HOME ON THE RANGE

Helpful Facts for the Housewife

FIRST AID

BURNS AND SCALDS—Make a paste of baking soda and spread on burn; or apply witch hazel with a bit of absorbent cotton. Do not use oil, butter, cold cream, etc. Do not touch the burn with water.

FAINTING—Loosen clothing. Place flat on back. Dash cold water on face. Allow plenty of air. Camphor, spirits of ammonia, or smelling salts often revive.

BLEEDING FROM WOUND—If from an artery, put a compress or cloth pad containing a smooth stone or quite heavy flat piece of wood directly over the artery some inchest above wound. Bind on with wide bandage which must be tightened with a stick. The tourniquet must not be left on over twenty minutes at a time without loosening. *Send for a doctor at once . . .* If bleeding from a vein, stop flow by pressure directly over the wound or by the application of ice cold water. Keep the part elevated.

SELECTION OF FOODS TO MEET DIETARY REQUIREMENTS

Foods can be assorted into groups whose nutritive properties are so much alike that they are in ordinary daily life more or less interchangeable. It helps greatly in food selection to keep in mind certain facts about the following six common food groups:

1. Milk contains the greatest assortment of nutritive substances of all single food materials, and constitutes the foundation upon which an adequate diet can most safely and most easily be constructed.

2. The grains give us primarily sources of energy, and secondarily of protein—not always adequate by itself, but when properly supplemented, of great practical value.

3. Vegetables and fruits are of greatest significance for their mineral constituents and vitamins.

4. Eggs, cheese, nuts, meat, fish, fowl, game, etc. are of prime significance, for their yield of proteins of excellent quality. Eggs and cheese are also of the greatest value for certain mineral elements and vitamins.

5. Fats are primarily sources of calories in concentrated term.

6. Sugars, like fats, are sources of calories. Pure sugars contribute nothing else.

OVEN TEMPERATURES

Slow Oven	250-350 Degrees Fahr.
Medium Oven	350-400 Degrees Fahr.
Quick Oven	400-450 Degrees Fahr.
Very Hot Oven	450-550 Degrees Fahr.

BAKED FOODS

	Oven Degree Fahrenheit	*Time Minutes*
Loaf of Broad	400 to 450	1 hr.
Yeast Rolls	400 to 425	20 to 25
Biscuits	450 to 460	15
Muffins	400 to 460	15
Angel Food	275 to 300	60 to 75
Sponge Cake	300 to 325	40 to 60
Drop Cookies	375 to 400	12 to 15
Filled Cookies	400 to 425	10 to 15
Cream Puffs	400 to 450	45
Custards	300 to 350	35 to 45
Cup Custards	300 to 350	20 to 25
Cottage Pudding	375 to 400	35 to 45
Bread Pudding	250 to 350	45 to 60
Rice Pudding	250 to 350	1 to 2 hrs.
Escalloped Dishes	350 to 400	15 to 30

POISONS—General Directions: Give an emetic as soon as possible; a tablespoon of powdered mustard in a glass of warm water, or rich milk or whites of eggs in large doses. After vomiting drink freely of warm drinks. *Send for doctor immediately!*

DON'T touch a wound with your finger Don't move a sick person unnecessarily. In case of any doubt call in a competent doctor.

INSERT USED CALENDAR LEAF HERE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

ROASTING TABLE

	Oven Degree Fahrenheit	Time Min. per Lb.
Beef (Rare)	450	15
Beef (Medium)	550 to 375	20
Beef (Well)	550 to 350	25
Beef Loaf	350	1¾ hrs.
Lamb Roast	500 to 350	20 to 25
Leg of Lamb	500 to 350	20 to 25
Pork	500 to 375	25 to 30

HOW TO FIX IT

MARKS ON FURNITURE—The white marks made by liquids on varnished surfaces can often be removed if rubbed at once with a cut lemon or a little vinegar, then rinsed off with clear water and polished dry. Marks made by bumps on dark polished furniture may be covered by painting with iodine and then polishing.

TO DRY CHAMOIS—If you use chamois skins to clean windows and glassware (and there is nothing better) you have discovered that they dry like a board. The secret is to dry them in the wind in front of an electric fan. They'll be soft and pliable.

STAINS ON ENAMEL—White enamel bathtubs, washbowls, and so on, may be easily cleansed by rubbing with turpentine. Baking soda is also good. For obstinate stains try soaking with Javelle water or sodium hypochlorite solution. Wash the cleanser off with soap and water, of course.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

First	Cotton
Second	Paper
Third	Leather
Fifth	Wooden
Seventh	Woolen
Tenth	Tin
Twelfth	Silk and Linen
Fifteenth	Crystal
Twentieth	China
Twenty-fifth	Silver
Thirtieth	Pearl
Fortieth	Ruby
Fiftieth	Golden
Seventy-fifth	Diamond

EXTRA SPARKLE TO GLASS

Pour a few drops of bluing into the water that is used to wash windows. It will give an extra sparkle to glass.

AN INTERESTING FACT!

Each of the seven days of the week is designated as the Sabbath by various nationalities and religions. Monday is the Greek Sabbath, Tuesday the Persian, Wednesday the Assyran, Thursday the Egyptian, Friday the Turkish, Saturday the Jewish and Sunday the Christian.

LIQUIDS IN SUMMER DIET

Milk, tomato and fruit juices are important in hot weather. When the appetite lags these two foods are big helpers. Milk will do more to fill up the holes left by an inadequate diet than any other food, and buttermilk is particularly refreshing.

FOR CLEANING MIRRORS

Denatured alcohol is excellent for cleaning mirrors and glass over pictures. It evaporates quickly, leaves a brilliant sheen, and avoids any chance of moisture working behind the glass to spot it.

DECEMBER - 1947

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

1948 January

FEBRUARY - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 New Year's Day	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Duration and Frequency of Heat in Farm Animals in Normal Condition

Kind of Animal	The Age to Breed 1st Time	In Heat For	If Not Impregnated Heat Will Recur In
Cows	15-25 Months	2-3 Days	3- 4 Weeks
Ewes	18-20 Months	2-3 Days	17-28 Days
Mares	24-36 Months	5-7 Days	3- 6 Weeks
Sows	9-10 Months	2-4 Days	21 Days

BLOATING

To reduce danger of bloating, give cattle and sheep a fill of roughage before turning them out on new green forage for any length of time. Dew and rain increase the danger of bloating.

SIZE OF SILO NEEDED

NO. OF COWS CONSUMING 30 Lbs. Daily	FEED FOR 180 DAYS Est Amt Silage Consumed	Size of Silo Diam	Height	FEED FOR 240 DAYS Est. Amt. Silage Consumed	Size of Silo Diam.	Height
	Tons	(feet)	(feet)	Tons	(feet)	(feet)
10	27.0	10	20	36.0	10	24
15	40.5	10	27	54.2	12	25
20	54.0	12	25	72.0	12	33
25	67.5	12	31	90.0	14	30
30	81.0	14	28	108.0	14	36
35	99.5	14	33	132.7	16	34
40	108.0	16	28	144.0	16	36
45	121.5	16	31	162.0	18	33
50	135.0	16	34	180.0	18	36

Pounds to the Barrel

Apples	135 lbs.
Cement (4 sacks)	376 lbs.
Flour	196 lbs.
Kerosene	385 lbs.
Lime	320 lbs.
Linseed Oil	400 lbs.
Molasses	650 lbs.
Potatoes	135 lbs.
Salt	280 lbs.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR EACH 100 LAYERS

1. Allow 4 square feet of floor space per bird, (a house 20 ft. x 20 ft. will accommodate 100 birds.)
2. Provide one nest for every 5 birds. (20 nests needed for 100 birds. When trap nests are used, provide one for every three birds).
3. Perches should be 14 inches apart and allow 8 to 10 inches of perch space per bird. (75 feet of perches for 100 hens).
4. Allow a half foot of mash hopper space per bird. (Provide 3 eight foot open floor hoppers per 100 birds).
5. Place a grit and oyster shell hopper on the wall of the house where birds have easy access to it.
6. Provide 16 quarts or more fresh water daily per 100 hens with ample drinking space.
7. Place six inches to a foot of litter on the floor and add to it. (Remove only wet spots and stir fairly frequently. Work material kicked by the birds to the back of the house forward).

WHAT A BETTER MASH IS WORTH IN DOLLARS PER TON

When the Mash Increases Production per hen by:	Increased Return per ton of Mash at various prices of eggs per doz. 25c	30c	35c	40c	45c
3 eggs per year	$ 4.13	$ 4.99	$ 5.83	$ 6.66	$ 7.49
6 eggs per year	8.32	9.98	11.66	13.32	14.98
9 eggs per year	12.48	14.97	17.49	19.98	22.47
12 eggs per year	16.64	19.98	23.32	26.64	29.96
15 eggs per year	20.80	24.95	29.15	33.30	37.45

JANUARY - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1948 February

MARCH - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

HANDY FARM SEED TABLE

Crop	Rate of Seeding per Acre	Weight per bushel
Alfalfa	10-18 lbs.	60 lbs.
Barley	5- 7 pks.	48 lbs.
Beans (field)	1- 3 pks.	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	2- 4 pks.	48 lbs.
Clover, Alsike	4- 6 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Crimson	12-15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Mammoth	8-12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Red	8-12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Sweet (Unhulled)	30-40 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Sweet (Hulled)	12-18 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, White	4- 6 lbs.	60 lbs.
Corn, Broom	6- 8 lbs.	45 lbs.
Corn, Shelled	6-10 lbs.	56 lbs.
Corn for fodder or silage	15-25 lbs.	56 lbs.
Cotton	20-30 lbs.	32 lbs.
Cow Peas (drilled)	3- 5 pks.	60 lbs.
Cow Peas (broadcast)	4- 6 pks.	60 lbs.
Emmer	5- 7 pks.	48 lbs.
Fescue, Meadow	2- 4 pks.	24 lbs.
Flax	1- 2 pks.	56 lbs.
Hemp	2½- 3 pks.	44 lbs.
Grass, Blue	15-20 lbs.	14 lbs.
Broom	20-25 lbs.	14 lbs.
Bermuda	5-10 lbs.	30 lbs.
Johnson	20-25 lbs.	28 lbs.
Orchard	20-25 lbs.	14 lbs.
Red Top	10-15 lbs.	14 lbs.
Rye (English)	30-40 lbs.	24 lbs.
Rye (Italian)	35-45 lbs.	24 lbs.
Sudan (drilled)	15-20 lbs.	40 lbs.
Sudan (broadcast)	25-30 lbs.	40 lbs.
Tall Meadow Oat	30-40 lbs.	14 lbs.
Timothy	5-10 lbs.	45 lbs.
Kafir Corn (drilled)	8-12 lbs.	56 lbs.
Kafir Corn (broadcast)	3- 5 pks.	56 lbs.
Lespedeza (mixtures or old pasture)	12-15 lbs.	25 lbs.
Lespedeza (hay crop)	20-25 lbs.	25 lbs.
Mangel	5- 8 lbs.	60 lbs.
Millett, German & Common	2½- 3 pks.	50 lbs.
Hungarian	2½- 3 pks.	48 lbs.
Japanese	25-40 lbs.	30 lbs.
Siberian	1½- 2 pks.	50 lbs.
Milo Maize (drilled)	8-12 lbs.	56 lbs.
Oats	7- 9 pks.	32 lbs.
Peas	7- 9 pks.	60 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex (drilled)	6-10 lbs.	56 lbs.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is built around wholesome, nutritious oatmeal and fortified with Nature's Richest Vitamin Combination, Concentrated Spring Range. More than half of the world's champion egg layers of the principal breeds were started on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and grown on the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan. By following the Ful-O-Pep Restricted Feeding Plan you may save as much as 30% or more on the cost of growing pullets to maturity.

Equipment Needed for 250 Baby Chicks

1. Allow one square foot of floor space for each 2 chicks (brooder house 12 ft. x 12 ft. needed.)
2. Provide a 52 inch hover or larger.
3. Supply at least one gallon fountain for each 100 chicks (3 one gallon fountains needed.)
4. Provide one inch or more of feeding space per chick first 4 weeks. (4 or 5 three foot hoppers.)
5. Keep several inches of clean, dry litter on floor. (50 lb. sack of Oat Hulls will cover 100 sq. feet.)
6. Hover temperature under edge of hover 2 to 3 inches from floor should be 90-92 degrees. After third day lower 1 degree a day so at 3 weeks the temperature will be 70-75 degrees.
7. Provide a metal guard 18 inches in width or wire netting, cover with sacks which will encircle the brooder stove a foot to 18 inches away from the hover edge (needed for the first week.)
8. Increase feeding space per chick after the fourth week to at least 2 inches per chick.
9. Provide temporary sloping roosts to encourage early roosting.

Incubation Period for Fowls

Chicken	21 days
Pheasants	24 days
Pigeon	17 days
Turkey	28 days
Ducks	28 days
Ducks Muscovy	33-35 days
Guinea Hen	28 days
Goose	30 days
Peafowl	28 days
Ostrich	42 days

FEBRUARY - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

1948 March

APRIL - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Good Friday

Easter Sunday

SPRAYING CALENDAR

APPLES

First or Pre-pink Spray. Apply as soon as the fruit-bud clusters begin to appear on most varieties. Use either ½ of a measuring cup of liquid lime sulphur, or 4½ level tablespoonfuls of dry lime sulphur, to 1 gal. water and add 2½ level tablespoonfuls of lead arsenate.

Second or Pink Spray. Apply as soon as the fruit buds are showing pink at the tips. Use same mixture as in First Spray.

Third or Calyx Spray. Apply as soon as nearly all the blossoms have fallen. Use same mixture as in First Spray.

Fourth or First Apple Maggot Spray. Apply four weeks after the blossoms fall (usually the last week in June or the first week in July). Use either ½ of a measuring cup of liquid lime sulphur, or 3½ level tablespoonfuls of dry lime sulphur, to 1 gal. water and add 3 level tablespoonfuls of lead arsenate.

PEARS

First Spray. Apply as soon as nearly all the blossoms have fallen. Use Bordeaux Mixture and lead arsenate 2½ level tablespoonfuls to 1 gal.

Second Spray. Apply four weeks after the blossoms fall (usually the last week in June or the first week in July). Use lead arsenate 2½ level tablespoonfuls to 1 gal. water alone. Flemish Beauty should receive all four sprays recommended for Apples. Use preferably Bordeaux mixture and 2½ level tablespoonfuls of lead arsenate to each gal. for the first two sprays.

HOW TO PREPARE BORDEAUX

Prepared Bordeaux, ready to mix with water, can be purchased from most dealers in garden supplies, or Bordeaux can be prepared at home. To make Bordeaux mixture dissolve by stirring 2 level tablespoonfuls of finely powdered bluestone in ½ gal. water in a wooden pail and mix 6 level tablespoonfuls of fresh hydrated lime in another ½ gal. water. Then pour the latter into the former and stir well.

PLUMS

First Spray. Apply just before the buds burst. Use either liquid lime sulphur 1 pint to 7 pints of water, or dry lime sulphur 14 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gal. water.

Second Spray. Apply as soon as most of the shucks are off the little fruits. Use Bordeaux mixture and add to each gal. 2½ level tablespoonfuls of lead arsenate.

Third Spray. Apply ten days after the Second Spray. Use the same mixture as for Second Spray.

On varieties subject to rot, spray again when the fruit is just beginning to ripen. Use ½ of a measuring cup of liquid lime sulphur, or 3½ level tablespoonfuls of dry lime sulphur, to 1 gal. water. Omit the lead arsenate.

Black Knot. Cut out and burn all black knots before March 1st or as soon as they appear. Cut 4 inches below the knot.

PEACHES

Spray before the buds swell (March or early April). Use lime sulphur 1 pint to 7 pints of water, or dry lime sulphur 14 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gal. water.

CHERRIES

First Spray. Apply when most of the shucks (blossom remnants) are off the little fruits. On sour cherries use preferably Bordeaux mixture. On sweet cherries use either ½ of a measuring cup of liquid lime sulphur, or 4½ level tablespoonfuls of dry lime sulphur, to 1 gal. water and add 2½ level tablespoonfuls of lead arsenate.

Second Spray. Apply ten days after the First Spray. Follow directions given for sour or sweet cherries under First Spray.

Third Spray. Apply when the fruit is just beginning to color on the earlier varieties. On both sour and sweet cherries use either ½ of a measuring cup of liquid lime sulphur, or 3½ level tablespoonfuls of dry lime sulphur, to 1 gal. water and add 3 level tablespoonfuls of lead arsenate.

MARCH - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

1948 April

MAY - 1948

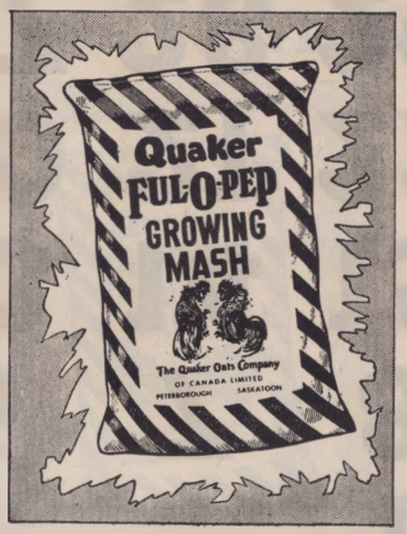
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

POULTRY BREEDS

BREED	STANDARD WEIGHT IN POUNDS			
	COCK	HEN	CKL.	PULLET
AMERICAN CLASS				
Plymouth Rocks	9½	7½	8	6
Wyandottes	8½	6½	7½	5½
Rhode Island Reds	8½	6½	7½	5½
New Hampshires	8½	6½	7½	5½
Jersey Black Giants	13	10	11	8
Javas	9½	7½	8	6½
Dominiques	7	5	6	4
Rhode Island Whites	8½	6½	7½	5½
Chantecler	8½	6½	7½	5½
Lamonas	8	6½	7	5½
ASIATIC				
Brahmas (Light)	12	9½	10	8
Brahmas (Dark & Buff)	11	8½	9	7
Cockins	11	8½	9	7
Langshans	9½	7½	8	6½
MEDITERRANEAN				
Leghorns	6	4½	5	4
Minorcas (S.C. Black)	9	7½	7½	6½
Anconas (All others)	6	4½	5	4
Spanish (White-Faced)	8	6½	6½	5½
Blue Andalusians	7	5½	6	4½
Buttercups	6½	5	5½	4
ENGLISH				
Dorkings (Whites)	7½	6	6½	5
Dorkings (Silver-Grey & Col.)	9	7	8	6
Redcaps	7½	6	6	5
Orpingtons	10	8	8½	7
Cornish	10½	8	8½	6½
Sussex	9	7	7½	6
Australorps	8½	6½	7½	5½
POLISH				
HAMBURGS				
FRENCH				
Houdans	7½	6½	6½	5½
Crevecoeurs	8	7	7	6
La Fleche	8½	7½	7½	6½
Faverolles	8	6½	7	5½
CONTINENTAL				
Campines	6	4	5	3½



Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is a wonderful combination of growth-promoting nutrients. Helps produce healthy, strong productive pullets because Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is fortified with Nature's Richest Vitamin Combination, Concentrated Spring Range, plus other vitamin-rich sources. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, along with the Ful-O-Pep Restricted Feeding Plan, may save you 30% or more on the cost of growing pullets to maturity.

PLANTING DISTANCES

Different Kinds of Fruit Trees:	Distances Apart	Number Per Acre
Apple (dwarf)	12 ft. x 12 ft.	302
Apple (standard)	35 ft. x 35 ft.	35
Apricot	18 ft. x 18 ft.	135
Cherry (sour)	18 ft. x 18 ft.	135
Cherry (sweet)	20 ft. x 20 ft.	109
Kumquat	10 ft. x 10 ft.	435
Peach	20 ft. x 20 ft.	109
Pear	20 ft. x 20 ft.	109
Plum	20 ft. x 20 ft.	109
Quince	10 ft. x 10 ft.	435

Different Kinds of Small Fruits:	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance Apart In Rows	Number Per Acre
Blackberries	6 ft.	4 ft.	1,815
Currants & Gooseberries	4 ft.	4 ft.	2,722
Dewberries	4 ft.	5 ft.	2,178
Grapes	8 ft.	8 ft.	680
Blk. Raspberries (Garden Culture)	4 ft.	2½ ft.	4,356
Blk. Raspberries (Field Culture)	7 ft.	4 ft.	1,555
Red Raspberries (Garden Culture)	4 ft.	2½ ft.	4,356
Red Raspberries (Field Culture)	7 ft.	4 ft.	1,555
Strawberries (Garden Culture	2 ft.	1 ft.	21,780
Strawberries (Field Culture)	4 t.	1½ ft.	7 200

To determine the number of plants required to set an acre multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows. Divide this figure into 43,560. The answer you get is the number of plants or trees to the acre.

APRIL - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

1948 May

JUNE - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	Victoria Day 24 31	25	26	27	28	29

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

Weights and Measures

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT

20 grams equals 1 scruple — 8 drams equals 1 ounce
3 scruples equals 1 dram — 12 ounces equals 1 pound

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT
(Short Ton)

27 11-32 grams equals 1 dram — 4 quarters equals 1 hundredweight
16 drams equals 1 ounce — 20 hundredweights or 2000 pounds equals 1 ton
16 ounces equals 1 pound
25 pounds equals 1 quarter

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT
(Long Ton)

27 11-32 grams equals 1 dram — 112 pounds equals 1 hundredweight
16 drams equals 1 ounce — 2240 pounds equals 1 ton
16 ounces equals 1 pound

TROY WEIGHT

24 grams equals 1 pennyweight — 12 ounces equals 1 pound
20 pennyweights equals 1 ounce

LONG MEASURE

12 inches equals 1 foot — 40 rod equals 1 furlong
3 feet equals 1 yard — 5280 feet or 320 rods or 8 furlongs equals 1 statute mile
16½ feet or 5½ yards equals 1 rod — 3 miles equals 1 league

SQUARE MEASURE

144 square inches equals 1 square foot — 43,560 square feet or 4840 square yards or 160 square rods or 4 roods equals 1 acre
9 square feet equals 1 square yard — 640 acres equals 1 square mile
30¼ square yards equals 1 square rod or perch — 36 square miles (6 miles square) equals 1 township
40 square rods equals 1 rood

CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cubic inches equals 1 cubic foot — 128 cubic feet equals 1 cord
27 cubic feet equals 1 cubic yard — 24¾ cubic feet equals 1 perch

DURABILITY OF FENCE POSTS

Species	Durability Untreated	Durability Creosoted
Cottonwood	3 Years	20 years or over
Basswood	4 Years	20 years or over
Box Elder	4 Years	20 years or over
Hard Maple	4 Years	20 years or over
Soft Maple	4 Years	20 years or over
White Elm	4 Years	20 years or over
Willow	4 Years	20 years or over
Ash	6 Years	20 years or over
Butternut	6 Years	20 years or over
Red Oak	6 Years	20 years or over
Red Elm	7 Years	20 years or over
European	8 Years	20 years or over
Black Walnut	10 Years	20 years or over
Bur Oak	12 Years	20 years or over
Honey Locust	12 Years	30 years or over
White Cedar	14 Years	20 years or over
White Oak	17 Years	30 years or over
Catalpa	18 Years	20 years or over
Black Locust	30 Years	40 years or over
Red Cedar	30 Years	40 years or over
Red Mulberry	35 Years	45 years or over
Osage Orange	45 Years	45 years or over

Handy Farm Seed Table (Cont.)

Crop	Rate of Seeding per Acre	Weight per bushel
Rape, Dwarf Essex (broadcast)	5- 8 lbs.	50 lbs.
Rice (Rough)	5- 7 pks.	45 lbs.
Rye	6- 8 pks.	56 lbs.
Sorghum (broadcast)	3- 6 pks.	50 lbs.
Soy Beans (drilled)	1½- 2 pks.	60 lbs.
Soy Beans (broadcast)	3- 5 pks.	60 lbs.
Sweet Corn	10-12 lbs.	56 lbs.
Sunflower	8-10 lbs.	24 lbs.
Sugar Beets	6- 8 lbs.	60 lbs.
Turnips	2- 5 lbs.	55 lbs.
Velvet Beans	2- 4 pks.	60 lbs.
Vetch (hairy winter	1½- 2 pks.	60 lbs.
Wheat (Winter)	4- 6 pks.	60 lbs.
Wheat (Spring)	3- 5 pks.	60 lbs.

MAY - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29

1948 June

JULY - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

GESTATION TABLES

Service Date	Cow 283 Days	Sow 114 Days	Ewe 150 Days	Mare 340 Days
Jan. 1	Oct. 11	April 25	May 31	Dec. 7
11	21	May 5	June 10	17
21	31	15	20	26
31	Nov. 10	25	30	Jan. 6
Feb. 10	20	June 4	July 10	16
20	30	14	20	26
March 2	Dec. 10	24	30	Feb. 5
12	20	July 4	Aug. 9	15
22	30	14	19	25
April 1	Jan. 9	24	29	March 7
11	19	Aug. 3	Sept. 8	17
21	29	13	18	27
May 1	Feb. 8	23	23	April 6
11	18	Sept. 2	Oct. 8	16
21	28	12	18	26
31	March 10	22	23	May 6
June 10	20	Oct. 2	Nov. 7	16
20	30	12	17	26
30	April 9	22	27	June 5
July 10	19	Nov. 1	Dec. 7	15
20	29	11	17	25
30	May 9	21	27	July 5
Aug. 9	19	Dec. 1	Jan. 6	15
19	29	11	16	25
29	June 8	21	26	Aug. 4
Sept. 8	18	31	Feb. 5	14
18	28	Jan. 10	15	24
28	July 8	20	25	Sept. 3
Oct. 8	18	30	March 7	13
18	28	Feb. 9	17	23
28	Aug. 7	19	27	Oct. 3
Nov. 7	17	March 1	April 6	13
17	27	11	16	23
27	Sept. 6	21	26	Nov. 2
Dec. 7	16	31	May 6	12
17	26	April 10	16	22
27	Oct. 6	20	26	Dec. 2

HOW TO ESTIMATE THE WEIGHT OF DAIRY COWS

USING HEART-GIRTH MEASUREMENT

Use any accurate tape-measure and the table below. Place measuring tape around the animal directly in back of the front legs. Have animal standing on all four legs.

Heart-girth	Weight	Heart-girth	Weight	Heart-girth	Weight
In.	Lbs.	In.	Lbs.	In.	Lbs.
26	80	48½	364	71	1,027
26½	82	49	374	71½	1,048
27	84	49½	384	72	1,069
27½	86	50	394	72½	1,090
28	89	50½	404	73	1,111
28½	92	51	414	73½	1,132
29	95	51½	424	74	1,153
29½	98	52	434	74½	1,175
30	101	52½	445	75	1,197
30½	104	53	456	75½	1,219
31	108	53½	467	76	1,241
31½	113	54	478	76½	1,263
32	118	54½	489	77	1,285
32½	123	55	501	77½	1,308
33	128	55½	513	78	1,331
33½	133	56	526	78½	1,354
34	138	56½	539	79	1,377
34½	143	57	552	79½	1,400
35	148	57½	565	80	1,423
35½	153	58	579	80½	1,446
36	158	58½	583	81	1,469
36½	163	59	607	81½	1,492
37	168	59½	622	82	1,515
37½	174	60	637	82½	1,538
38	180	60½	652	83	1,561
38½	186	61	668	83½	1,584
39	192	61½	684	84	1,607
39½	200	62	700	84½	1,630
40	208	62½	716	85	1,653
40½	216	63	732	85½	1,676
41	224	63½	749	86	1,699
41½	232	64	766	86½	1,722
42	240	64½	783	87	1,745
42½	248	65	800	87½	1,768
43	257	65½	817	88	1,794
43½	266	66	835	88½	1,811
44	275	66½	853	89	1,837
44½	284	67	871	89½	1,860
45	294	67½	889	90	1,883
45½	304	68	908	90½	1,906
46	314	68½	927	91	1,929
46½	324	69	947	91½	1,952
47	334	69½	967	92	1,975
47½	344	70	987	.....	
48	354	70½	1,007		

JUNE - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

1948

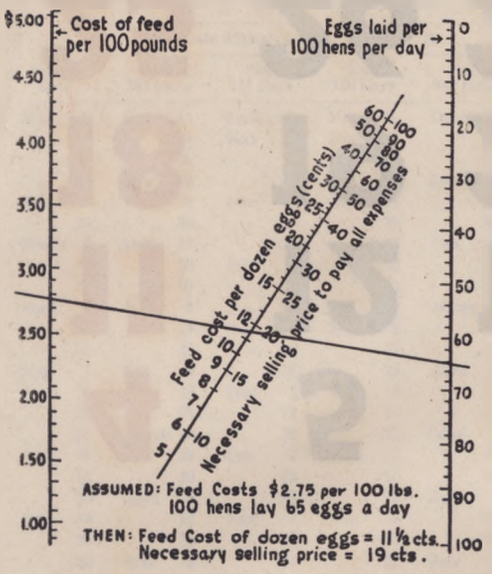
July

AUGUST - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Dominion Day	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS



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COST OF PRODUCING EGGS

To determine the feed cost per dozen eggs produced when the cost of feed (mash, oats, and scratch) per 100 lbs. and the number of eggs laid per 100 hens per day are known, lay a rule across the above chart so as to connect these two items. Where the rule crosses the diagonal line you'll find your feed cost per dozen eggs, and on the right the necessary selling price to pay all expenses.

The chart is based on a feed consumption of 22½ lbs. of mash and grain per 100 birds per day. The scale for necessary selling price is based on the assumption that feed represents 60% of the total cost of production.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash helps maintain top production and rugged health because it's fortified with Nature's Richest Vitamin Combination, Concentrated Spring Range, plus other rich sources of vitamins, proteins and minerals. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash promotes peak production without the danger of winter pauses and other costly setbacks. Ful-O-Pep rolls out the eggs and yet maintains hen's body weight at a healthy level.

CULLING CHART

	Good Layer	Poor Layer
Head	Clean-cut, lean, refined	Puffy, coarse, crowheaded
Eye	Bright, prominent, alert	Dull, sunken, listless
Combs and Wattles	Glossy, full, red, waxy, warm	Pale, shrunken, scaly, cold
Beak	White, short, strong	Yellow, long, thin
Body	Broad, rectangular	Round, shallow
Back	Long, broad, flat	Narrow, tapering
Breast	Full, broad	Shallow, narrow, thin
Abdomen	Soft, full, large	Fatty, hard, small
Pelvic bones	Thin, far apart, pliable	Thick, close, rigid
Vent	Moist, large, bleached	Dry, puckered, yellow
Skin	Soft, thin, silky, loose	Coarse, dry, underlaid with fat
Plumage	Close feathered, rough, frayed	Loose feathered, clean
Shank	Faded, flat, thin scales	Yellow, round, smooth
Toe Nails	Worn, short	Long
Disposition	Friendly, busy, active	Lazy, pouty, roosts early
Molt	Late, fast	Early, slow

JULY - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1948 August

SEPTEMBER - 1948

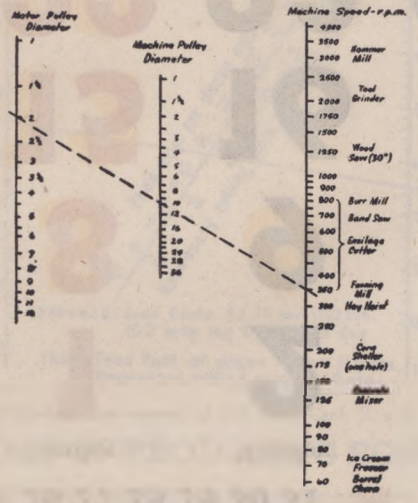
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

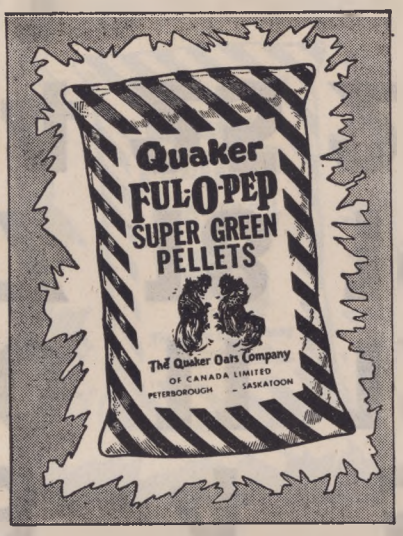
VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

PULLEY SELECTION CHART

FOR USE WITH ELECTRIC MOTORS RUNNING AT 1750 REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE.



To determine the size of pulley required to obtain a specified machine speed, or if you have pulleys for motor and machine and wish to determine the resulting machine speed, lay a rule across the above chart so as to connect the two known items. When the rule crosses the line of the unknown factor, that is your answer.



Quaker Ful-O-Pep Super Green Pellets are packed with vitamin-rich ingredients which are so essential to good hatchable eggs and livable chicks. These amazing little pellets help put your breeding flock in condition to produce big, husky chicks with deep yellow-colored shanks. They also add stamina and disease-resistance to your breeding flock. They increase feed intake and help maintain high egg production.

BELTING POINTERS

HOW TO FIND THE BELT SPEED IN FEET PER MINUTE

Multiply the diameter of the pulley in inches by 3.1416.

Multiply the result by the number of revolutions which gives you the belt speed in inches.

HOW TO FIND THE H. P. THAT ANY GIVEN BELT WILL ECONOMICALLY TRANSMIT

For a 4-ply belt multiply the width of the belt in inches by its speed in feet and divide the result by 800.

For a 6-ply belt divide the result by 600.

For an 8-ply belt divide the result by 400.

For a 10-ply belt divide the result by 350.

HOW TO FIND THE PLY OF A BELT OF A GIVEN WIDTH REQUIRED TO TRANSMIT ECONOMICALLY A GIVEN H. P. AT A GIVEN BELT SPEED

Multiply the given H. P. by 800, and multiply the given width in inches by the given belt speed in feet.

Divide the first answer by the second. If the final figure is approximately 1, a 4-ply belt is required.

If 1-¼, a 6-ply belt is required.

If 1-¾ to 2, an 8-ply belt is required.

If 2 to 2-¼, a 10-ply belt is required.

HOW TO FIND THE WIDTH OF BELT REQUIRED TO TRANSMIT A GIVEN H. P. AT A GIVEN BELT SPEED PER MINUTE

For a 4-ply belt multiply the given H. P. by 800 and divide the result by the given belt speed.

For a 6-ply belt multiply the given H. P. by 600 and divide the result by the given belt speed.

For an 8-ply belt, multiply the given H. P. by 400 and divide the result by the given belt speed.

For a 10-ply belt, multiply the given H. P. by 350 and divide the result by the given belt speed.

AUGUST - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1948 September

OCTOBER - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6 Labor Day	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

Estimating Hay, Grain, Liquids, Paint, Lumber, Etc.

1. **To determine the approximate number of bushels of grain or shelled corn in a bin:** Multiply the length, by the width, by the average depth of the grain in the bin, (all in feet) and divide by 1¼.
2. **To determine the approximate number of bushels of ear corn in a crib.** Multiply the length, by the width, by the average depth of the corn in the crib (all in feet) and divide by 2½. With a round crib, multiply the distance around the crib, by the diameter or across, by the average depth of the corn (all in feet) and divide by 10.
3. **To determine the approximate number of tons of hay in a mow:** Multiply the length, by the width, by the average height, (all in feet) and by 400 if hay has stood for 60 days or more. For shallow mows or hay that has stood only 30 days or less divide by 600. For in between conditions divide by 500.
4. **To determine the approximate number of tons of hay in a stack:** Multiply the distance from the ground on one side over the top of the stack to the ground on the opposite side by the length, and then by the width of the stack (all in feet). Multiply this figure by 3 and divide by 10. Divide this figure by 400 if stack has stood for 60 days or more. For shallow stacks or hay that has stood only 30 days or less in a stack divide by 600. For in between conditions divide by 500.
5. **To determine the approximate number of tons of silage in a silo.** Multiply one half the diameter or width across by the same figure, then by 3.1416. Multiply the figure you get by the height of the silage. This gives you cubic feet of silage. With silage less than 30 feet in depth, multiply the number of cubic feet by 35 (the average number of pounds of silage to the cubic foot); with silage 30-35 feet in depth, multiply by 37; and from 35-40 feet in depth, multiply by 40. In silos where the depth exceeds 40 feet, multiply by 45. Divide the figure you get by 2,000 to reduce into tons.

6. **To determine the approximate number of gallons in a tank.** For any square or oblong tank, multiply the length, by the width, by the height (all in feet), and multiply this by 7.4805. For any circular tank, multiply the diameter by itself, by the depth (all in feet), and then by 5.875.
7. **To determine the quantity of paint required:** First of all, measure the surface to be painted. Length x height gives the square feet of surface. For outside of building, divide the square feet by 250 and the answer is the approximate number of gallons for two coats. Figure a gallon for trim to each 5 gallons of body paint. Flat paint on plaster walls will cover 200 square feet for gallon one coat. One pound of calcimine will cover 50 or more square feet, depending on the condition of the wall.
8. **To determine the board feet in lumber:** A board foot equals 144 cubic inches. To find the number of board feet in a piece of lumber multiply the length (in feet) by the width x thickness (in inches) and divide by 12.
9. **To determine the number of acres in a piece of land:** Multiply the length by the width (in rods) and divide the product by 160. When the opposite sides are not of equal length add them, and take half the sum for the length or width before multiplying and dividing by 160.
10. **To determine the number of cords in a wood pile:** Multiply the length, height and width in feet together and divide by 128.
11. **To determine the height of building or tree:** Set up a stick of known length near the object to be measured. When the shadow of the stick equals its actual length — the length of the shadow of the object (building or tree) likewise equals its actual height, or height of object equals length of shadow of object times height of stick divided by length of shadow of stick.

SEPTEMBER - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

1948 October

NOVEMBER - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

DRY MEASURE

2 pints equals 1 quar
8 quarts equals 1 peck
4 pecks equals 1 bushe
36 bushels equals 1 chaldron

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills equals 1 pint
2 pints equals 1 quart
4 quarts equals 1 gallon
31½ gallons equals 1 barre
2 barrels equals 1 hogshead

CIRCULAR MEASURE

60 seconds equals 1 minute
60 minutes equals 1 degree
30 degrees equals 1 sign
12 signs equals 1 circle

TIME MEASURE

60 seconds equals 1 minute
60 minutes equals 1 hour
24 hours equals 1 day
7 days equals 1 week
365 days equals 1 year

SURVEYORS' MEASURE
(Linear)

7.92 inches equals 1 link
25 links equals 1 rod
4 rods or 66 feet or 100 links equals 1 chain
80 chains equals 1 mile (Square)
625 square links equals 1 square rod or pole
16 poles equals 1 square chain
10 square chains equals 1 acre
640 acres equals 1 square mile
36 square miles equals 1 township

MARINERS' MEASURE

6 feet equals 1 fathom
120 fathoms equals 1 cable length
7½ cable lengths equals 1 mile
5280 feet equals 1 statute mile
6080.2 feet equals 1 nautical mile
1 knot equals a speed of 1 nautical mile or 1.15 statute miles per hour

PAPER MEASURE

24 sheets equals 1 quire
20 quires equals 1 ream (480 sheets)
2 reams equals 1 bundle
5 bundles equals 1 bale

AVERAGE QUANTITY OF SEED TO PLANT AN ACRE

Asparagus	4½ lbs.
Beans (pole)	10 qts.
Beans (dwarf)	60 lbs.
Beets	6 lbs.
Cabbage	3 to 4 oz.
Carrots	3 lbs.
Cauliflower	2¼ to 4 oz.
Celery	3 to 4 oz.
Cucumbers	2 lbs.
Egg plant	4 to 8 oz.
Lettuce	3 lbs.
Melon (musk)	3 lbs.
Melon (water)	4 lbs.
Onions	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion sets	8 to 10 bu.
Parsnips	5 lbs.
Peas	110 to 150 lbs.
Pumpkin	3 to 4 lbs.
Popcorn	4 to 6 lbs.
Radishes	10 to 12 lbs.
Spinach	10 to 12 lbs.
Tomatoes	2 to 4 oz.
Turnips	1 to 3 lbs.

DRAINAGE

The size of tile required depends upon the nature of the soil, the amount of rainfall, the size of the basin to be drained and the fall for the tile. Avoid tile less than five inches in diameter.

The spacing of laterals from 50 to 106 feet apart provides adequate drainage in most types of soils. In heavy soils it may be advisable to space laterals as close as 30 feet apart. In extremely open soils, or if there is a large surface runoff, the distance between laterals may be increased to 150 feet, and in rare cases up to 200 feet.

Linear Feet of Tile Required Per Acre

30 feet apart	1452
40 feet apart	1090
50 feet apart	872
100 feet apart	436
150 feet apart	290
200 feet apart	218

Make a permanent map of the tile system and be sure to carefully construct and protect the outlet.

OCTOBER - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

1948
November

DECEMBER - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

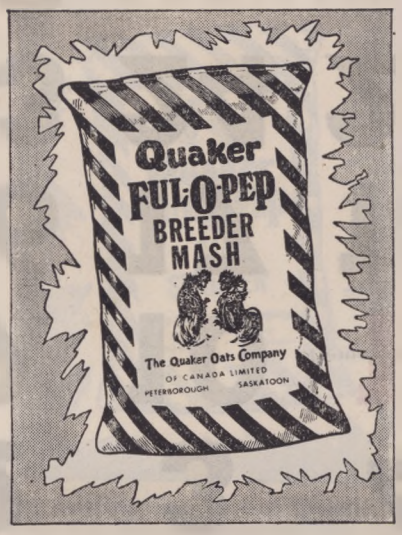
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 Remembrance Day	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

Putting Electricity To Work

ON THE FARM

Brooder	½ kwh per chick
Churn	1½ kwh per 100 lbs. of butter
Clipper	One-tenth kwh per hr.
Concrete mixer	½ kwh per cu. yd.
Corn husker-shredder	30 kwh per 100 bu. corn husked
Corn Sheller	1 kwh per 30 bu. shelled corn
Cream separator	½ kwh per 1,000 lbs. of milk
Dairy refrigerator	30 kwh per 10 gal. of milk daily per month
Dairy water heater	1 kwh per 5 gal. of hot water (145 degrees F.)
Ensilage cutter	1 kwh per ton
Electric fence	7 kwh per month
Grain elevator	4 kwh per 1,000 bu.
Grain grinder	½ kwh per 100 lbs.
Seed cleaner	1 kwh per 100 bu.
Feed cutter and shredder	2 kwh per ton
Hay baler	2½ kwh per ton
Hay dryer	40 kwh per ton of dry hay (variable)
Hay hoist	One-third kwh per ton
Hotbed	1 kwh per sq. ft. per day
Incubator	1 kwh per 25 eggs set
Milking machine (portable)	1½ kwh per cow per month
Milking machine (pipe line)	2½ kwh per cow per month
Paint spray	1½ kwh per 1,000 sq. ft.
Poultry house lighting (during season)	5 kwh per 100 birds per month
Poultry water heater	1 kwh per day
Sheep shearer	2 kwh to shear 100
Tool grinder	½ kwh per hour



Quaker Ful-O-Pep Breeder Mash contains an extra vitamin boost to promote high fertility of hatching eggs and strong, active chicks. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Breeder Mash contains abundant amounts of Concentrated Spring Range, Nature's Richest Vitamin Combination, plus other vitamin-rich ingredients. The extra vitamins in Ful-O-Pep means a greater number of husky, sound chicks from each setting . . . reduced loss from infertile eggs and weak chicks.

IN THE FARM HOME

Clock	2	kwh per month
Coffee percolator	5	kwh per month
Curling iron	½	kwh per month
Dish Washer	2½	kwh per month
Fan (household)	2	kwh per month
Fan (kitchen)	8	kwh per month
Heater (glowing or radiant)	1	kwh per hour
Heating-pad	½	kwh per hour
Heating (oil burner)	25	kwh per month
Household motor	1	kwh per month
Iron (hand)	5	kwh per month
Ironer	80	kwh per month
Lighting	20	kwh per month
Radio	8	kwh per month
Range	120	kwh per month
Refrigerator	35	kwh per month
Sewing machine	½	kwh per month
Toaster	3	kwh per month
Vacuum cleaner	2	kwh per month
Waffle iron	2	kwh per month
Washer	3	kwh per month
Water heater	240	kwh per month
Water pump (shallow well)	8	kwh per month
Water pump (deep well)	10	kwh per month

HOW ELECTRICITY INCREASES FARM PRODUCTION

ELECTRIC PIG BROODER	Saves 1-½ pigs per litter
HAY DRIER INCREASES VALUE	$5 to $10 per ton
POULTRY HOUSE LIGHTING AND WATER WARMING INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION	11 to 19½%
ELECTRIC WATER SYSTEM INCREASES MILK PRODUCTION	5 to 10%
ELECTRIC MILKING MACHINE SAVES	684 hours per year
ELECTRIC MILK COOLER SAVES	$4 to $5 per day

NOVEMBER - 1948

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

1948 December

JANUARY - 1949

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25 Christmas Day
26	27	28	29	30	31	

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

CONCRETE FOR FARM USE

Mixtures recommended for various classes of work.

	Cement	Sand	Crushed Stone or Aggregate
Barnyard and stable floors	1	2	3
Fence Posts	1	2	3
Pre-course walks	1	2	3
Watering troughs and tanks	1	2	3
Septic Tanks	1	2	3
Steel reinforced concrete walls, floors, beams, columns	1	2	3
Silo walls, grain & coal bins, building walls, manure pits	1	2½	4
Hog Wallows	1	2½	4
Machinery bases	1	2¾	4
Garage floors and drives	1	2	3
Cisterns	1	1½	3
Inside finish of water tanks, silos, etc.	1	1½	
Foundation walls & piers	1	2½	5
Concrete drain tile & pipe	1	3	
Garden seats, flower boxes, etc.	1	2	4
General reinforced concrete	1	2	4
Large footings	1	3	6
Steps	1	2	4
Walks and floors laid in one course	1	2	3
Walks and floors — base	1	2½	5
Walks and floors — surface coat	1	2	

Measure all three materials by volume. A sack of cement weighing 94 lbs. is considered to contain 1 cubic foot. Don't add more than 5 gals. of water per sack of cement with average moist sand.

For plastering and brick work use a barrel of lime to ⅝ cubic yards of good sand.

TABLE OF BOARD FEET

Thickness & Width in inches	Length of Piece in Feet 8	10	12	14	16	18
1 x 2	1⅓	1⅔	2	2⅓	2⅔	3
1 x 4	2⅔	3⅓	4	4⅔	5⅓	6
1 x 6	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 x 8	5⅓	6⅔	8	9⅓	10⅔	12
1 x 10	6⅔	8⅓	10	11⅔	13⅓	15
1 x 12	8	10	12	14	16	18
2 x 4	5⅓	6⅔	8	9⅓	10⅔	12
2 x 6	8	10	12	14	16	18
2 x 8	10⅔	13⅓	16	18⅔	21⅓	24
2 x 10	13⅓	16⅔	20	23⅓	26⅔	30
2 x 14	18⅔	23⅓	28	32⅔	37⅓	42
3 x 6	12	15	18	21	24	27
3 x 8	16	20	24	28	32	36
3 x 10	20	25	30	35	40	45
3 x 12	24	30	36	42	48	54
3 x 14	28	35	42	49	56	63
3 x 16	32	40	48	56	64	72
4 x 4	10⅔	13⅓	16	18⅔	21⅓	24
4 x 6	16	20	24	28	32	36
4 x 8	21⅓	26⅔	32	37⅓	42⅔	48
4 x 10	26⅔	33⅓	40	46⅔	53⅓	60
4 x 12	32	40	48	56	64	72
6 x 6	24	30	36	42	48	34
6 x 8	32	40	48	56	64	72
6 x 10	40	50	60	70	80	90
6 x 12	48	60	72	84	96	108
8 x 8	42⅔	53⅓	64	74⅔	85⅓	96
8 x 10	53⅓	66⅔	80	93⅓	106⅔	120
8 x 12	64	80	96	112	128	144

HANDY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NAME	NUMBER

IMPORTANT MEMOS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY
MARCH	APRIL
MAY	JUNE
JULY	AUGUST
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

VALUABLE INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD HELPS ON BACK OF CALENDAR SHEETS

THE HOLIDAY SEASON AFFORDS THE OPPORTUNITY TO
PUT ASIDE THE FORMALITIES OF BUSINESS AND
IN REAL SINCERITY WISH OUR FRIENDS

A Very Merry Christmas and
A Happy New Year