

LIVE STOCK



PESTS INJURE LIVE STOCK

Screw-Worm and Blow-Fly Trouble come to Stockmen in Different Parts of Country.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Both the so-called screw-worm and the blow-fly larvae commonly called maggots, are pests of prime importance to stock raisers. The screw-worm is often confused with the other species, especially during the spring and fall months. Injury to live stock from maggots is more widespread than is that due to the true screw-worm. In fact, this maggot injury may be found among live stock in any state of the Union, although it occurs most frequently in the warmer portions of the country. The true screw-worm inflicts enormous losses on the stock raisers of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California during seasons which are favorable for its development. During the warmer portions of the year it is never entirely absent from this region and may also cause injury to stock in the other Southern states, and as far north as Nebraska.

The screw-worm is a native of the Americas and has been causing trouble to stockmen for many years. No doubt it is largely due to this fact that cattlemen accept the pest as a necessary evil and always count upon "doctoring" a certain number of cases every year.

The seasonal abundance of the screw-worm fly depends largely upon climatic conditions. The first appearance of adults in numbers in spring varies from the first of April to the middle of June, according to the latitude and earliness or lateness of the season. Throughout most of the ter-



Black Blow-Fly, or Common Maggot-Fly, as Seen From Above (Enlarged).

ritory where it is a pest it usually becomes numerous during early May, and cases of screw-worm injury begin to appear soon after. The insect then gradually increases in numbers until the hot, dry weather of midsummer, which in Texas usually reduces the abundance so that the injury is not severe under normal conditions in the months of July and August, unless considerable cloudy and rainy weather occurs. It becomes more numerous again in the early fall, especially when the weather is warm and showery, and its activities are terminated only with the advent of heavy frosts. The abundance of this fly, of course, is dependent to a large extent upon breeding places at hand, but it is also true that a warm, humid atmosphere is best suited to its development.

GOOD FEED FOR LITTLE PIGS

Scalding Middlings With Some Milk and Sweetened With Molasses is Most Excellent.

When pigs are about three weeks old they will want to eat more than the milk they can get from their mother. A small, shallow trough should be placed where the sow cannot get it. Scald some middlings, stir and pour in some milk; if the milk is sweet, all the better. Put into the feed about a tablespoonful of molasses. Drive the little pigs carefully over the trough. They will get the odor from the molasses, put their noses to the feed, lap it, and begin to eat.

KEEP DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE

Popular With Farmer Who Must Depend on Few Animals for Milk and Butter for Family.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dual-purpose cattle are popular with the small farmer who keeps but a few cattle and must depend on them to produce all the milk and butter needed for the family and, at the same time, raise calves or steers which will sell readily for slaughtering purposes. They have not been popular with the ranchmen or farmer who raise large numbers of cattle.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Don't you ever stop to realize that no one is wholly indispensable in this world? Someone can take our places if we drop out. Why not accept all that is offered to us and get the most out of life we can?

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

The fresh rhubarb is an always welcome spring fruit which may be served in various ways.



Rhubarb Sponge.—Clean and cut in half-inch pieces without peeling young, tender rhubarb, that which has a pink or rose skin preferred. Stew until tender, adding one-fourth cupful of boiling water to a pound of the rhubarb; cook until tender. Soften one ounce of granulated gelatin in a third of a cupful of cold water. Strain the cooked rhubarb, pressing out all the juice and add enough boiling water to make three cupfuls. Mix three-fourths of a cupful of sugar with a half a teaspoonful of ginger, stir in the juice and gelatin, when the gelatin is dissolved add the grated rind and juice of a lemon and set the mixture to chill. When it begins to thicken fold in the beaten whites of three eggs. Mold. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Head Cheese.—Boil three hocks of a pig until the meat falls from the bones, season as desired and drain and cool. Chop coarsely, add a chopped onion, pepper, salt and nutmeg, with the liquor, in which the hocks were cooked. Mold and when cold serve in slices.

Belgian Hash.—Soak a half cupful of prunes and a half cupful of currants over night, add two finely chopped hocks of a pig cooked until the meat drops from the bones, add a half cupful of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of vinegar and a fourth of a cupful of water, in which the fruit was soaked, half a grated nutmeg, and a dash of salt. Put into the oven and cook slowly until all of the moisture is absorbed. More sugar is liked by some, but for the uninitiated this will be sufficient, as sugar with meat is an innovation for the American palate.

Cheese Balls.—Season cottage cheese with butter, red pepper and salt, make into small balls, roll them in chopped nuts and set aside to become firm. Serve with crackers and a plain lettuce salad.

Nuts in cottage cheese with onion juice and cream to soften, with paprika and salt to season, makes a most dainty salad.

And the plowman settles his share More deep in the grudging clod: For he saith, "The wheat is my care, And the rest is the will of God."

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

Slice a large onion into one teaspoonful of butter and let it simmer. Add one cupful of cooked oatmeal and cook until the onion is tender. Add a scant pint of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Strain, bring to the boiling point and serve hot with crackers.

When making celery soup always use the leaves to stew with a few stalks, as there is much flavor in them. Dried and pulverized, they make excellent seasoning for soups or meats.

Creole Rice.—Chop one large onion and a small slice of ham, very fine, put into a saucepan with one tablespoonful of butter and a cupful of cooked rice, a can of tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and put into a but-taster. Bake in a hot oven 15 minutes. Cover the top with buttered crumbs before putting into the oven.

Raisin Pie de Luxe.—Stew together a cupful of raisins, a quarter of a cupful of currants (dried), in a pint of apricot juice. Add three tablespoonfuls of butter, two egg yolks, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, and sugar to taste; cook until well blended. Put into a shell previously baked and cover with the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. A tablespoonful or two of oil pickles chopped fine and used as a sandwich filling will be found most appetizing.

Emergency Soup.—Take a can of salmon, drain off the oil and rub the fish through a sieve. Add 1½ teaspoonfuls of salt to a quart of milk, stir in the fish and four tablespoonfuls of flour that has been blended with two tablespoonfuls of oil from the can; cook until smooth and serve with a dash of red pepper and a sprinkling of minced parsley on the top of each cup. Serve with toasted crackers.

Add a small green pepper finely chopped to any salad dressing; it improves the flavor.

Nellie Maxwell

Steel Plates. "John," said Mrs. Jenkins, looking up from the evening paper, "you know how many dishes Kate has broken lately?" "Yes," said John, "what of it?" "Well," continued the lady, "there is something in the paper about the government and steel plates. I don't know just what they are, but I should think they might be indestructible."

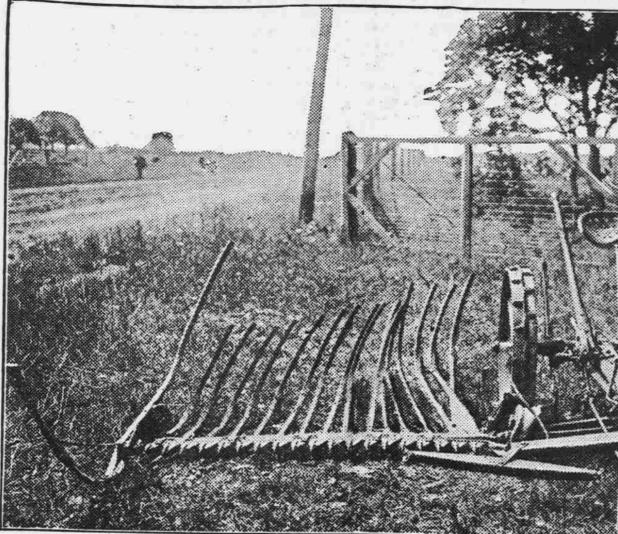
The Eternal Feminine. Tramp—Yes'm, I wuz nominated for president once on de Socialist ticket. Suffragette—And was you elected?

As early as the sixteenth century Brazil was producing sugar commercially.

OUR FARM PAGE

Articles of interest for Farmers, Live Stock Men, Dairymen, Gardeners

HOW FIELD PEAS ARE HARVESTED AND UTILIZED AS FEED FOR FARM ANIMALS



Mowing Machine Equipped for Cutting Field Peas—Attachment to Cutting Bar Automatically Removes Hay From Swath and Places it in Windrows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The proper time to cut field peas for hay is when most of the pods are well formed, since considerable of the nutrient value of the plant is contained in the seed. When seeded in mixtures with grain, the time of cutting may be governed to some extent by the maturity of the grain, but the varieties of peas and grain used in the mixture should be chosen that the crop can be harvested at the most favorable period of maturity for both. Formerly, a crop of field peas was considered very difficult to harvest, and much of the harvesting was done with a scythe or an old-fashioned cradle. This was thought necessary, first, because the vines are often tangled, and, second, because of the loss from shattering where mower and rake are used. There is now available, however, an attachment for the ordinary mower which consists of guards that extend in front of the cutter bar, lifting the vines off the ground, so that the mower can pass underneath without becoming entangled in the vines themselves. There is also a windrow attachment which effectually removes the peas from the swath and leaves them in a windrow behind the mower. Where such an attachment is not used it is necessary to have a man with a fork follow the mower and move the vines to one side, so that the team and mower will not pass over the peas in the following round. The peas can be left in the windrow or bunched with a rake and left until dry and ready to stack. When stacked in the open it is necessary to protect the stacks by means of canvas covers or with a layer of green grass placed over the top.

The field pea should be cut for seed when the pods are fully mature and the peas have become firm. If the peas are rained on during the period while they are curing in the windrow or in bunches, they should be turned over as soon as the top of the bunch is dry. If this is not done the peas underneath will swell and burst the pods, so that when they become dry a great percentage will shell out and be left on the ground. Whenever possible, the peas which are intended for threshing should be stacked under a shed, but if necessary to build the rick outside, it must be protected as noted for hay.

The threshing of the field pea is usually done with an ordinary grain separator fitted up especially for the pea by the substitution of blank concave teeth below the cylinder. Usually four

concave teeth are sufficient to retard the passage of the vines long enough so that the cylinder will break up the pods and release the seeds. By thus limiting the number of concave teeth and reducing the speed of the cylinder about one-half it is possible to thresh the field pea without cracking any considerable percentage of the seeds.

Pasturing Field Peas. It is a common practice in some localities to harvest the crop by pasturing with hogs or sheep. Many farmers, however, are discontinuing the practice of pasturing their field peas on account of waste and are harvesting all or part of their crop and feeding it in a feed lot. A combination of pasture and dry feed has been found best. The animals after a period of pasturing make better gains on dry feed than where given dry feed during the entire feeding period. Alfalfa or sweet-clover pasture used in connection with field peas noticeably increases the rapidity of gain.

The field pea is often sown in mixtures with small grains, primarily to hold the vines off the ground and thus make the harvesting of the crop easy. Oats are more often used for this purpose than the other grains, although barley is used to some extent and wheat in a few cases. The yield is nearly always larger when oats are used than with either barley or wheat. Mixtures are recommended in all cases where the crop is to be used exclusively for hay. The presence of oats or barley in the pea hay makes a better quality of feed than pea hay alone.

Field Peas as Silage. It is not economical to put the field pea in the silo alone, on account of its high protein content. It makes a better balanced ration and keeps better when combined with small grain, which should be mixed with the peas in sowing if the crop is intended especially for ensilage. The field peas intended for ensilage usually are planted in mixtures with bald barley and cut when the barley is ripe. Yield average from eight to twelve tons to the acre. Pea ensilage has a higher feeding value than corn ensilage, but should be fed in connection with a grain ration. For fattening both cattle and sheep it has given excellent results, but is most popular with the dairymen.

One source of pea ensilage is the refuse of pea canneries. This material is not often placed in a regular silo, but is stacked up green as it comes from the cannery and allowed to ferment in

BLACKLEG CAUSED BY GERMS

Highly-Bred Calves Should Be Vaccinated Before It Picks Up Little Organisms.

Blackleg is caused by a small germ, an organism about one three-thousandth of an inch long. This organism multiplies very rapidly by one organism dividing into two individuals and these again dividing in the same way. Also by producing very much smaller spores or seeds. These spores are very hardy and resist extreme heat and cold, remaining alive sometimes for many years. As a consequence when a pasture, corral or feedlot is once contaminated with the organism there is no telling how long it will harbor the infection. Disinfecting such premises is impractical. Safety lies in vaccination. In all contagious or germ diseases the animals most likely to get sick are those whose constitution is more or less weakened from any cause—at weaning time, after changing from poorly fed to heavy feeding or vice versa. Immunizing beforehand insures safety. Highly bred calves are also

more susceptible than scrubs. Many operators report perfect results when they vaccinate at the same time they brand, dehorn, or castrate. Vaccinate any time for blackleg. When a calf is turned upon infected ground it picks up some of the spores which gain entrance to the body in various ways—through the bruised skin, through the mouth either with animal licking itself. These spores immediately come into active life, begin to grow and multiply, and if the food and water or merely by the animal is a susceptible one it contracts the disease. If it is immune the germ will have no effect whatever upon it. Therefore, immunize the calf with a reliable vaccine before it picks up these organisms.

Dry Mash for Poultry.

Here's a suggestion for a good dry mash: Three parts by weight of corn-meals and one part beef crap. Still another ration may be made up of one pound of wheat bran, one pound of wheat middlings, six and a half pounds of beef scraps and 16½ pounds of cornmeal.

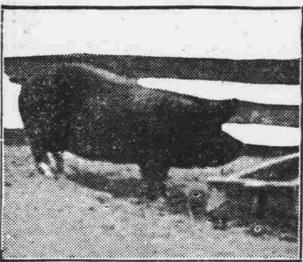
FARM ANIMALS

PREVENT DISEASES OF HOGS

Most Important Way to Conserve and Increase Pork Production—Eliminate Mud Holes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the problem of conserving and increasing pork production, it must be remembered that one of the chief factors is the prevention of disease. Swine, particularly young animals, are



Healthy Pigs Kept Under Sanitary Conditions Are Better Able to Withstand Diseases.

susceptible or subject to ailments which, if not remedied, checked, or prevented, will result in the curtailment of production, despite all efforts that may be made.

Diseases of swine may be classed in two groups: (a) Ailments which are not highly destructive and can be treated as a rule by the farmer; (b) highly destructive diseases, particularly of infectious origin, which spread rapidly and kill quickly, and to handle them properly requires the co-operation of not only the farmers and stock raisers, but federal and state officials. In the first group which is not highly destructive may be mentioned such ailments and conditions as parasites, both internal and external (worms and lice); mange and other skin diseases; tumors and abscesses; poisoning by agents as caustic potash and mold in garbage, cocklebur, cottonseed, etc.; pneumonia; thumps, or other digestive disorders. These ailments as a rule can be readily treated by efforts of the farmer himself, and the application of home remedies often proves effective in their cure. Preventive measures at all times should be observed, such as proper housing and feeding, sanitary conditions of yards and shelter, good clean drinking water, and above all the elimination of filthy mudholes.

FEEDING THE SUCKLING PIGS

Shelled Corn is Particularly Good When They Begin to Nose Around for Food.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the pigs are about three weeks old, sometimes less, they will begin to nose around for something to eat. If they are going to do as they should this something must be supplied. One of the best feeds at this particular time is shelled corn. It should be in a self-feeder in a pen where the pigs can go to it and will not be bothered by any of the rest of the hogs. This can be arranged by a creep just large enough to admit the pigs handily. Don't forget that these little fellows grow quite rapidly and from time to time the creep must be made larger. After the pigs are 4 or 5 weeks old, especially if they do not have good grass pasture, the addition of some shorts, tankage, or oil meal is advisable. Nothing would be better, however, than skim milk. The self-feeder in which is kept corn and other feeds should be maintained right along up until weaning time, and after that if the pig is intended for market purposes. Pigs to be used for breeding purposes may be kept on a self-feeder all the time with splendid results, but in some cases they get too fat and logy and do not take the proper exercise. The most profitable pig is the one that never quits growing from farrowing time until he is driven over the scales.

PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK

Good Permanent Pastures, Leguminous Crops, Silo and Purebreds Are Essential.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where live stock is a factor on the farm, make every field hog-tight and sheep-tight; have thoroughly good permanent pastures; grow leguminous crops; build a silo; and keep only purebred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock. Of course, this program calls for some labor and expense, but the permanent condition of prosperity in the sections devoted to live stock production is proof of the good profit derived therefrom.

ATTENTION GIVEN BABY BEEF

Industry Increasing in Importance on Account of the Scarcity of Feeder Cattle.

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country.

DAIRY

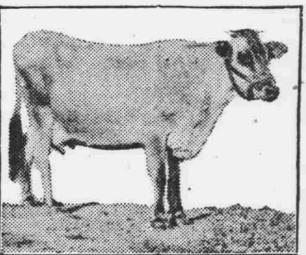


BEST DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS

In Making Selection Dairymen Should Take Local and Market Conditions into Consideration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Breeds of dairy cattle differ in both conformation and general characteristics. Each has been developed for certain ends. To make the greatest success a dairymen in selecting a breed should take local conditions and marketing requirements into consideration in connection with the characteristics of the various breeds. He should not allow personal preference to influence his selection if his favorite breed is unsuited to local conditions, but should give careful consideration to the breed or breeds already established in his community. In such a selection he is benefited in many ways.



Jersey Cow in Pasture.

For instance, a market is established, surplus stock may be disposed of to better advantage, co-operative advertising may be used and bulls may be bought co-operatively or exchanged readily among breeders.

Jersey cattle, the most numerous breeds in the United States, originated in the Island of Jersey. Jerseys and Guernseys probably had the same foundation stock, but have been developed toward different ideals so that the breeds now differ in a number of particulars.

Jerseys vary considerably in color. Shades of fawn, squirrel gray, mouse color and very dark brown are common. Jerseys have a highly organized nervous system and are usually somewhat excitable, responding quickly to good treatment and good feed. Cows average about 900 pounds and bulls 1,500 pounds in weight. The Jersey cow gives rich, yellow-colored milk and is an excellent butterfat producer. In the Jersey breed, the average of 5,244 cows that had completed yearly records for the register of merit was 7,792 pounds of milk, testing 5.35 per cent, making 417 pounds of butterfat. The ten highest milk producers ranged from 19,894.8 to 16,633.2 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 17,703.4 pounds of milk. The ten highest butterfat producers range from 999.1 to 875.2 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 943.1 pounds of butterfat.

HINTS ON MILK PRODUCTION

Cows Should Be Kept Clean and Milked in Clean Surroundings into Covered Pail.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After any foodstuff is produced one of the important things is to see that it is put on the market in good shape so that it will keep for a reasonable length of time without loss through spoilage. In this time of need for food every effort should be made to prevent milk from spoiling. Cows should be kept clean and should be milked in clean surroundings into a small-top or covered pail. All utensils which come into contact with the milk should be thoroughly sterilized with steam for at least five minutes, and milk should be cooled promptly to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less and maintained at that temperature. Whenever these conditions are met, little milk will be wasted. In this time of terrible destruction of human life it is particularly necessary that milk be produced under such conditions as to insure a safe food for babies. This must be done by a decreasing number of men trained to do it. A great task and a great opportunity for dairymen are involved.

COMFORT FOR YOUNG CALVES

Give Them Sun-Lighted Quarters, Milk, Sound Grain and Bright Hay—Watch Carefully.

Give the young calf comfortable, sun-lighted quarters; whole milk the first two weeks, changing to skim milk thereafter; sound grain and bright hay in liberal quantities as it will use them; and, withal, the watchful eye and the liberal hand of the owner, whose interest will see that all changes in feed are gradually made.

Poor Roughage for Cows.

Timothy hay is quite commonly grown, and is used despite the fact that it is an extremely poor roughage for dairy cows.