definite results. I mean by this that the farmer should have his plans well thought out and then by steady, intelligent effort get the results which are desired. This is the way to make farm life enjoyable and profitable. In no other way can

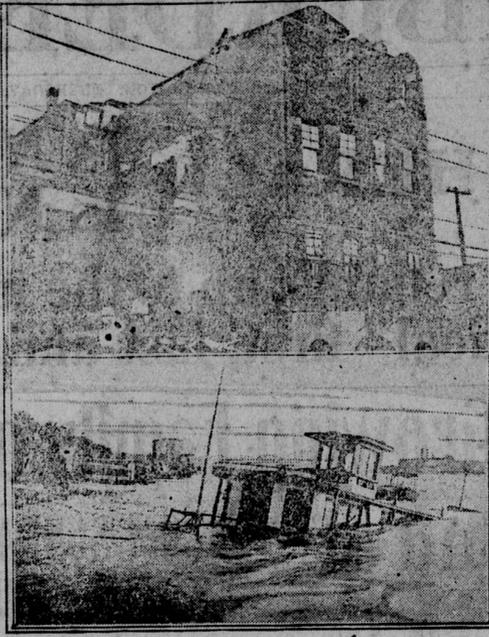
agriculture give satisfaction.

Dairies, poultry plants, orchards, apiaries, gardens and grain fields pay well or merely give indifferent returns according to the thoroughness with which they are managed. This applies to farms of all sizes. The real profits come from securing production above the average. A dairy is built up to a profitable stage by the breeding and selection of cows that make a fair return on the investment and labor involved, and it takes a little care to feed animals right, to handle their output in a sanitary manner, to weigh and test with accuracy and to market in such a way as to gain the highest possible rate of profit.

A dairy owner needs to begin by selecting the right kind of cows or weeding out those which do not pay. Weighing milk and testing it for butter fat are important requirements, but a great many things must be taken

into account before a cow can be placed in the discard as far as dairy qualities are concerned. Cow testing associations that hire a specialist succeed better in weeding out the low producers than do many individual dairymen, because the specialist takes into account the surrounding conditions, feeding, care, etc., in forming his estimate of a cow's worth. Even after he has tabulated the results of his investigations the owner of the cow may conclude that owing to an unusually favorable market for milk he can make a cow pay that tests low in butter fat. Careful supervision of the feeding and of the animal's condition is necessary if the milk flow is to be kept up to normal during the entire lactation period. Experience shows that if one lets the milk flow decrease for even twenty-four hours it is hard to raise it unless more grain is fed than was necessary before the drop in production. Additional grain eats

TORNADO HIT CINCINNATI HARDEST.



Photos by American Press Association. Scenes of destruction in Cincinnati wrought by the recent middle west tornado, which cost over thirty lives and \$1,000,000. Work on rebuilding of ruins is now progressing.

into the profits. Let a cold snap come or the cow be made to drink water that is too cold and she will reduce her flow of milk in consequence. Sometimes a good cow is condemned because of a low yield of milk when the chances are that in the hands of another dairymen under a different environment she would be a profit maker. To further illustrate the need of making production come above the average let us assume that a farmer raises two crops of potatoes, one yield-

Farm and Garden

IMPROVING POTATO VARIETIES

Widely Separated Sections of the United States Produce Crop. (Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.)

The tendency to develop potato growing centers in widely separated sections of the United States has created a demand for varieties of potatoes especially adapted to cultivation in many sections. Some of the noted potato districts are Aroostook county, Me.; Norfolk and Eastern Shore trucking regions of Virginia and Maryland, the Red river valley of Minnesota and North Dakota and the Kaw valley of Kansas, the Greeley and Carbonate districts of Colorado and the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys of California. The production of seed potatoes in Maine has in late years assumed great proportions. Shipments to the far south begin very early in the spring and extend to as far distant states as Texas and Florida.

The presence of disease of the vines and tubers in some of these seed ship-



SELECT THE RIGHT KIND OF COWS.

ping 150 bushels and the other 300 bushels to the acre. If the price were the same, at first thought we might conclude that his crop of 150 bushels makes one-half as much money as the other, but does it? The operating expenses are practically the same, regardless of yield. The cost of preparing the soil, seeding, cultivating and harvesting; the cost of feeding the horses; his labor, depreciation on implements; interest on investment in land and equipment—all of these items are about the same whether he raises 150 or 300 bushels an acre. If these fixed charges amount to the value of 100 bushels an acre, with the 150 bushel crop, the net profit is fifty bushels an acre, while with the 300 bushel crop the profit is 200 bushels an acre. In other words, the real profits on the first crop are only one-fourth as great as on the second, although the yield is one-half as large.

With an orchard, a garden, a poultry plant or a herd of meat animals the constant aim should be to rise above the average both in quantity and quality. Any industrious and intelligent farmer can do this if he studies out his program in advance and works up to it. He must keep in mind that the selling end of the business is also important. It is best to have private customers for everything, but in any case there must be fairness, promptness and regularity.

NOTES OF THE HOG LOT.

Regularity in feeding fattening hogs is very important. An uncomfortable, suffering pig cannot be a profitable one. The pigs and the light porkers should go to the market early. Getting the most of swine is nothing less than putting the most into them. Do not sell the sow that raised a big spring litter and suckled them well. Pure air, clean water, clean food and a clean place to sleep make hogs profitable. Dark houses are not healthful. Let in the light and keep your porkers healthy. Do not worry much about disease in hogs. Try to keep them right and you will be troubled but little. Constipation is very rare in a herd of fattening hogs that have all the clean water they will drink. Hogs know to the minute when feeding time comes and if not fed will fret off part of their previous gain. One thing that cannot be overlooked in the growing of pigs and the fattening of hogs is pure clean water for them to drink. The Thinker. "She has ideas of her own." "Indeed! What a disagreeable person!"—Detroit Free Press.

SAVE HAIRY VETCH SEED.

European War Damages Prospects of Growing Important Crop. (Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.)

The greater part of the hairy vetch seed used in the United States has been imported from Russia and Germany, the annual importations increasing from less than 1,000,000 pounds in 1905 to over 2,000,000 pounds in 1914. Because of the European war there seems little prospect of more seed being imported before this fall. For this reason farmers who have hairy vetch growing are urged by the specialists of the United States department of agriculture to save their own supply of seed this year, so they may be able to continue the use of this valuable crop. It is not to be expected, however, that prices higher than those of last year will be obtained, as the high prices of the seed under normal conditions in recent years has been the chief factor in limiting the use of hairy vetch in the past.

In harvesting the seed crop it should be cut with a mowing machine when the oldest pods are fully ripe. The wheels of the mower as well as the horses must not be allowed to pass over the cut vetch, as otherwise much of the seed will be shattered out. As the pods break open readily when dry the greatest care should be taken in curing and handling to avoid loss of seed. It can be thrashed with an ordinary grain thrasher by lowering the concaves sufficiently to avoid cracking the seed. Yields of from three to ten bushels per acre of hairy vetch seed may be expected in addition to the rye or other grain with which it is grown. A complete separation of the hairy vetch seed from rye or wheat is best made by use of a spiral separating machine known in Europe as a "schnecken-treter," which is now manufactured for sale in this country. For local seedling, however, a complete separation is not necessary, and the desired proportions of vetch and rye or wheat can be obtained by the use of an ordinary fanning mill.

Tartar Alphabet. The Tartars owe their alphabet to the Christian missionaries known as the Nestorians.

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