

Where to Buy Hogs of Best Blood and Breeding.

BERKSHIRES of the Best Breeding and Individuality for sale. Subject to registry.
L. H. ROBERTSON,
R. F. D. No. 3. RIENZI, Miss.

BERKSHIRES!

Good ones only, offered for sale.
A few choice pigs at a bargain if taken in thirty days. : : : :

J. W. HAMILTON, :- HOULKA, MISS.

For Quick Sale!

Some fine P. C. gilts with pig. \$12.50 each.
Scotch Collie pups, two and a half months old, \$5.00 each.

W. S. POPE,
SHANNON, MISS.

POLAND CHINAS

Boars old enough for service, and open gilts.
Southdown Rams.
The best breed to produce early market lambs.
Write your wants and I can surely please you in both quality of stock and price.

R. P. HITE, . . . Gallatin, Tenn.

MY NEW LIST IS FREE!

Twelve Southdown and Hampshire rams \$17.50 each; 40 Southdown ewes \$12.50 each; 50 select lambs; 40 registered Shorthorns; 27 great big red fox cubs, 6 for \$25; 40 broken fox hounds, young dogs and pups. Write for new list.

J. D. STODGHILL, . . Shelbyville, Ky.

HAY and DOGS

Alfalfa hay, also Alfalfa and Johnson grass hay, for sale in car lots; will contract for winter supply. Pups and grown Scotch Collies for sale. No hogs for delivery now, but am booking orders for October delivery of Poland China pigs.

WM. ELLIS,
Starkville, Miss.

Fox Terriers

Will exterminate rats for you. Pups \$5.00.

Eggs \$1.50 per Fifteen.

Best laying strains of White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

D. Crighton, : Okolona, Miss.

Three Thoroughbred Angora Bucks

For sale, or exchange for Nannies.

W. R. BAKER, . . . Grenada, Miss.

Fine Belgian Hares and White Rabbits For Sale

At \$2.00 and \$2.50 per pair, or singly at same rates.

MRS. E. E. WEBB, Lock Box 181, Laurel, Miss.

Steel Cornered Wagon Body.

The Celebrated "Finch Steel Cornered Patent Wagon Body" is guaranteed to last twice as long as any other bed. More convenient to handle and because of durability is decidedly more economical.

W. C. H. McKinney, Anguilla, Miss., Sole Manufacturer.

Duroc-Jersey Pigs!

Three pairs of nice Duroc pigs for sale at \$7.50 a piece, or \$15 a pair. They are 6 months old, and will weigh 100 pounds. Buy at home and save express charges.

Mrs. N. E. Deupree,

MAYHEW, Miss.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

Drops of Dairy Cream.

Do not put cool and warm milk in the same vessel.

One advantage of feeding calves by hand is that one can then know just what and how much they are getting.

Make pets of the milk cows, so they will be gentle and easily handled. Nervous cows do not do the best as milkers.

There should be good ventilation where milk is kept, and the in-going air should not carry any bad smells or taints into the room or cellar where the milk may be.

If calves are being raised on skim milk, use great care to keep clean the buckets they feed out of. Bowel trouble and a stunted condition are caused by uncleanness.

The man who is in the habit of doing things well has much in his favor as a dairyman. Dairymen call for well done work, and the grade of the work corresponds with the net profit to be realized.

While the aims of the common farmer may not call for a cow of one of the pronounced dairy breeds, yet the man who is going into dairymaking on a considerable scale cannot afford to use any other kind than good grades of such breeds.

When anything very unusual or very serious is wrong with a cow, it is best to call in a veterinarian. She might get well without his service, but in the long run it will not be best to save a little by not employing him and risk losing the cow or reducing her value by not employing him.

How to Select a Dairy Cow.

Those who attempt to pick out dairy cows by the use of the beef type will meet with disappointment. Originally, while cattle were in their wild state, and before man had bred them for special uses, both the beef and the dairy types were wanting. The beef types have been bred with bodies that are plump and fleshy. The tendency bred into them has gone farther than this. It has given them a tendency to turn their food into flesh. On the other hand, the dairy breeds have had bred into them a tendency to turn their food into milk. Both types have got far away from the original types of wild cattle. The two types have got still further away from each other.

The man who selects for dairy use a plump cow, typical of the beef breeds, and expects to get good returns from her in the dairy must be disappointed. There are good dairy cows occasionally among the beef breeds; but they are not plump ones, they do not conform to the beef type.

The milk of only healthy cows is fit for food or for making butter. The mistake of supposing that milk is all right as long as it does not smell or taste bad is sometimes made. One may consume milk or butter from a diseased cow without suffering seriously from it; but it is unwise to run the risk it involves.

Do not try to keep milk in good condition in a hot room without ice. If there is no cellar, dig a hole in the ground—make a sort of cave, if nothing else can be done. It is surprising what an aid a roomy hole four or five feet deep, from which the sun is excluded, will be. It will keep the milk and butter in better condition and promote health in a way a hot room cannot.

The dairyman will have his ups and downs, but his net profit will not vary so much from year to year as that of the average farmer will. If the dairyman uses good judgment, knows his business and does not get sick, he will not have to have much experience to reckon at the beginning of the year about what his net profit will be at the end of the year.

Thin cotton cloth costs very little, and it is a fine plan to use a new piece at each milking for straining the milk. Then burn the piece used, and next time use a new piece. It looks like one could with ease thoroughly clean a cloth used for straining milk; but the probability is that thorough cleaning will not be done by even careful dairymen. It is taking little chances of making a failure unnecessarily that put many hard-working dairymen out of business.

One who had seen typical beef cattle all his life, on first seeing a typical dairy cow would say she was bony, poor, out of condition. But the tendency that has been bred into her to manufacture a large part of her food into milk, and not into flesh, is the reason she will look so bony. To the experienced dairyman she will look like a money-maker for dairy use.

He will say that her large jaw indicates good feeding qualities. Her long, slim neck, looking something like the neck of a ewe; and her thin, sharp wither will look good to him—even if they offend the eye of the beef raiser. He will not be worried because her hip bones are high and prominent. Even if they look almost sharp enough to hang his coat on while he milks her, he will not object, for he knows that what he wants is a milk producer and not a flesh producer. For the same reason he will not object to her flat thighs. He will be glad to see she has a

large paunch, for he understands that she needs a roomy paunch so she can eat plenty and so that a large part of her food can be cheap roughage that is bulky.

The average farmer will not be so much interested in having cows of the strictly dairy type. Possibly he wants only a little milk for home use and is considerably interested in having calves that will make blocky steers with thick layers of meat. Before buying cattle or breeding his cows, one should consider what his main object in keeping cows is; then he should buy or breed so as to gain that object. Each type of cattle is fitted by nature best for some particular use, though it may, in part, be man-made nature; and the easiest way to get profit from cattle is to start with stock adapted to the object one aims at.

The kind of farming that many men prefer to do calls for the strictly beef breeds, while others should use the so-called dual-purpose breeds, or the breeds that combine fairly well the double purpose of beef and of milk production.

Some Silo Questions Answered.

Messrs. Editors: I enclose some questions I would like to have answered through your paper if you think they are of enough interest to justify the use of your columns.

- (1) Is first-class yellow poplar lumber suitable to build a stave silo?
- (2) How high should a silo ten or eleven feet in diameter be built to furnish ensilage for ten head of grown cattle and ten head of yearlings, the cattle to have plenty of hay and corn stover?
- (3) All things being equal, should the silo be built at the north or south end of the barn?
- (4) Will it pay to paint, pitch, or use a wood preservative on a stave silo?

J. S.

(1) I have never used yellow poplar for a silo, but have used it in the outside weather-boarding of farm buildings, where it did very well. In a silo I believe it will do very well if the interior is given two coats of boiled linseed oil without paint and the outside is well painted. Without these it might warp badly from the moisture. Boiled oil is the best inside coating for any silo.

(2) The silo should not be less than twenty feet tall.

(3) It matters little which end of the barn you place it. Put it where it is most convenient for feeding the silage.

(4) Never omit the paint and oil if you want the silo to last well.

W. F. MASSEY.

Breeder's Cards

AND

Farmers' Exchange

We will insert ads. for our Southern Farm Gazette readers in this department and in this style type at the rate of 3 cents a word for one week; two weeks, 5 cents a word; three weeks, 7 cents; one month, 9 cents; three months, 20 cents; six months, 30 cents; one year 60 cents. Each word number or initial (including name and address) counted as a separate word. Send cash with order. If the rate seems high, remember it would cost \$300 for postage alone to send your ad. by letter to each home to which we carry it at this low rate. Stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.

Irish Gray Pit Games, stage \$5.00, pullets and eggs. J. B. Stirling, St. Francisville, La.

Barred Rocks—Thompson's Ringlets—15 eggs for \$1.00. Express paid. M. Gilbert, Gilbert, Miss.

Registered Poland China Boar for sale. Age 23 months. Price \$25. R. R. Butler, Knoxville, Miss.

Fantail pigeons for sale, \$1.50 per pair. Herman Ellington, Salis, Miss.

KIRK-VIEW FARM

The old Reliable to the front again with a choice lot of POLAND CHINA PIGS from most popular strains. These hogs have made me money and will do the same for you. Ten dollars each, and every pig guaranteed to be as represented. Write your wants.

C. KIRKPATRICK, . . . Cahaba, Ala.

