

DADDY THE DAIRY

COWS AND HEIFERS
FED SPROUTED OATS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Six virgin dairy heifers that had failed to get with calf after being repeatedly served by different sires at the United States Department of Agriculture dairy experiment farm, Beltsville, Md., were fed sprouted oats in an effort to correct their barren condition. According to R. K. Graves, in charge of the experiment, five of the six heifers were settled in calf after 30 days of this special feeding. Six dairy cows that had raised calves but had apparently become unable to conceive were fed sprouted oats also with the result that five of them got with calf after 19 to 48 days of feeding. Similar tests made at the Oregon experiment station upon the suggestion of Mr. Graves gave equally favorable results.

Feeding sprouted oats to overcome nonconception in dairy heifers and cows was suggested to Mr. Graves by a study of the work done with small animals at the University of California in which it was discovered that a fifth vitamin had a bearing on the fertility and reproductive organs. This vitamin, named vitamin E, was found in such feeds as green leaves of lettuce and alfalfa.

Whether or not the fertility results obtained in heifers and cows fed sprouted oats is due to a vitamin has not been determined, nor have enough trials been made to conclude definitely that the method will always give positive results. Mr. Graves points out that animals in their undomesticated state have a breeding season closely allied with the spring flush of new grass; and that under modern methods of management, cows and heifers are bred at all times of the year. Many of the cases of nonbreeding may be due to functional disorders brought about by a high state of domesticity in which the natural breeding season is ignored. The beneficial effects of sprouted oats may be due to a simulation of natural dietary conditions at the normal breeding season.

Registered Dairy Bulls Found Most Profitable

Heifer calves from common cows, sired by a registered bull, will produce 50 per cent more milk than the old cows and the second generation heifers, sired by a registered bull, will produce fully 75 per cent more milk and fat than the original common cows. This is not a theory but a fact that has been demonstrated at the experiment station at Ames, as well as at other similar institutions and on farms where work of this sort has been carried on.

Registered dairy bulls can be secured at very reasonable figures and those who are in the dairy business are losing a great opportunity if they do not take advantage of getting registered sires for their herds. Intelligent dairymen are profitable; hit-and-miss dairymen, without a constructive plan back of it, is certain to lead to discouragement and ultimate failure.

Clip Dairy Cattle That Are to Be Exhibited

Dairy cattle that are to be shown this fall, particularly young animals, should be clipped all over at least six weeks previous to fair time. Clipping should be followed with a good washing with soap and water and a fairly light blanket. No further clipping will be necessary until just before showing, when the head, ears and tail should be trimmed up. Training in leading will do much toward improving the animal's appearance in the show ring. Fitting will do much to improve an animal's chance of winning, but good type individuals of large size for their age are of primary importance.

Dairy Hints

The summer silo is the best insurance against lack of feed during dry hot summer days.

Cows in milk should be well fed at this time of year to guard against a rapid decline in production.

Herd improvement can come only when discarded cows are replaced by well-raised heifers of good breeding and type.

With milk worth on the market from \$2.50 to \$3 per hundredweight, the expense of raising the calves to replace the cows which must be culled from the herd is very great.

Why not organize a co-operative bull association in your community and have the use of a number of real dairy sires during the next few years, and at less cost than the owning and keeping an ordinary bull yourself?

Even if there is no evidence of scours in the herd it is well to feed colostrum milk to all of the calves at birth before they have a chance to suckle their dam. To be effective the colostrum must reach the calf's stomach before any fifth does.

FAIRM STOCK

HARDEN FLESH OF LITTLE PORKERS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Investigations of the soft-pork problem by the United States Department of Agriculture and co-operating state experiment stations have shown that it is possible to utilize mature soy bean pasture in such a way that subsequent feeding of corn and tankage will produce satisfactory firmness of carcass. Soy beans fed with corn in dry lot in the proportion of 1 pound of soy beans to 3 pounds of shelled corn to 130-pound hogs, however, do not make a firm carcass.

It is necessary to supplement the soy-bean pasture with shelled corn and minerals. According to the tests, pigs maintained on the supplemented pasture for 8 to 10 weeks, and gaining 40 to 75 pounds, will produce a firm carcass if later fed on corn and tankage for an additional gain of 125 pounds.

The statement of the conclusions adopted by the co-operating agencies at the soft-pork conference held in Chattanooga, Tenn., in April is as follows:

(1) Soy beans grazed with a supplementary ration of 1.5 to 2.5 per cent of shelled corn and with minerals self-fed to pigs starting at weights ranging from 25 to 85 pounds and making gains of approximately 40 to 75 pounds through a period of from 8 to 10 weeks produce, in the usual case, carcasses of a satisfactory degree of firmness when a subsequent gain in weight of 125 pounds or more has been made by the pigs on corn with tankage.

(2) Soy beans fed as a supplement to corn in dry lot in the ratio of 1 pound of soy beans to 3 pounds of shelled corn to pigs ranging up to 130 pounds in starting weights will not produce firm carcasses in the usual case when the hogs are slaughtered after a gain of approximately 100 pounds or more has been made on the corn-soy-bean ration.

Soy beans have assumed a position of probably foremost importance in the list of recognized softening feeds. For several years they have been used in increasing amounts in hog production, particularly in sections where hogs are produced in the greatest numbers. For that reason the attention devoted to soy beans in these investigations has increased noticeably.

Plans for further experiments provide for a study of soy beans even more comprehensive than heretofore. It is now believed that there may be a difference in the palatability, feeding value, and softening influence of different varieties of soy beans. These questions will be included in the study also.

In addition to the work with soy beans plans have been made to continue the studies of the influence of soy-bean oil meal, peanuts, rice by-products, alfalfa, velvet beans, and cull navy beans on firmness under various conditions. Likewise, it is planned to continue the investigation of factors other than feed, including initial weight, type, breed, sex, and thriftiness.

Types of Horses Wanted at Profitable Figures

The following quotations are from a recent article appearing in the Breeders' Gazette:

"Good draft horses, heavy mules with quality, horses fit for use under saddle and race horses that can win comprise the types wanted at profitable prices today. All other sorts are selling at a loss to producers."

"This condition bids fair to continue without material change, probably for the next ten years at least."

"The farmer who buys such farm chunks wants them cheap. . . . The farmer who produces them loses money."

"There is no prospect for improvement in demand or prices on work horses under 1,500 pounds. Similar conditions apply to small mules."

Live Stock Hints

Salt is very necessary for all classes of live stock.

Shade and water are essential for all classes of animals during the summer, but especially is this true for hogs during hot months.

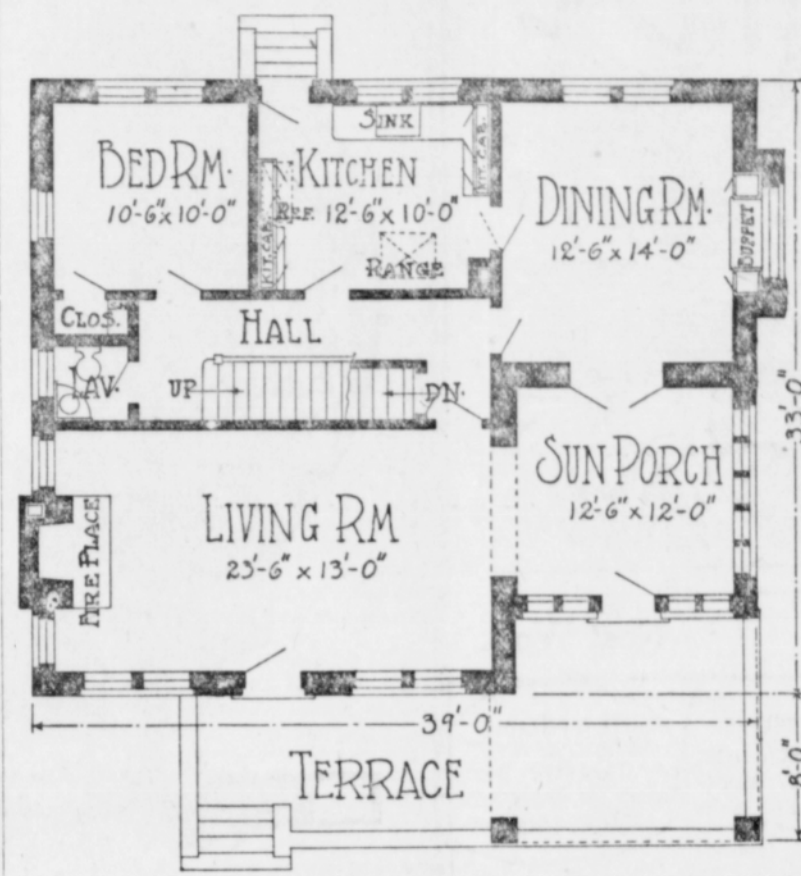
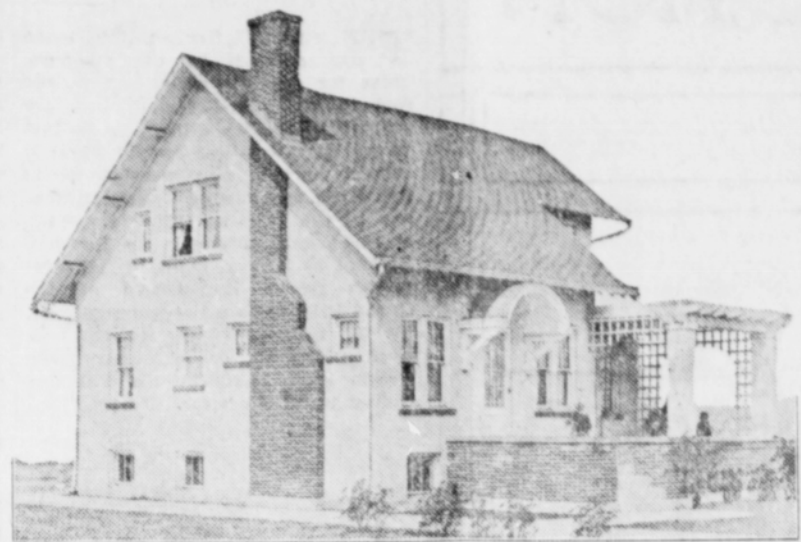
Compared with feeding pigs just grain in pens, alfalfa pasture with grain will not only greatly cheapen the cost of feeding, but will have the pigs ready for market a month quicker.

A goodly number of our farm mares are so old that they will soon be useless to work or raise colts.

Keep sweet clover pastured down fairly closely or clip back to a height of eight inches to produce the best grazing.

When corn is cheap and pigs have alfalfa, clover or rape pasture, there is no particular gain in feeding them tankage. But on grass or oats or rye pasture, tankage is an economy.

Two-Story Construction That Has Conveniences of One-Story House

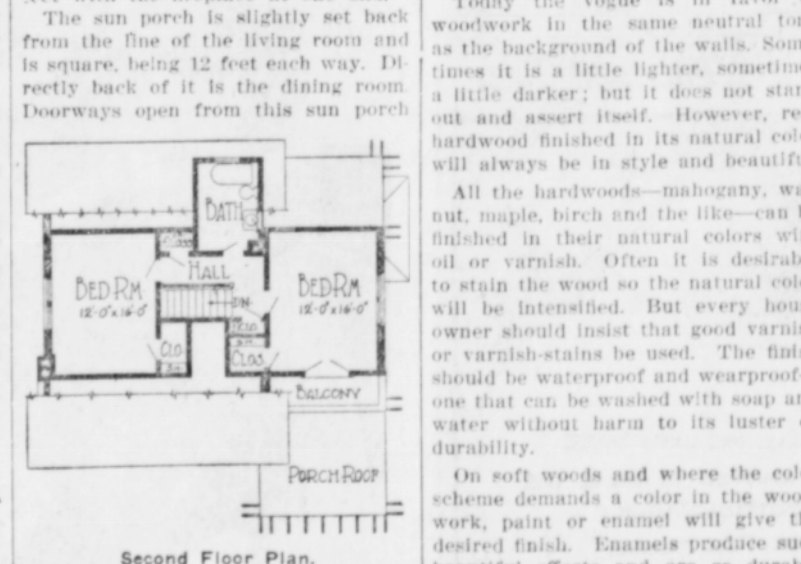


First Floor Plan.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give ADVICE FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Inexpensive, two-story construction, with one-story convenience, that is an objective which seems a bit difficult to achieve in a small home and yet it can be done if one is not too literal in his interpretation of what is meant. Just how would we go about it to get this result? Well, the simplest way is to take a look at the plans which accompany this description. Modify them to suit yourself, and then go ahead. Yes, here is a two-story house which offers most of the convenience of the bungalow.

It is a small house, and yet not too small for a fair-sized family, for it contains six rooms and an enclosed sun porch. There are really two front entrances, one door opening into the living room and another into the sun porch. These two rooms occupy the front portion of the house. The living room is a large one, 23½ feet by 13 feet with the fireplace at one end. The sun porch is slightly set back from the line of the living room and is square, being 12 feet each way. Directly back of it is the dining room. Doorways open from this sun porch



Second Floor Plan.

into both dining room and living room and there is a door from the living room into an interior hallway. From this hall the dining room, kitchen, first-floor bedroom and lavatory, and the stair to the upper floor are reached.

Yes, there is a first-floor bedroom and lavatory and it is these which give the house its bungalow convenience. They are placed in one corner where they neither interfere with the other rooms nor are disturbed by the activities of the living portion of the home. Between the bedroom and the dining room is the kitchen, a compact space, 12½ by 10 feet, where everything has been designed for labor saving in the preparation of meals and other necessary housework.

The stairway leads to an upper hall, at each side of which there is a large bedroom. A big closet in each bedroom, including that below stairs, will appeal especially to the lady of the house, while there are, in addition,

FARM POULTRY

DUCK FARMING ON EXTENSIVE SCALE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Intensive duck farming on a large scale has been more successful than commercial chicken raising, but the demand for table ducks at good prices is mostly limited to the large cities of the East and Pacific coast. It is, therefore, important that duck farms be located within easy shipping distance of the markets in those sections. A good location for a duck farm is on a light, sandy soil, with a gentle slope leading to a stream or pond, making it possible to extend the duck pens into the water. Ducks can be raised at a profit on general farms, but under average farm conditions they do not pay as well as fowls. The Pekin duck is kept almost exclusively by commercial duck farmers in the United States who make a specialty of producing "green" ducks, that is ducklings grown rapidly and marketed when 8 to 12 weeks old and ranging in weight from 4½ to 6 pounds.

The Runner is the most popular breed for the production of market eggs, but the demand for ducks' eggs at attractive prices is very limited. About Easter time these eggs usually bring several cents more per dozen than hens' eggs, but during the remainder of the year the prices differ but slightly. The pure white eggs ordinarily command a premium. As egg producers, ducks are as a rule less profitable than hens.

Green ducks are marketed from April to November, the prices being highest early in the spring and decreasing as the season advances. On the New York market preference is given ducks weighing 5½ pounds. No ducklings should be held after the long wing feathers have reached their full length, as the ducks reach their best condition at that time.

In slaughtering for market the live birds are hung up by their feet in a row and a weighted hook is caught through the nostrils to facilitate bleeding. The ducks are stuck in the roof of the mouth or through the throat, cutting the artery with a knife having a narrow blade four inches long, and stunned by piercing the brain, turning the knife slightly. They may be either scalded or dry picked, scalding being the most common method and the one used exclusively for the New York market. If the birds are to be scalded, it is important that this be done as soon as they have finished bleeding, and that the water be just below boiling, as water too hot discolors the flesh. The long tail feathers are left on the ducks, the wings are picked to the first joint, and the neck half-way to the head. Long pinfeathers usually are removed with a dull knife, and the down sometimes rubbed off with the moistened hand, or it may be burned with alcohol or shaved with a very sharp knife.

After picking, the birds usually are washed and put into ice water for an hour or two to cool and plump. Each layer of ducks is packed flat in keels, in barrels, ordinarily with the keels or breasts down. A layer of crushed ice is put on the bottom of the barrel, and on this a layer of dressed ducks. Alternate layers of ducks and ice are added until the barrel is nearly full. The top of the barrel is filled with a layer of hender of ice.

Woodwork, Trim Basis for Good Decorating

Today the vogue is in favor of woodwork in the same neutral tone as the background of the walls. Sometimes it is a little lighter, sometimes a little darker; but it does not stand out and assert itself. However, real hardwood finished in its natural color will always be in style and beautiful.

All the hardwoods—mahogany, walnut, maple, birch and the like—can be finished in their natural colors with oil or varnish. Often it is desirable to stain the wood so the natural color will be intensified. But every house owner should insist that good varnish or varnish-stains be used. The finish should be waterproof and wearproof—one that can be washed with soap and water without harm to its luster or durability.

On soft woods and where the color scheme demands a color in the woodwork, paint or enamel will give the desired finish. Enamels produce such beautiful effects and are so durable that they are quite generally used. They give a solid coat that covers the grain of the wood. And enamels come in lovely colors that can be safely mixed to secure countless tints and shades.

From colonial days white has been a favorite color for woodwork. But ivory, sand, putty and tan have a warmth in them that is infinitely more beautiful than a cold white. Many people feel that the kitchen and bathroom should be pure white, but apple-green, yellow and ivory are just as sanitary and more attractive.

If the right kind of enamel is used on woodwork, it can be washed with soap and water as often as desired. Rain will have no effect on it and the sun will never dim its colors. Be sure that the painter uses a waterproof enamel. This is economy in the real sense of the word, for a good enamel will last twice as long as a poorer grade enamel and look better all its long life.

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS



SUCK AND PUFF

During the war between the North and the South, it one day happened that a ragged urchin was captured loitering around the ammunition tent of a Confederate camp. The lad was taken before General Lee, charged with being a spy. As evidence against him was a note found in his pocket which stated: "Puff, puff—draw up—puff—draw up." "That hain't nawthin'," said the lad, "only just the way to play 'Home, Sweet Home' on my mouth organ." He was acquitted.

BARGAIN HUNTING



The Traveler—Give me a ticket to Springfield.
The Ticket Agent—Springfield, Illinois, or Springfield, Missouri?
The Traveler—I dunno. Which is the cheapest?

Justastangle

He rowed out in a private lake, And turned his fishing loose. The owner came. Did he catch fish? Oh, no! He caught the deuce.

Would Rather Eat

"We wouldn't have much trouble paying your salary, parson, if—" began the deacon, who then paused to look around at the crowd who had come in for the church supper. "If what?" inquired the parson. "If," continued the deacon, "folks were as willing to give until it hurts as they are to eat until it does."

Meant Nothing

Emmanuel, who was a mule tender, appeared one morning on crutches. "Lor!" exclaimed a friend. "Ah thought yo' was one o' de bes' mule handlers in de business." "So Ah is," said Emmanuel proudly, "but we done got a mule in dis mornin' dat didn't know mah reputation."—Pearson's Weekly.

Anyway Teeth

"What were you telling Germaine?" asked Toofus of his friend Pauline. "A dead secret." "She will put some life into it," said Toofus.

SWEET KISSES



"Why do you put sugar in all your cosmetics, Almine?" "It has proved quite an inducement, my dear."

Nowday!

I took a play to a showman. Who said, "Good Lord, you're green! Don't you know anything a-tall? Why, boob, this play is CLEAN!"

Safety First

"I want a word of advice." "Well?" "What is the best way to approach you for a loan?" "If you are sensitive, you had better write for it, and when you get my reply tear it up without reading it."

Yes, Sir

Shopper—Have you any rubber garden hose?
Floorwalker—Waterproof socks department three aisles down.

The Hypochondriac

"He is a man of wonderful robustness," said the pharmacist. "But he has taken every kind of medicine he could get hold of," said his assistant. "Yes. And he has survived them all."—Washington Star.

Between Ladies

"An' when Mrs. Grubbs sez you wasn't no 'lidy, wot did yer say?" "I sez, 'Two negatives means a infirmity,' and knocks 'er down."