

DAIRY

TO END MOISTURE IN MILK HOUSE

Proper Insulation Will Put Stop to Nuisance.

A subscriber complains that moisture collects on the ceiling of his milkroom, which is built as an addition to his dairy stable and with a self-closing door. He asks how he can plaster the ceiling and walls.

The moisture condensation is due to lack of insulation and lack of ventilation. A layer of good sheet insulation on top of the ceiling joists would take care of the insulation of the ceiling pretty well. Then you should have about a 10 by 10 or 10 by 12 out take flue starting at the ceiling and going up through the roof and capped with a regular barn ventilator. This should have a valve at the bottom operated by a chain, so that it can be partly or entirely closed, as may be necessary to keep the temperature where you want it.

Also your walls probably need insulating before you plaster. The patent plaster board helps a good deal, but an extra sheet of insulation if the walls are of blocks, or the extra sheet with the studding spaces filled with dry sawdust or shavings if of frame construction, will add a lot to the warmth. But if you insulate the ceiling and put in a ventilator you probably will have no further trouble.—Wallace Farmer.

To Feed Grain Properly One Must "Know" Herd

Feeding grain economically to cows requires in the first place that we know what each cow in the herd is producing. This, in turn, means that we must weigh the milk from each cow at fairly frequent intervals and have samples of the milk tested for butterfat. Granted that we know the production of each cow, a rough and ready rule is to feed one pound of grain to each four pounds of milk produced by Holstein cows testing around 3.5 per cent fat. Extra good producers—say cows producing 50 to 60 pounds of milk daily—will require a larger proportion of grain than this and cows near the end of lactation period and giving 15 pounds or less will not require as much. There will never be a rule so good that the feeder will not have to rely somewhat on his own judgment. An Ayrshire cow, giving richer milk, might have a pound of grain to three and a half pounds milk, a Guernsey one to three and a Jersey one to two and three-quarters pounds.

Raise Only Good Calves

Healthy calves are advocated as a sure source of healthy, producing dairy cattle. Dairymen who add to their herds by purchase frequently increase their troubles, according to Dr. J. P. Iverson, chief of the California division of animal industry, because it rarely happens that healthy, producing cows can be bought cheap. Doctor Iverson stresses that only good calves from cows of known production and good type should be raised. Such calves, he says, when segregated soon after birth and fed milk, pasteurized, or known to be from tuberculosis-free cattle, become desirable dairy cows, free from disease.

Feed More Grain

A study of market prices gives a lot of food for thought just now, especially for the dairy farmer who buys a lot of his feed. A couple of years ago nutrients could be purchased most cheaply in clover hay, while timothy hay was fourth on the list at \$13 per ton. Now, according to computations of a contemporary, timothy is the most expensive of feeds and red clover is a more expensive feed than oats, wheat, alfalfa hay, barley, gluten feed and shorts. The change in price levels means that farmers can profitably cut down on the amount of hay fed and feed grain more liberally.

Watch Profits

A recent test at the Mitchell, Nebraska, experiment station shows that cows on roughage alone produced milk and butterfat cheaper but the total value of the product above feed cost was less than with cows which got grain in addition to the roughage. James A. Holden, who conducted the test, sums it up by saying that the cows receiving grain paid more than the market price for it. He adds that farmers having cows capable of producing over 300 pounds of butterfat for a year on silage and hay alone will find that it pays to add a good grain mixture at present feed prices.—Successful Farming.

IDEA OF ARMORED VESSELS IN 1861

Naval Officials Quick to See Possibilities.

One of those interesting minor notes on naval history was supplied in a Lowell lecture at Boston when Professor Baxter, of Harvard, traced from a re-examination of the original documents, the development of the navy's ironclad program at the beginning of the Civil war—a program of which the Monitor was merely the most celebrated product.

Mr. Baxter, according to the Boston Transcript, has annihilated the charge of obstructive traditionalism sometimes leveled at the Navy department in connection with the Monitor. Capt. Liddell Hart's dictum that war offices always begin a war at a point somewhat behind that which they had reached at the end of the preceding one apparently did not apply to the navy in 1861. Even before the fall of Sumter the navy was considering the first of a flood of proposals for the construction of ironclad men-of-war, and the chief of the bureau of construction and repair was soon to advocate not one but a whole fleet of these radical innovations.

Many people—Donald McKay, the creator of the great clipper ships, was one—were advocating armored vessels, and the idea of turret mountings for the guns had already been advanced by a British naval officer the year before. The Navy department went to work in a methodical fashion suggestive of World war days; it convened a board which studied the proposals and by September was able to recommend three different types for experimental construction. One of them was the especially radical Monitor. She had the luck first to meet the test of battle and to pass it magnificently, and after that the construction of the large fleet of double-turreted monitors went on rapidly. The navy was able to take the very latest ideas available, study them, adopt and test models and then go into "quantity production" for the winning of the war.

The story is not without its modern application. It is an earlier instance of the "time lag" essential in the development of any new weapon or war service—a phenomenon re-

cently pointed out by a British writer, Victor Lefebvre, as a possible means for arriving at scientific disarmament systems. Another point is the fact that the navy, even with this prompt and intelligent handling of the situation, got what was actually rather a poor weapon as the result of the hastes of working under war pressure.

The Monitor's victory in her one battle was to influence our naval construction down to Spanish war days; actually, however, the raft idea, which was Ericsson's essential contribution, was not a sound one. The turret stayed, but the raft was not copied in other navies and finally disappeared in our own. But mistakes are unavoidable when a new type has to be built in large numbers all at once.—New York Herald Tribune.

Women Inventors Increasing

The number of applicants from women for patent papers has increased greatly in recent years. When the last detailed analysis was made, women were applying for patents at the rate of about 500 a year, but it is known to have increased considerably, since recently a large number of women have entered industrial life. As might be expected, the highest percentage of inventions of the number studied a few years ago confined themselves to domestic devices, but a great many applications are now from the realms of metallurgy and other higher technical fields.

Grievous Death Watch

Paralyzed by fear, an old woman of Bayeux, France, lay in bed and watched her husband hang himself. Even after he was dead, when she found sufficient strength to get up, she did not cut the cord, but lit two candles, one on each side of the body. Finally, neighbors, anxious at not seeing the old couple, entered the house and found the old woman on her knees before the body suspended above her in the candle light.

Preparation

Mrs. Gibb—Have you made any special preparation for the bridge party tonight?

Mrs. Gabb—Yes, I've picked up several delicious bits of gossip.

A large percentage of everything is wrong. But don't think so much about it.

DON'T MISS HIM! TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS



JOE PALOOKA

★ He's dumb. He's funny. The women love him no less than the men.

You'll laugh with him. You'll cry with him. You'll love him! Listen in!

Sent through the courtesy of Heinz Rice Flakes

"One of the 57 Varieties"

PORTLAND... Station KOIN 8.00 P. S. T.
SEATTLE... Station KOL-KVI 8.00 P. S. T.
SPOKANE... Station KEPY 8.00 P. S. T.
TACOMA... Station KOL-KVI 8.00 P. S. T.

COLUMBIA COAST-TO-COAST NETWORK

TRUTH ABOUT POEM "BEAUTIFUL SNOW"

The story that the familiar poem "Beautiful Snow" was written by a young woman who committed suicide in Cincinnati is a romantic yarn that has tagged after a poem for years. It is entirely untrue. Burton E. Stevenson, in "Famous Single Poems," is one writer who explains the source of the story.

During the Civil war an unidentified young woman died in the Commercial hospital in Cincinnati, and among her effects was found a manuscript of this poem. It was sent to Enos B. Reed, editor of the National Union, who printed it and credited its authorship to the dead girl.

But it developed when the verses began to be copied among the newspapers that the lines had originally appeared in Harper's Weekly of November 27, 1853, some years before the death of the unknown girl.

The poem was published originally unsigned. It was written by John Whitaker Watson, who was born in New York in 1824, graduated at Columbia university and studied medicine, but entered journalism and developed into a writer of sentimental verse and sensational serials. None of his other poems ever achieved the notice of this one, and because of the attention it attracted, he used its name as the title of a book of

verse which he published in 1869.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Roman Altar Found

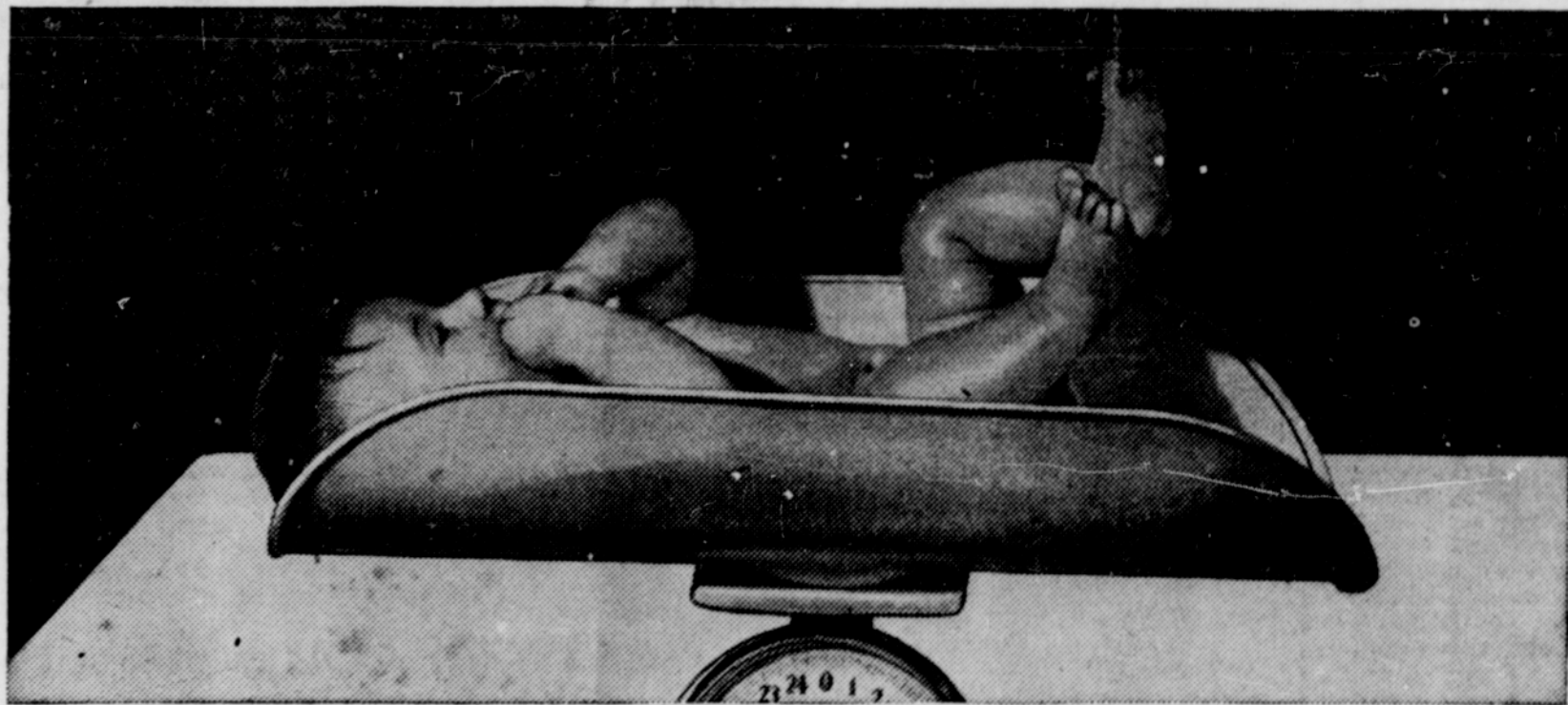
A delightful find has been made near Newcastle, England, on the line of the old Roman wall. It is a Roman altar in a good state of preservation, with its inscription still sharp and clear after all the centuries that have streamed away since Britain was a Roman colony. The altar was dedicated to mothers by a detachment of the First Cohort of the Verdull. The altar was found near Matent Piers by the North of England excavations committee. It is a great treasure that they have discovered.

Almighty Dollar Sold

At an auction of antiques in London a United States gold dollar piece bearing the date of 1853 was sold for seven shillings, which is about \$1.75 at par. "Oh, no!" said the auctioneer when somebody bid five shillings for the coin. "The sovereign is up seven shillings. Surely the almighty dollar is worth more than that."

If a boy is not noisy, that boy's mind is likely to be working—and he is likely to have a good one.

A false rumor gains currency quicker than the average man.



To every mother who can't nurse her baby... NEWS!

When a mother's milk fails, nothing is more important than this—to be sure that the food that goes into her baby's bottle gives him just what he needs to make him rosy and healthy now, and build him a firm foundation for future health.

Test made with fifty babies

Recently, two physicians—specialists in baby diet—conducted a test with fifty average babies, to throw new light on this subject.

The food tested is one unique in infant feeding history. Next to mother's milk, it has raised more babies than any other food in the world. Over a period of 75 years, it has given millions their start in life. Throughout America, there are healthy babies, children, grown-ups, to prove the value of this amazingly digestible food.

Yet never before had scientists put this famous food—Eagle Brand Milk—

to such a thorough, controlled, scientific test. What would such a test reveal?

Simple diet proves builder of 100% babies

For months, the two physicians fed those fifty babies on Eagle Brand—checking with closest care every detail of their health and growth. Bone structure was studied with the X-ray. Tooth development was watched. Weight and height were periodically recorded. Blood tests were made...

And those fifty Eagle Brand babies, judged by every known test, proved themselves splendidly nourished. This simple diet—Eagle Brand, with merely the usual supplementary foods—had proved equal to the building of a 100% baby.

Now, science joins the millions of mothers who say, "We have our proof that Eagle Brand Milk is a truly val-

uable and effective food for a baby."

If you cannot nurse your baby, try Eagle Brand. Easy to prepare—merely add boiled water. Always pure, safe, free from dangerous germs. Keeps indefinitely in any climate. Simple feeding directions are on the label.

*The usual supplementary foods, of course, are orange or tomato juice, and cod-liver oil or other source of the anti-rachitic Vitamin D.

FREE! COMPLETE BOOKLET ON BABY CARE

The Borden Company,
Dept. W.N.-1 Borden Building,
350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Please send me new edition "Baby's Welfare," containing complete instructions on baby care, feeding schedules, pictures and histories of Eagle Brand babies.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Please print name and address plainly.

