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September 5 to 12

S. R. SVENDSGAARD

The DAIRY

SEPARATORS HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES

It is practically impossible to produce cream of good quality for butter making without a cream separator, say the dairy specialists of Clemson college, who give below some points on the type of machine to buy and some of the advantages of a separator.

In purchasing a separator, the first consideration is to select a standard make, that is, a machine manufactured, sold and guaranteed by a reliable company which makes separators for use rather than for sales purposes. The standard machines are constructed on sound mechanical principles and are made of good material.

When a machine sells for a very low price it is usually because of cheap materials and poor workmanship. These types are short lived, as the materials from which they are constructed are low grade and soon wear enough to cause considerable loss of butterfat in the skim milk. This loss will increase as the use of this type of separator is continued. The loss in butterfat because of poor separation, if saved, would pay the difference in price in a few weeks.

Standard separator companies maintain a service in communities where their separators are in use, and are always glad to keep their machines in good repair and efficient running order. If a farmer is not acquainted with standard makes of separators, he should consult his creamery manager before making a purchase.

The advantages of the centrifugal cream separation over the gravity or hand skimming separation are as follows:

1. The range of temperature and condition of milk at which the cream can be successfully separated is much

greater than that for successful separation by the gravity method.

2. A much better quality of cream can be obtained, as the separation can be done before the milk gets old, while by the hand-skimming method the time required for efficient separation is so long that the cream deteriorates somewhat before it is removed from the milk.

3. As much as one-fourth of the butterfat is often lost by the gravity method, while an efficient cream separator will not lose more than one-hundredth of 1 per cent in the skim milk.

4. The thickness of the cream can be regulated to suit requirements, while by the gravity method the thickness of cream that can be obtained is about 20 per cent butterfat. It is best to produce cream testing 25 to 40 per cent butterfat for shipment to the creamery.

5. Many impurities and undesirable germs are removed, while by the gravity method exposure to impure air is likely to contaminate the milk with bacteria, and promotes the action of undesirable bacteria.

6. The skim milk is left in a more natural condition, thus making it more suitable for feeding purposes.

Alfalfa Compared With

Brass for the Dairy Cow

"The hay produced from the average acre of alfalfa in Wisconsin has as much food value for dairy cows as three tons of brass," is the opinion of D. Graber, alfalfa specialist of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

That the dairymen are realizing the value of alfalfa is evidenced by the large increase in acreage devoted to alfalfa. In 1923 Wisconsin farmers raised 150,000 acres. The 1924 acreage had increased to 237,000 acres, and the new seedlings last year will bring the acreage to about 400,000 for 1925 season.

The high lime and protein content of alfalfa hay is what makes it valuable as a feed, as these nutrients are low in most home-grown feeds and must be supplied by purchasing expensive concentrates.

In tests conducted by experiment

stations, it has been found that where alfalfa has been substituted for brass in the ration a slight increase in milk now has resulted.

Value of Alfalfa Meal

On account of many inquiries with regard to the feeding value of alfalfa meal a test was made at the Central Experimental farm with a group of Ayrshire and Holstein cows. The cows were fed standard rations of corn silage, clover hay and meal, the meal being partly composed of either bran or alfalfa meal. The alfalfa meal in the test did not prove as valuable as a feed for the dairy cows as bran, but this depends a good deal on the price paid for each. If the alfalfa meal can be bought at a price some 30 to 35 per cent lower than bran, it may prove more economical.

Fence-Breaking Habit

When cows have once learned the habit of breaking through a fence, it is hard to break them of it. There are two things that you can do and these are first to feed the cows all they will eat and the other is to put more wires on your fence. The wires should be so tight and so close to gether that the cows cannot get their heads between. On the other hand when cows are fed all they want to eat, they will want to lie down and chew their cud.

Furniture Polish Tip

An excellent furniture polish is made of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar.—Science Service.

Beats 'Em All

Experience is the one perpetual best seller—everybody is continually buying it.—Boston Transcript.

Dope the Children

In almost every part of India the custom of giving opium to small children prevails.

Our Paradoxical Language

A fellow gets in bad when he is caught out.—Portland Evening Express.

DAIRY FACTS

FEEDING GRAIN TO COWS ON PASTURE

Does it pay to feed grain to cows on pasture? The answer is that it depends largely upon how much milk the cow gives and how good the pasture is.

If a cow is producing less than a pound of butterfat each day, the necessary feed can be obtained from a good pasture. If she produces more than this, some grain can be fed with profit. This means that a Holstein should be able to get food enough from grass alone to make 25 to 30 pounds of milk daily, and a Guernsey or Jersey about 20 pounds. It will pay to feed grain to all giving above this amount as it is impossible for the animal to gather sufficient feed in the form of grass.

To produce a pound of butterfat daily requires at least 25 pounds of dry material. Fresh pasture grass contains only ten to twelve pounds of dry matter in a hundred pounds, making it necessary for a cow to gather and digest from 200 to 250 pounds of grass to produce from 20 to 30 pounds of milk. It is clear from this that it is impossible for a really high-producing cow giving 40 to 50 pounds daily to do so long on grass alone.

A cow yielding a pound and a half of fat daily should receive about five pounds of grain, and about seven or eight pounds of grain for two pounds of fat. When not more than five pounds of grain is needed, it may be corn, barley, oats, or any combination of grain that is cheapest. The grain supplies a good amount of protein so be danger of a shortage of this necessary material is not serious. With a high-producing cow requiring more than five pounds of grain daily, a small amount of bran, linseed meal, or other high protein feed should be added.

These recommendations hold good only when pastures are good. In mid-summer it will often be necessary to feed more grain to high-producing cows or to give some silage or green feed to help out the pasture.—C. H. Lick, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul.

Dairy Calves Need Right Feed to Make Best Growth

Dairy calves should be taken from their mothers when twenty-four hours old. They must have their first milk in order to get started off right. These calves in a clean stall or pen and each them to drink by letting them suck your finger until they get a taste of the milk. Feed two or three pounds of whole milk morning, noon, and night, to get them started on the right ration, and the result is secure and other intestinal trouble.

When a month old drop the noon feed and begin to add separated milk, but four pounds at a feed. After milking the milk, put some bran and corn chaff before them in a pan. This will keep them from sucking each other to some extent though when several calves are being fed it is better to let them separately or put them in a pen.

Keep plenty of pure water before the calves and slice bright hay or pasture grass. It is surprising how much water they will drink. Provide shade in summer, be kind and gentle in handling them, and if you have any foundation at all you will raise a real dairy cow.

Why Fifty-Dollar Scrub Is Most Expensive Bull

Usually they figure "What is a purebred sire worth?" That is fine, but not for variety let us figure what a scrub bull costs his owner. United States dairy bureau figures show that scrub bulls cost 13 dairymen a decrease of 36,545 pounds of butterfat, and \$28,782.47 in decrease in sales. This is a cost to each owner of the scrub bull of \$2,290.47. Wouldn't that money buy a dandy bull? The cost of these scrub bulls to the 13 dairymen, when computed on a cow's basis, was 56.15 per cow. Is a \$300 purebred bull an expensive bull in a herd? Absolutely not. The expensive bull is the 50 scrub sire that we pick up because he is cheap.—B. W. Fairbanks, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

Dairy Hints

Good cream is clean cream cooled.

Let the milk scales judge a cow's worth.

Milk and cream are in great demand and have always received good prices.

The successful dairyman is ever on the alert and keeps a close watch over his herd throughout the year.

No farm, however small, operated by the owner or a tenant, should be without a few milking cows properly bred for and fed.

A good high-producing cow has a tremendous capacity for feed and it is economical to give her the feed that she can handle. This means that she must have a balanced ration with a sufficient proportion of concentrates.

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POULTRY

MATURING PULLET BEFORE SHE LAYS

One of the best discussions of a good method of maturing pullets comes from the pen of Mrs. George R. Shoup of the Western Washington experiment station, which is as follows:

To put on body growth, give a low open hopper of cracked yellow corn or yellow cornmeal. Keep it full all the time. Feed a full breakfast of sprouted oats or scratch, using so much that a little grain is in the litter at the next feed. At breakfast time or shortly after give sour milk, or a substitute, using four to six quarts to the hundred birds. At 11 a. m. again feed scratch grain and also give a fair-sized amount of green feed. At 2 p. m. another feed of grain and at 5 or 6 p. m. a last feed of grain and also all the greens they can eat. A good growing mash should be before them in hoppers, giving one-quarter as much mash as grain by weight. This program says: "Won't you eat a little? over and over, and at night you will have the satisfaction of having these young ladies going to bed with crops only partly filled. As long as this is continued you know these birds are growing bodies, not combs, and you may be surprised to find that in four weeks' time these same youngsters will have gained anywhere from three-fourths to one and one-quarter pounds each, without having come into laying. When maturity (full body growth) has been reached, you can put on the laying program and feed that one more point in poultry management has been out under definite control.

A number of such details as this used by one and neglected by another makes the difference of steady, or spasmodic, egg production during the following year. In short, it helps to make one a poultryman who makes his chickens keep him and not one who just keeps chickens.

Cholera and Limberneck Cause of Poultry Loss

Cholera and limberneck are two diseases that attack the poultry flocks and cause the loss of a number of birds each year, says D. H. Hall, extension poultry specialist at Clemson college, who suggests below methods of treatment for these troubles.

Cholera is one of the worst diseases that is known in the poultry business. It attacks the fowls very suddenly, and as a rule a poultryman loses from one-third to one-half his flock before he can do anything. The best treatment is to prevent the spread of the disease rather than to treat the sick birds. Spray the house with a 10 per cent solution of some disinfectant, and burn or bury all of the droppings and dead fowls in deep holes. Feed wet mash in troughs so as to prevent spreading through dry mash hoppers. Keep the water fountain clean and use permanganate of potash as an antiseptic in the drinking water.

Limberneck is a disease resulting from poisoning of the fowl caused by feeding on decomposed animal flesh. This disease is characterized by a paralyzed condition of the body. The neck becomes limber and the head cannot be held erect. In treating this disease give each bird two teaspoonfuls of castor oil with a few drops of turpentine, and find the cause of the disease and remove it. Bury or burn all dead fowls.

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