

The DAIRY

LOWER PRICES IN
SURPLUS OF COWS

New York Dairy Official Is
Pessimistic.

"If we do not have another drought this summer, the manufacture of dairy products will increase, and thus lower the farmers' return," said H. A. Ross, of the Borden company, at Cornell university's farm and home week. "The farmer has not heeded the trend in the supply of cows and today is facing the situation of having 11.8 per cent more cows than in 1929."

Doctor Ross predicts, however, no material reduction in the number of cows, and perhaps even a slight increase. "I cannot blame the farmer for not cutting his herd," he said, "because of the overhead expenses and the lowered cost of feed. But the situation today is serious. Butte, is now going into storage rather than being drawn from storage."

Many people seem to think that with the present lowered prices, demand will increase. Doctor Ross indicated, however, that such might not be the case. He estimates that the buying power of the people is about one-half of that in 1929. This is due to both the unemployment situation and decreased wages of those who are working.

In New York state the farmers are facing the situation of store sales of milk as contrasted with route sales. If more milk is sold in stores, the farmer will receive less for his investment. He said that the basic situation could not be remedied now but that the farmer could help by culling his herd and aiding the control of store sales.

Ration That "Fills Bill" in Variety of Proteins

Since some proteins are particularly rich in some amino acids while others may furnish more of some others, one protein may supplement another. We know that every feed a cow eats, whether roughage or grain, contains some protein and different proteins.

It has been shown that the protein of alfalfa or legume hay supplements those of silage and grains. The protein of the high protein feeds supplement those of the grains. There is little supplementary value between the cereal grains.

From this an Iowa experiment concludes that where a cow is getting a ration consisting of plenty of legume hay, silage, and a grain mixture of 10-12 per cent digestible protein, her demand for protein variety is fairly well met. With mixed hay, the grain mixture should contain from 14 to 16 per cent digestible protein, while with non-legume hay it should contain 16 to 20 per cent digestible protein.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Why Milk Tests Vary

Milk tests vary from day to day due to perfectly normal factors, state specialists at New York State college, who have tested samples of Holstein and Jersey milk to determine effects of sampling on fat tests. Some of the factors are: Advancement of the lactation period of the cows, which means more fat in the milk; the amount of exercise the herd receives; completeness of milking; feeding practices; age of the cows; the breed; individual difference of the cows; the seasonal changes with higher tests when the temperatures are low and lower tests when temperatures are high during the heat of summer. In New York state two testers working independently will check within 0.1 per cent in 90 per cent of the samples they test. The Babcock test is not expected to give greater accuracy than this.

Methods of sampling have been held responsible for daily variations, and the recent investigation indicates the reasons why tests may vary even though all sampling is done uniformly.—Prairie Farmer.

Keeping Calves Healthy

Dirty feeding pails are often the contributing cause of an outbreak of common scours in calves. Avoid this by scalding the pails after each feeding. Allow the sun to shine on them during the day. Some dairymen keep a separate pail for each calf. Overfeeding is another frequent cause of scours. Feed around one pound of milk for each ten pounds of live weight, and during the first few days give the calf several feeds per day. The milk fed can be gradually increased with growth until the animal is getting around two to two and one-half gallons of skim milk per day. Begin giving the calf some ground grain or other concentrate as soon as it will eat.—Wallace's Farmer.

POULTRY

INFERIOR EGG NOT
SOUGHT BY BUYERS

High Quality Production Is
Demanded.

(By H. H. ALP, Poultry Extension Specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.)

Fertile eggs caused by keeping roosters in the flocks during the warm summer months have been mainly responsible for bad egg losses which in 1930 cost poultrymen of the state an estimated \$5,000,000. In addition to eliminating roosters, if farm flock owners would adopt a few practical and simple practices, much of the poor quality of Illinois eggs could be overcome and market demands for eggs from this state improved.

Eggs should be gathered twice daily or, better still, three times daily in hot weather. Frequent gathering helps prevent damage by heat or cold; it saves cracking and breaking of eggs and it reduces the proportion of dirty eggs.

Before being cased, eggs should be cooled, because egg cases, pads and fillers hold in any heat that already is in the eggs. The cases of eggs should be held in a cool place, a temperature of 32 to 60 degrees being best. On most farms the cellar is the best place available. It is satisfactory for short storage periods if it is free from strong odors and not too damp.

Eggs will keep better and will be easier to sell if they are kept clean. Changing the floor litter and nesting material before it is too badly spoiled helps to keep eggs clean. Dropping boards or, better still, wire-covered dropping boards also help. Crowded quarters are a common cause of dirty eggs. There should be 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space for each hen. A shortage of nests also causes broken and dirty eggs and may lead to the habits of egg eating and of laying eggs on the floor. There should be one nest for each five hens.

Feed Mixtures on Which Chickens Will Thrive

A good mash feed for chicks, when milk is the only drink, is mixed as follows: 150 pounds of ground yellow corn, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of oat flour, 75 pounds of wheat shorts or middlings and 50 pounds of high-grade meat scrap.

When the chicks do not have access to green leafy feed, five pounds of alfalfa leaf meal should be added to each 100 pounds of the mash, says the Dakota Farmer. If meat and bone scrap are not used, three pounds of bone meal should be included to each 100 pounds of mash. One pound of sifted table salt and one pint of high-grade cod-liver oil per 100 pounds of the mash should be mixed in. The cod-liver oil should be mixed with the bran first. Chick-size oyster shell, calcite or high-grade limestone should also be kept available.

Successful Pullet Raising

Eighty March pullets laid 1,150 eggs in 30 days from October 18 to November 16 for Anna Corrigan, Dakota county, Minnesota.

During that period she fed 300 pounds of commercial egg mash. Scratch feed was composed of two bushels barley and one and a quarter bushels wheat. With alfalfa leaves, oyster shells and three pints of cod-liver oil, feed cost \$9.94 and income was \$31.68, an average of 33 cents a dozen, or 3 cents above market price. This left a net return of \$21.74 or 27 cents a pullet.—Capper's Farmer.

Mash and Milk

Mixing a part of the dry mash with milk until it is moistened to a crumbly state greatly increases the palatability of the poultry ration. Experiments at Ohio State university with chickens of the same breed kept under exactly the same conditions and fed the same rations, with the exception that a part of the ration was fed wet in one case and in the other case all of the ration was dry, showed an increase in production during the year of 24 eggs per bird.—Prairie Farmer.

Feather Picking

The taste of blood upon freshly-plucked quills is probably what keeps fowls picking at each other after something has started them. Letting them get away from each other by turning the flock out of doors is the most certain method of stopping the practice. Tar may be daubed upon any bleeding point about the comb or head to discourage the attackers. Bleeding follows any injury that breaks the skin, it may be from accident or attacks.—Rural New Yorker

Who wants
second-choice tires

WHEN

FIRST-CHOICE
cost no more?

GOODYEARS are first-choice
G-rated first in quality by a
nation-wide vote of more than
2 to 1.

Goodyears are best. The public
says so—the public buys so! More
people ride on Goodyear Tires
than on any other kind—and
have for 17 years.

And as to Goodyear prices—
they're as low as you'll pay even
for an unknown or second-rate
tire.

In a year when everyone's care-
ful with money, don't take
chances on tires.

You can get the best tires that
ever came from the world's larg-
est rubber factory—if you stick
to this simple question:

Why buy any second-choice
tire when FIRST-CHOICE costs
no more?



TRADE IN
your thin un-
safe tires—let
them help you
pay for stout
new Goodyears

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOOD YEAR

TUNE IN on the Goodyear Program every Wednesday night
over N.B.C. Red Network, WEA and Associated Stations

Uncle Eben

"When anyone tells me he never makes a mistake," said Uncle Eben, "he's makin' one right there in thinkin' I's giner believe him."—Washington Star.

Over the Banisters

"Mom, oh, mom—pop says, where did you put his socks, and if you say, where they should be—they ain't there!"—Collier's Magazine.

Mother Tongue

"A woman usually has the first as well as the last word," complains a reader. And most of those in between?—London Tit-Bits.

Sweet Words

"The song of flattery," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "needs no music if the words are sweet enough."—Washington Star.

Individuality

The idea of social or political equality is closely connected with the consciousness of individuality.—Exchange.

Chinese Use of Soybeans

The Chinese turn soybeans not only into bread and milk and cheese but also into oil for cooking and for lamps.

Aluminum Violin

A violin has been made entirely of aluminum, welded throughout and finished in natural aluminum lacquer.

American Postage Stamps

The first general issue of American postage stamps was in 1847. Prior to that a number of provisional issues were made by individual postmasters in various cities.

Japanese Athletic Term

Jujutsu is a Japanese method of wrestling, in which anatomical knowledge and skill are used rather than physical strength. The word means soft art.

Coinage of Gold

The government must coin all gold brought to it without charge for the service. This is what is meant by the free and unlimited coinage of gold.

Success in Dealing

No man ever achieved a marked success in dealing with other men unless he felt a genuine, not a pretended, affection for them.—Bruce Barton.

Largest Flower?

About the largest flower known is a species of magnolia known as the umbrella tree, which has flowers varying from 8 to 15 inches in diameter.

The Secret

To achieve success one must make an attempt.—Louis Marin.

Think It Over

The first step toward happiness is to determine to be happy.

Or a Harsher Term

"If my partner persists in calling three spades with a hand on which he should pass, what should I call?" asks a reader. Call him a silly idiot.—London Humorist.

Competes With Radio

A man in Winnipeg, vexed by his neighbor's loudspeaker late at night, bought a saxophone. Now all is quiet at night along that front.—London Tit-Bits.

First Teacher's Institute

In 1839 Henry Barnard, then secretary of the state board of education of Connecticut, organized a teacher's class or institute at Hartford, Conn.

Art of Printing

The invention of printing can be traced far back into antiquity. Movable types were known to the Chinese as early as the Tenth century.

Beginning

Begin whatever you have to do; the beginning of a work stands for the whole.—Ansonius.

Red Cross Executive

The President of the United States is ex officio president of the American Red Cross.

Crater Made Into Garden

The crater of a volcano near Edinburgh, Scotland, has been made into a garden.