

The DAIRY

COW TESTING PAYS
LARGE DIVIDENDS

Records kept by cow-testing associations in North Carolina pay large dividends when the results are studied and applied to the owner's herd, states J. A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at the North Carolina State college.

Mr. Arey gives the experience of two herds in one of these associations. One herd contained 21 cows, while the other had only 9, yet the difference in profit over feed cost, was only \$5.01 in favor of the larger herd. The owner milked, fed, and tended 12 cows the greater part of a year for \$5.01. The net receipts were \$987.59 for the larger herd as compared with \$922.58 for the small herd. The owner of the smaller herd had better cows and fed them in proportion to their production.

There is a gradual improvement in all herds where the testing work is being carried on, states Mr. Arey. The production cost shows a decrease with a corresponding increase in actual production. This, he finds, is due to the adoption of better feeding methods and the elimination of the low producing cows.

"There has been an average of 20 cows sold each month from the herds in the five cow-testing associations in the state," says Mr. Arey, "and this elimination will continue until all unprofitable cows have been sold or slaughtered."

"Twenty-five cows in the Wake-Durham association were found to be unprofitable and were either sold or butchered. In the Forsyth-Davie association seven cows were sold for beef, and other associations report numbers ranging from three to seventeen as being sold or slaughtered."

"A standard dairy ration recommended by the dairy extension specialists is being used in all herds, and records show that the average production and cost is very close in all associations."

Train Calf by Gentle

Treatment at All Times

Make the calf like to be handled. This can best be accomplished by gentle treatment at all times. Teach the calf to lead by handling it gently. One good way to do this training is to use a small stick. The calf should walk on the right side of you and should be trained to mind the stick.

Teach the calf to stand quickly in one position. Then it should be trained to stand with its weight evenly distributed on all four legs, which should be squarely placed. The head should be held up and to the front and the back straight and firm.

Because the calf which flinches, pulls, kicks, is easily frightened, or stands in a position that makes its back sway, or its rump appear faulty does not readily catch the eye of the judge, the calf should become accustomed to strange people, sights, and sounds. A little training every day is much better than a half day of it once each month.

Large Amount of Silage

Proves Harmful to Bull

Many farmers allow the bull to run with the herd and consequently pay no particular attention to his feed. Where silage forms a part of the ration this is to be discouraged.

It has been proved that a liberal amount of silage, six pounds or over, promotes sterility in the bull. From the data gathered in numerous experiments it would seem that even a small allowance will reduce his vitality. With farmers learning to have milk cows fresh in the fall it would appear that silage can be wholly omitted from the ration for the bull.

It is true that the bull recovers from the effect of silage, but this means early spring calves, a thing that the man with milk cows does not want.

Dairy Notes

Excellent feed, good care, or proper management cannot make a good dairy cow out of a poorly bred "off-type" heifer.

Skim milk powder and semi-solid buttermilk are being used extensively in the baking trade. They are opening another large field for dairy products.

The calves should be fed on whole milk for at least two weeks before giving them substitute, as there is no substitute for milk for the very young calf.

The silo puts all the corn plant where you can use it. The crib stores only part of it. The rest goes to waste.

When running the separator, avoid irregular speed or sudden jerks on the handle. Steady, uniform operation brings the best results.

A bull pen that gives plenty of opportunity to exercise is the thing. Good air, sunshine and grass in season are essential.

POULTRY

BLACKHEAD MOST
SERIOUS DISEASE

The name "blackhead" comes from the fact that the head sometimes turns dark color, although this is not an ever-present symptom. This condition frequently affects turkeys, and more particularly the young than old, but in rare cases it has been known to affect chickens. For turkeys it is a most serious disease, and often makes turkey raising difficult, writes Dr. George H. Conn in the Farm Journal.

The disease is caused by the ameba melagridis. This can be found in the affected birds in the liver and the bowels. The disease is spread by droppings from affected birds. The first symptoms noticed are a dullness and a drooping of the tail and wings. The feathers are ruffled, and the birds become inactive. A yellowish-green diarrhea follows, together with lack of appetite and rapid weakening and loss of flesh. Death comes in from three days to a week after the first symptoms, although in extreme cases the bird may live ten days. Occasionally the disease develops a chronic form which will linger on for many weeks.

The very best sanitary measures must be taken immediately. Sick birds should be separated from the well birds, and the well ones put in new quarters. Frequently it is necessary to discontinue the raising of turkeys for a year or so on an infected farm. In securing new birds to start the flock, it is always advisable to determine whether or not this condition has been present in the flock at any previous season. Birds from an infected flock should not be sold to other breeders.

Thorough disinfection, especially of the places where the flocks roost, is necessary. Be careful to see that when feeding and watering the flock everything is as sanitary as possible.

Potassium permanganate placed in the drinking water, and also dissolved in water and mixed with feed, is a preventive of this disease. Use of this remedy with every hatch of turkeys until they are at least several weeks old is worth-while insurance against loss of young turkeys.

Important That Ducks

Have Sufficient Water

Ducks must have water when they eat. The duck has no crop such as the chicken has; its food will clog and choke it unless water is provided at meal time. Water must be deep enough to cover the holes in the beak. Note how the ducks blow out the air and dust from their nostrils when they have the luxury of snorting in deep water.

Do not give ducks, geese or chickens sweet milk one day and sour milk the next. The sour milk is better for them; sweet milk lacks the lactic acid which is wholesome, and will glue the eyes shut and clog the beaks since ducks fairly bathe their heads in it if deep enough. Ducks are not naturally dirty and they will not thrive in damp and dirt. When they go down on their legs, fall backwards or act crazy they are either suffering from coccidiosis, a parasitic disease of the intestines caused largely from eating over fowl-sick ground that is infected; or they are lacking in mineral elements in the ration. It is a good plan to put sand in their mash once a day, and also to give them bone meal or meat scraps.

Use Sodium Fluoride to

Destroy Lice on Flocks

Don't allow lice to get a good foothold in your flock. The entire flock can be treated with sodium fluoride, a white powder that can be purchased in bulk. This powder can be applied by taking a pinch and working it well down between the feathers next to the skin around the neck and vent. Equal parts of blue or mercuric ointment and vaseline is also effective. Place a small quantity of the ointment about the size of a pea on the skin below the vent. Be sure and treat every bird in the flock, for the fowl that gets away will carry enough lice to reinfest the entire flock in a short time.

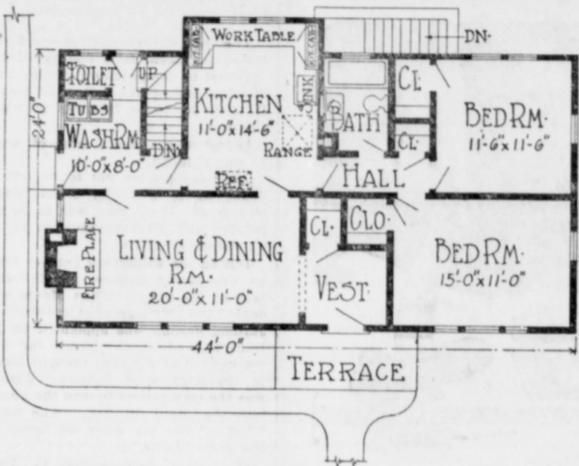
Markers for Layers

No doubt, many flocks are less profitable than they might be, because the owners have no method by which they can identify old hens which are not worth keeping beyond the second year. One of the simplest methods is to use ordinary metal bands which can be placed around the bird's left leg when put in winter quarters, and a similar band put around the right leg in 1929. This method of marking will make it easy to cull a flock.

Turkeys for Breeding

Those who are interested in securing turkeys for breeding stock should make their selection early. Usually the early-maturing turkeys are sold for the early trade and the slower maturing fowls are kept over for the later markets. Breeding stock should come from the very best stock. Turkeys that make rapid gains and mature quickly are the ones best suited for breeding purposes. It is a serious mistake to take the smaller birds on account of cheapness.

Single-Story Home of Four Rooms Suggests New England Colonial



Floor Plan.

By W. 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.

The house shown in the accompanying illustration reminds one of New England for its architecture suggests the New England colonial, though it is only one story in height. However, the high pitch of the roof, giving a large amount of attic space, makes it possible to add a couple of rooms on the upper floor should they be desired.

The exterior treatment is simple. In accordance with the best colonial practice, even to the projecting roof over the small front porch and the plain, solid, brick chimney. A touch of ornament is seen in the shuttered windows at the front, but this also follows the colonial idea as does the lantern hanging before the front entrance. The broad roof expanse is well broken by two eyebrow windows.

The floor plan shows the interior arrangement of this house. Only four rooms are provided, it being the thought that one of the long living rooms will be used as a dining room at meal times. This is in accord with a well-recognized modern tendency to eliminate rooms which are used only a small portion of the time, and provide double-purpose rooms wherever possible.

This arrangement permits two good-sized bedrooms at one end of the

house with the bathroom placed in a spot convenient to both bedrooms and to the kitchen. Both of the bedrooms are corner rooms with windows on two sides assuring ample ventilation at all times. Each is supplied with a good closet and there is also a linen closet next to the bathroom.

The rather large kitchen is well equipped with the built-in kitchen fixtures which simplify the household tasks and afford a pleasant view as well as good light and sunshine. At one side of the kitchen is found an arrangement which should especially appeal to the women. In this corner space there are the stairways to the basement and to the upper floor, a separate washroom with stationary tubs, where the laundry work may be done without retiring to the basement, and a small toilet. The service entrance is at the side leading into the wash-room.

The living room, which measures 20 feet long and 11 feet wide, is reached from the front entrance through a vestibule which includes a coat closet. It is well lighted with windows on two sides and a large, open fireplace at one end adds much to the comfort and attractiveness of the house. Doors from this room open into the wash-room and laundry and form the only passage from the front entrance to the other rooms of the house.

The construction of this house is frame and a fully excavated basement is provided. The design is adapted to the wide shallow lot, the measurements being 44 feet in width and 24 feet in depth.

HOME BUILDING NOTES

Fireplaces and mantels may be built to fit into any period design whatsoever.

Combination bath tubs need little space to install and are thoroughly up to date.

Steel clamps for builders' use need be well made as they are subject to hard usage.

Insulation more than pays for itself aside from being part of better building practice.

Trucks enable the contractor to keep his several jobs progressing with perfect co-ordination.

Fans and blowers built into the home are good sale features, as every speculative builder knows.

Gas heaters in one form or another have been used by home owners and builders for many years.

Laundry tubs formed from soapstone make an enduring fixture for the substantially built home.

Drafting instruments and drafting-room equipment are a necessary adjunct to the builder's office.

Steel batch boxes with insides perfectly smooth allow no chance for the mixing hoe or shovel to catch.

Roofings of character and distinction completely transform the old house as well as gracing the new one.

Concrete equipment, including block machinery, power tampers, elevator and feeders and continuous mixers are sold now.

LIVE STOCK

PROBLEMS BESET
LIVE STOCK MEN

Even with 60 years of development and improvement behind it, the present system of marketing live stock through large terminal markets has failed to solve all of the selling problems of the individual farmer and live-stock producer. This is brought out clearly by the early results which are being obtained in the live-stock marketing studies just recently inaugurated by the experiment station of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

In one county, for instance, the investigators found two co-operative live-stock shipping associations which each shipped about 3,000 hogs to a different market during the same year. One association received \$9,000 more for the hogs which it shipped than did the other association. Many Illinois shippers have as many as four terminal markets readily available to which their stock can be shipped and the case of these two associations brings up questions as to whether one of the terminal markets was naturally a better hog market than the other, whether the hogs were shipped at different times of the year, whether one association picked better shipping days than the other or whether there was a difference in the grade of hogs sold by the two associations.

Trucking of live stock has brought up a number of new questions, now that good roads span the state and trucking has increased tremendously. In one county, about forty miles away from a terminal market, it was found that nearly all live stock was shipped by rail and the best shippers in the county said that it paid them to do so. Live-stock farmers in the next county, from which the haul averages about twenty miles longer, send most of their stock to market by means of the motor truck. There evidently are many questions as to shrinkage, costs, risks and losses, and responsibility of truckers in connection with the trucking of live stock.

More facts are clearly needed on shrinkage and losses which result from the death or crippling of live stock. In one state alone shippers last year stood losses of \$800,000 through the death or crippling of live stock in shipment.

Direct selling of live stock to packers, a practice which has increased greatly during the past five years, is another one on which farmers are seeking information.

Studies which the experiment station has just undertaken in the field of live-stock marketing had their start 20 years ago under direction of H. W. Mumford, the present dean of the college and director of the experiment station, who was then head of the animal husbandry department. A complete survey is now being made of the operations of co-operative live-stock shipping associations and direct contacts established with individual shippers and with bankers and business men who are directly interested. It is hoped that this preliminary work will be completed within a year or less. A program of investigational work based upon specific problems will then be put under way.

Colts Can Be Profitably

Produced on Many Farms

On farms where there is plenty of pasture land, and where brood mares can be used for a large part of the farm work, colts can be profitably produced. A well-bred grade draft colt that is decently cared for can hardly do enough work as a three-year-old to pay for his feed. Then he may be used at a profit three or four years more and still be of good, marketable age. Thus, under favorable conditions and proper management, a good horse may be used on the farm long enough to pay for the entire cost of raising him and still bring a good market price. Whatever he sells for is a profit.

Live Stock Items

Keep a simple mineral mixture composed of salt, wood ashes and slaked lime, one-third each by weight, before the brood sows at all times.

Wether lambs that have been docked sell for higher market prices than do undocked ram lambs. It is good business to follow the practice which brings the most money.

The lambing season is really the time when the sheep breeder is making his harvest; hence, the attention given the ewes at this time will have more or less to do with the results.

In raising hogs on rape it is desirable to give them some additional protein concentrate for best growth.

Carelessness along any line of hog breeding is a money losing proposition. The basis of success is good foundation stock. Any of the standard breeds will now furnish that.

The only way to give pigs a clean pasture that is free from the eggs of roundworms, which cause the damage to the pig crop, is to use a pasture where hogs did not run last year.

Wit and Humor



A MATTER OF RENTS

"High rents are certainly a problem to the working man. Think of what we have to pay for this little apartment!"

"Have you spoken to the landlord about it?"

"Oh, yes, but it was like putting a new piece of cloth in an old garment."

"How do you mean?"

"It simply made the rent worse."

Love's Labor Lost

"Listen!" he said. "I've spent three weeks teaching a girl to ride a bicycle. Talk about patience, Job was a novice at the game. And what is my reward? I've just been to the theater, and—"

"Seen the girl with another fellow?"

"No! A thousand times worse! I saw her on the stage. She's a trick cyclist."

THE STONY STARE



He—Maud has a perfect face—looks as if cut from marble.

He—Then that must be why she always gives me the stony stare.

That's the Trouble

It's hard work, honey. In the gloom and gleam, Can't live on the money That you see in your dream

The Real Damage

The Policeman (after the examination of the victim of motor accident, to motorist)—This is goln' to be serious for you. You've broken his arm, cut his head, sprained his ankle, bruised—

The Motorist—Yes, that's all very well, but have you seen what his done to my car?—London Opinion.

COMING OR GOING



He—Really, I don't know what the young girls are coming to.

She—And some wonder where we're goin'.

Exploitation

Publicity we borrow— Its methods we employ To make a feast of sorrow And stifle honest joy.

Identified

First Rosebud—This morning's paper says there's a criminal wave in New York.

Second Rosebud—Yes, and I know just the hair dresser they mean.

Nothing to It

Muriel—I don't like baseball, do you?

Edith—It's terrible! Why, I sat in the bleachers for two hours, and my face wasn't a bit bleached when the game was over—it was just the opposite!

Mrs. Newlywed

"Where is the jewelry department?"

"We have none. What do you wish to buy?"

"I want to buy some pearl tapcoer."

Wants a Home

Father—What kind of a man is this fellow to whom you are engaged?

Marion—Well, he says he has always wanted a home.

"That sounds good."

"And he likes ours very much."

Indication

Prue—I think I must be growing old.

Sue—Why, darling?

Prue—I seem to be getting my illusions back.