

HARVESTING AND STORING OF SORGHUMS



Growing Sorghum.

As prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. As moldy or wormy heads, or musty and weeviled sorghum grain will not be palatable to stock any more than corn or oats in the same condition, the proper harvesting and storing of these grains is very important to the grower who is to use them for feed on his own farm. If the grains are intended for market it is obvious that to bring the best prices they must be brought to market in as nearly prime condition as is possible.

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 686, "Uses of Sorghum Grain," the cereal experts, especially those who have been specializing on the sorghums, offer the following directions for the preparation and storage of grain sorghums:

Harvesting.

The grain-sorghum crop is harvested in three general ways. It is cut with the corn binder, or headed with the kafir header or ordinary grain header, or it is headed by hand.

That which is bound may be fed in the bundle or shocked and headed later in the season or as needed. Feeding in the bundle usually is practiced only as a maintenance ration for horses not at work or cattle not producing milk or being fattened for market.

One problem in the handling of grain sorghum when the crop is headed is the proper curing and storage of the heads. Usually these heads are thrown out in long, shallow piles to cure, if the crop is at all green or if it is wet from recent rains. This is a satisfactory way of curing in favorable weather and if the piles are not made too large.

If the crop is fully mature and thoroughly dry the heads may be hauled direct to the granary or crib. This can be done more safely in the case of milo and feterita than in the case of kafir. The short, broad heads of milo, with their somewhat crooked

stems, do not pack tightly together. The kafir heads are more slender, and the straight stem is still green and somewhat juicy when the grain is ripe. This crop is more likely to heat, therefore, when piled in quantity.

Headed kafir or milo may be sold or fed in the head, or the heads may be ground into head chops, or they may be threshed and only the grain used. The threshed grain should never be fed whole, but always ground coarsely, in which form it is known as kafir or milo chops.

Storing.

One of the problems in connection with the use of these grains is in the storage of the heads or threshed grain or chops. Like corn, they may get out of condition and become damaged if special care is not taken. Crib and bins used for storing the heads should be well ventilated. They should be examined from time to time to make sure that the contents are not being damaged by heating.

The grain should always be allowed to become thoroughly cured before threshing or grinding. In ordinary threshing a high percentage of the grain is cracked. Cracked grain will absorb moisture and spoil more readily than whole grain. Great care should be taken to crack as little as possible in threshing. The proportion of cracked kernels can be much decreased by reducing the speed of the cylinder or by removing part of the concaves.

The grain should be thoroughly dry before being stored in bins and it should be watched while storage continues. The average moisture content of sorghum grain is not as high as that of corn. This is due partly, perhaps, to its being produced in dry districts. Nevertheless, when the water content is above normal they will heat readily if not carefully handled. Excessive moisture content is probably the most common cause of damage.

FAIRM STOCK

COMMON SENSE IN HOG LOT

Trouble With Many of Us Is That We Give Our Swine Altogether Too Little Attention.

(By M. KELLY.)

The question which breed of swine to select for the economic production of pork is perhaps of less importance today than in the past.

The leading swine breeders have begun to recognize the fact that they must shape their favorite breeds to meet market demands. As a natural result, the type of all the leading breeds now conforms to a fixed standard that meets the demands of the packing houses.

The hog that best meets the demand of the present time is a well-muscled hog, that will supply a fair amount of lard, and fat meat well marbled with lean, and be ready for market at any desired age.

Practical pig growers, and feeders of market hogs look for good quality, depth, length and width of form, and uniformity of type, regardless of the breed, color and characteristic markings.

However, it is essential that we select our breeding animals from some well-established breed, for promiscuous mating of swine of various types has a tendency to destroy the types of all the breeds employed in the crosses and to throw away the result of years of systematic selecting and mating, and perpetuate a certain fixed type in the breed. This point has been illustrated by mating a half Poland China and half Chester White sow with a pure-bred Berkshire boar. The pigs resulting from the cross were red, spotted, speckled and striped, showing that the improved type of all three used in the cross was lost, and with it the improvements in color and markings.

The result was the return of the offspring by the principle of heredity to the original scrub type.



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CARING FOR AILING ANIMALS

Syringe Invented by Illinois Man for Dosing or Inoculating Horses, Cows and the Like.

The Scientific American, in describing a syringe invented by H. L. Calhoun of Dow, says: "Calhoun's invention relates to syringes, particularly to the type used for dosing or inoculating animals, such as horses, cows and the like, and the main object thereof is to provide a



Syringe for Dosing Animals.

syringe which is provided with means for automatically discharging the contents, and the means for manually controlling said discharge; means whereby a person may manipulate a syringe of relatively large size with one hand while being free to employ the other for other purposes."

HOGS INFESTED WITH WORMS

Many Owners Never Suspect Anything Wrong Until His Animals Show Visible Signs of Sickness.

Some hog growers positively know their hogs are not infested with worms, although they have never given them anything to prevent them. Some think their hogs are all right in this respect.

The downright truth is that 90 per cent of the hogs are infested with worms and the owner never suspects until his hogs show signs of sickness.

It pays to be on the safe side all the time in this regard.

Keep Pure-Bred Males. When 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 pure-bred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock.

Function of Live Stock. It is an important function of live stock on the farm to furnish a market for the crops grown, enabling farmers to convert the grasses, forage crops, legumes, and so on, into higher-priced finished products and to return to the soil the plant food taken from it.

Don't Swear at Horses. Don't swear at the horses—it does no good, as they can't understand that language.

GOOD STORY, ANY WAY

Bill Sanders' Imagination Was Working, All Right.

But the Fact Seemed to Be That He Never Owned a Fish Basket and His Tale Was Somewhat Weakened.

"I stopped at Shinhopple on my way for a few days with the trout on the Beaverkill, in Sullivan county," said John Gilbert, the traveling groceryman, "and Bill Sanders, the Homer of all that country, buttonholed me and said:

"Go in' to tackle the trout over in Sullivan, eh? Well, whar's your gun? Don't 'speat to git away from thar with your trout if you don't take no gun, do you? I left nine pound o' the poottiest trout that ever dodged a fly an' gobbled a worm over along them upper Beaverkill waters, to say nothin' of a ten-pound fish-basket, jest 'cause I didn't have no gun, 'long about this time last season. Whar's your gun, John?" said Bill.

"I stared at Bill and allowed that I couldn't see why a gun should be a part of my Sullivan county trout fishing equipment, and he said:

"B'ars, that's why! B'ars! Better git a gun, John! I'd 'a' lugged home ten yound of old sockdolagers an' wouldn't 'a' lost my ten-pound fish-basket if I'd only had a gun. I was fishin' on them upper Beaverkill waters, and I had jest about filled that ten-pound basket o' mine, bein' only two pounds shy o' runnin' it up to the limit.

"I come along by a hole whar I was sartin I could git them needed two pound, an' at fust thought I considered I mought as well end the business by yankin' out a two-pounder right on the jump, but on thinkin' a leetle furd'er I says to myself that it'd be a heap more fun to make it two one-pounders, an' so that's what I concluded to do.

"I clum down the rocks to git to the spot whar I was goin' to land that pair o' one-pounders, settin' my fish basket down at the top o' the rocks for fear I mought stumble an' jest ez like ez not spill them eight pound o' fish outen it. I got down all right, an' soon had one o' them one-pounders hooked, an' I give him line. He run down the creek a hundred foot 'fore he stopped to rest, an' then dinged if he didn't stop right whar a slamm'n' big bar was standin' in the creek, doin' a little fishin' on his own account!

"Well, sor, John," said Bill, 't's Shinhopple gospel truth I'm tellin' you, but 'fore I could wind that pound trout back an' away from thar the bar ritched out an' socked the hooks o' his big claw in my trout, yanked it outen the water, grabbed my fishline, broke it off, and, holdin' the trout up a spell fer me to take a partin' look at it, makin' my dander raise so that it all but knocked my hat off, he give his jaws a warnin' snap or two, an' waddled outen the creek an' off into the bushes, takin' my pound trout with him. Then, I kin tell you, I woke up.

"Not if I know it you don't git away with that air fish!" I hollered arter that outdacious bar, an' turned

CALOMEL WHEN BILIOUS? NO! STOP! ACTS LIKE DYNAMITE ON LIVER

I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Doesn't Make You Sick!

Stop using calomel! It makes you sick. Don't lose a day's work. If you feel lazy, sluggish, bilious or constipated, listen to me!

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with sour bile, crashes into it, breaking it up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you feel "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone.

Here's my guarantee—Go to any drug store or dealer and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a

spoonful and if it doesn't straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine; entirely vegetable, therefore it cannot salivate or make you sick.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like its pleasant taste.

an' shinned up them rocks to head him off an' make him stand an' deliver up that trout or take the consequences o' me a-neckin' him an' shakin' him up till his toenails rattled.

"When I got back to the top I discovered that my ten-pound fish-basket that I had left thar fer to be safe, with them eight pound o' trout in it, wa'n't whar I put it. I looked all around, but it wa'n't nowhar to be seen. I run to the bushes an' pushed 'em to one side, an' thar I see two bar cubs walkin' off with my basket o' fish, cartin' it betwixt 'em, like a couple o' boys carryin' a pile o' water they had been let outen school to go git!

"Say! I was jest about knocked silly! An' as I gawked arter that pair o' sassy young thievin' cubs, they was 'fined by the old bar that had ketched my pound trout only a minute or so afore, down the creek, an' away they all went, jest hollerin' an' kickin' with joyfulness over the way they had done me them dirty tricks!

"Stead o' bounding arter that family o' highway robber bars, chokin' the daylight outen 'em, an' gittin' my ten-pound fish-basket an' my fish back, I was so consarned discomfuddled that I stood thar like a bump on a log an' let 'em git away with the hull dinged business.

"But, say. If I'd only had a gun! I'd 'a' not only lugged home that mess o' sockdolagin' ol' trout an' saved my ten-pound fish-basket, but I'd 'a' toted in a snug heft o' bar meat an' pelt! Better git a gun, John, if you'm goin' over to Sullivan arter trout an' 'speat to git away with 'em!" said Bill.

"I thanked Bill, told him I'd think about it, aksed him what he'd have, paid for it, and went on my way, but hadn't got around the bend in the road by the red schoolhouse yet when I heard someone hailing me. It was Uncle Joe Bunker, who had taken a short cut and headed me off. I stopped.

"Say, John," said Uncle Joe, coming up puffing. "Bill Sanders was lyin' to you wuss'n Annylas!"

"I told Uncle Joe that I knew it. "Didn't think I'd swallow any such doings of bears as that, did you?" said I.

"B'ars?" said Uncle Joe. "That mought easy 'a' been all right about the bars. But the ten-pound fish-basket! Bill Sanders didn't never have no ten-pound fish-basket! No, not even a one-pound fish-basket!" said Uncle Joe.—New York Sun.

Fir Slabs Found of Value.

Fir slabs, the disposition of which forms a problem for the sawmills of the northwest, have been found by a chemistry student at the University of Washington to be exceedingly rich in tanning content. From three cords of fir slabs he could obtain as much of the extract, which is used in tanning and in the manufacture of inks and dyes, as from a cord of western hemlock bark. The bark costs \$11.50 a cord, whereas three cords of the fir slab may be bought at anywhere from three to six dollars, depending on the location of the mills. Further, the tannin content of chestnut wood, which yields 200,000,000 pounds of extract annually in the East, is only a little greater than that of the fir slab. Chestnut has an average content of 6.62 per cent, while the fir slab runs from 5.45 to 5.92 per cent.

What He Used Them For.

Customer—I want another fire extinguisher. Used the last one all up last night.

Clerk—Glad to sell them to you, sir, but aren't you rather careless at your place. That is the third one I've sold you in a week.

Customer—Oh, I don't use them for fire. They are the greatest thing on earth for chasing out your daughter's late callers.—Judge.

Getting Even.

"The cook asked for a week off to get married, so I gave it to her."

"I don't think I would have done that. You can't spare her very well now."

"I know I can't, but it was the only way I saw to ever get even with her."

The Advantage.

"We want the bald facts in the case."

"Then we can't split hairs over it."

Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service Says:

"I WANT TO WARN YOU AGAINST THE CRAZE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE FOR WHITE FLOUR. THE WHITEST FLOUR IS NOT THE BEST; IT IS NOT THE PUREST; IT IS ONLY THE DEAREST, AND WHEN YOU BUY IT YOU BUY LOOKS AND NOT NOURISHMENT. IN ORDER TO MAKE IT WHITE, SOME OF THE MOST NOURISHING AND ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF THE NATURAL WHEAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY."

These "nourishing and essential components" are the priceless mineral phosphates of the grain, known as the "tissue salts," indispensable for perfect health of body, brain and nerves.

Everywhere food scientists and physicians are sounding a like note of warning, for a host of ills is following the pernicious practise of casting out these elements in the milling process, and that, simply to make the flour look white and pretty. Neurasthenia, anemia, Bright's disease, constipation, rickets, and a lowered resistance against disease in general, are some of these ills.

More and more thinking people are waking up to this evil. There's a way out.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

made of whole wheat and barley, retains all the nutriment of the grains and those "essential components"—the mineral elements. This splendid food was devised years ago to supply this very lack in ordinary food and fortify the system against the onslaughts of disease. It does it wonderfully well.

Grape-Nuts comes ready to eat, convenient, economical and nourishing, and has become a household word in thousands of homes for its sterling food values and delicious flavor.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

HINTS FOR THE POULTRYMAN

Fifteen Practical Suggestions on Care of Eggs and Attention Necessary for the Flock.

1. Do not keep mongrel stock.
2. Do not allow the nests to become filthy.
3. Separate the laying hens from the sitting hens.
4. Gather the eggs at least every day, better twice a day during very warm weather.
5. Keep all eggs in a dry, cool, well ventilated place.
6. Do not keep eggs in a kitchen near a fire of any kind.
7. Never wash eggs, as it spoils their keeping qualities.
8. Do not sell eggs "case count," but demand that your eggs be candled.
9. It is best to market the eggs every three days in warm weather.
10. Do not market eggs that have been placed in an incubator and candled out.
11. Do not market small, inferior and dirty eggs. Use this kind at home.
12. Eggs readily absorb odors and should be kept away from anything such as oil, onions or any material that has a strong odor.
13. Separate the male birds from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over.
14. Eggs that are of questionable quality, such as those secured from stolen nests, ought not to be marketed as fresh eggs.
15. When taking eggs to market it is better to keep them covered rather than to expose them to the sun's rays.

Raise Your Work Horses.

Lim to raise your work horses and stop buying. Buying horses is what keeps some people poor.

TREES PLANTED IN THE FALL

Better Growth the First Summer Than Those Planted in the Spring and Winter.

Trees and shrubs planted in the fall make a better growth the first summer than those planted in the winter and spring. This is a fact that has long been known by tree planters. Investigations by the Missouri experiment station show that the growth of a tree set in the fall is better than that of one set in the spring by from 23 to 100 per cent.

The chief reasons for this difference in favor of early planting are the solid packing the soil around the roots and the early cauloung of the cut surfaces. Both these are essential as preliminaries to growth. Buds on spring-planted trees swell before the roots start, and seemingly the tree loses no time, but as a matter of fact growth cannot really begin till the roots have started. They must send up to the trunk and branches sap, and this can be done only when roots have taken hold of the earth so that a liberal supply of sap may be furnished from below to replenish that stored in the tree which tends to flow upward with the coming of spring. Therefore it is well to plant trees as early in the fall and winter as they can be had in good condition from the nurseries.—Southland Farmer.

Unprofitable Practices.

It does not pay to attempt to lay up a bank account by saving money that should be expended in feeding the live stock or withholding it from the purchasing of a well-bred male. Stinting young stock and keeping a scrub male are two practices that do not pay.