





## Minor Ailments Are Overlooked

Numerous Ills of Swine Go  
Unnoticed or Diagnosed  
as Cholera.

(Prepared by the United States Department  
of Agriculture.)

While hog cholera is still the most serious of swine diseases with which the farmer has to contend, his attention is called by the United States Department of Agriculture to the numerous other ailments of swine which, in time of unusual prevalence of cholera, go unnoticed or possibly are diagnosed as cholera itself. The group includes anthrax, epilepsy, gastroenteritis, necrobacillosis, pleurisy, pneumonia, poisoning, swine plague (hemorrhagic septicemia), tuberculosis, and worms.

**Diseases Not Recognized.**  
Other diseases not similar in appearance to hog cholera are either not recognized or not deemed of sufficient importance to require attention. Any deviation from normal in the functions of an animal, such as gait, appetite, or digestion, deserves the closest watching in order that measures may be taken to prevent serious results and possible losses. While some minor ailments of swine might be treated successfully by the owners, it is always well, in case of doubt, to call for experienced service.

The owner of hogs is interested in having his herd free from disease. The healthier the animals the quicker they will finish for market. In a large number of cases sickness and unthriftiness are due, directly or indirectly, to improper care in housing, feeding, and at farrowing time. Even under the best conditions, hogs are liable to sicken, and in all circumstances of that character there is need of correct diagnosis in order that effective treatment may be given. Many factors are to be considered in distinguishing between hog cholera and the various other ailments and conditions that resemble that disease.

**Less Loss From Cholera.**  
Although losses from hog cholera have been reduced over 60 per cent from the peak years of destruction, the lack of attention on the part of farmers in the proper care of swine herds still occasions a serious monetary loss each year to the swine industry as a whole. In all diseases, ailments and abnormal conditions of swine, the sane, simple and effective method to adopt is one of prevention. Knowledge of the symptoms which denote the minor ailments is one of the best assets the swine raiser can have in insuring himself against losses from them.

## Kniften System Favored for Pruning of Grapes

Horticulturists at the New York experiment station have tested out seven methods of pruning grapes over a period of years and have published an account of their experiments which will be of interest to both the professional and amateur grower. The so-called single-stem or four-cane Kniften method is said to be the best.

According to these authorities, this method consists in training a single branch to serve as the trunk of the vine with two canes developed at the lower wire and two at the upper wire and tied one to the right and one to the left of the trunk along each wire. It is stated that the system may be fully established by the end of the fourth season and that subsequent pruning consists in cutting away all canes but the four mentioned above, leaving sufficient buds at each level to supply fruiting canes for the following year. The amount of fruiting wood is thus easily limited to the capacity of the vine by regulating the length of the four canes.

Experiments at the station have led to the conclusion that there is little choice between early winter pruning and spring pruning of grapes so far as the effect on yield, wood growth, or maturity of fruit is concerned. It is pointed out, however, that a better selection of fruiting canes can be made in the spring after the severe winter temperatures have passed than is possible earlier in the season.

## Marked Ability of Idaho Boy as a Stock Breeder

One Shorthorn cow for which the youthful purchaser gave his personal note three years ago, that he might feed and care for the animal as a part of his club work, was the means of an Idaho club boy, Frank Hankins, developing marked ability as a stockman. For three years he has cared for and managed his livestock according to the improved methods advocated by his agricultural extension agent, adding to his herd until he now owns eleven head of exceptionally fine pure bred Shorthorn cattle. His profits for the year 1922, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, were \$1,348.

## Cut Soy Beans for Hay Just Before Seed Forms

It is generally considered that while soy beans may be cut for hay at almost any stage, the best time is just as soon as the pods are fully formed, but before the seed is formed. At this time the maximum feed value will be secured and the hay is also more palatable than when cut later. Later harvesting gives somewhat greater bulk, but less of digestible protein and somewhat lower palatability, thus rendering that method less satisfactory, according to years of experimenting by the Ohio experiment station.

## High Record Held by Artis Piebe de Kol

Production of Wisconsin  
Cow Has Been Profitable.

An average yearly production for 15 consecutive years of 12,520 pounds of milk and 532.7 pounds of butter, or a total of 93.9 tons of milk and almost four tons of butter, is a record held by a pure bred Holstein cow, Artis Piebe de Kol, owned by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. This production of milk is sufficient to supply one quart of milk to every family for one day in the city of Washington, D. C., or Milwaukee, Wis.

The production of this cow has also proved a profitable one. During her 15 years of milking she has returned a profit of \$2.45 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. Her net return during her lifetime thus far is \$2,223.76 over cost of feed in addition to the value of her offspring.

Artis is a cow with a large frame and weighs around 1,400 pounds. Her ability to convert feed into large quantities of milk and butterfat is due to



Artis Piebe de Kol, Owned and Bred  
by the University of Wisconsin.

good breeding, large capacity, proper feeding and good care. She is still milking, despite her old age.

This cow, now 17 years of age, has the distinction of having had more students study and work with her than with any other animal on the university farm, according to Prof. H. S. Hulce. She is always patient and submits to handling by students as if it were a pleasure and an honor.

## Destroy Red Cedars and Save Valuable Orchards

Apple rust cannot live without red cedar trees. The moral then is to cut out all red cedars within a mile of valuable orchards. The Wealthy and many of the crab apples are particularly susceptible to rust.

The disease is caused by a fungus which lives on red cedars and apple trees. In winter the fungus abides on the cedars while waiting to spread millions of spores in the spring to the apple leaves and fruit. Under the attack the upper surface of the leaves reveals small, sticky, honey-colored spores. Later, orange-colored spots, sometimes surrounded by a red margin, are produced on the lower surface. Trees badly infected become partly defoliated and have a rusty appearance. The fruit is dwarfed and misshapen. Buds which form this year are weakened and will make only a poor crop next year.

The spots on the under surface of the apple leaves are the cluster cups of the rust and the spores of the fungus produced in these cups are blown to red cedars on which they produce the so-called cedar galls or cedar apples. This is a game which only two can play—the red cedar and the apple; infection cannot be transmitted from one apple tree to another.

Several instances of losses from rust in southeastern Minnesota orchards have been reported to J. G. Leach of University farm, an authority on fruit and vegetable diseases. Doctor Leach says that in Virginia and West Virginia, where many apples are grown, the red cedar is being systematically eradicated by counties. No red cedar is left standing within a mile of an apple orchard.

## Feed Fowls More Roots and Vegetables for Eggs

By feeding more roots and vegetables, the average poultry raiser can reduce his feeding expenses materially and also get more eggs. The cheapest food is that which will make hens lay, and the way to make hens lay is to keep them in good health. It is impossible to have a flock in good laying condition when only grain is given.

Such foods as carrots, turnips and potatoes are not rich in egg-producing elements, but they perform a service which renders all the other foods eaten more valuable. Let the farmer give his cows nothing but corn and his supply of milk would soon be reduced. It is the same with hens and the egg yield. From a dietary standpoint the use of roots is recommended, and they will enable one to feed more hens and get more eggs with little or no additional cost.

## Permit Hens to Select Own Mash Constituents

A study of the free choice system of mash feeding for chickens made by the United States Department of Agriculture at its experiment farm located at Beltsville, Md., showed that the best results and highest egg production are obtained when hens are allowed to select their own mash constituents.

It was found that hens selected a mash composed of 66 parts cornmeal, 26 parts meat scraps, 4 parts wheat bran, and 4 parts wheat middlings. This mash gives best results with Leghorns, and a less stimulating mash, containing more bran and ground oats, with less meat scrap, has given better results with general-purpose breeds.

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### Hay Fever Remedy.

Artificial cold is now being pressed into service for the alleviation and cure of hay fever. Recently a number of patients went into cold storage for two hours a day for several days. Some of them emerged cured, while others reported definite improvement.

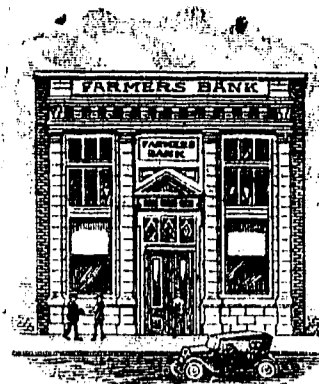
### Surely.

A porte cochere for three generations in America is pretty sure to put one in the aristocracy.

### How Not to Take Cold

Some persons are subject to frequent colds, while others seldom, if ever, have a cold. You will find that the latter take good care of themselves. They take a shower or cold sponge bath every day in a warm room, avoid over heated rooms, sleep with a window open or partly open, avoid excesses, over

bating, becoming over heated and then chilled and getting the feet wet. Then, when they feel the first indication of a cold, they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without delay and it is soon over.



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**SALE STARTS AT 10:00 O'clock Sharp**

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Bay mare wt. 1100 age 8  
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## Cattle

Good cow giving milk, age 2  
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and balance fresh soon

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Two sets double harness  
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Twenty tons of hay

**Terms:** All sums of \$20 and under cash; all over that amount bankable note bearing 10 per cent and due October 1, 1924. 5 per cent discount for cash.

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