

The DAIRY

KNOW YOUR COWS,
URGES DAIRYMAN

Co-operation in selling dairy products, when properly developed and managed will aid the dairy industry and will increase its returns, but efficient production of milk is the most important factor in successful dairying.

"Efficient production is still within the control of the individual dairyman," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at the North Carolina State college. "This factor is not dependent on group action. If all the dairymen knew exactly what it was costing them to produce milk, the danger of overproduction would be greatly reduced. There would be no surplus at any of our large milk markets if the unprofitable cows were slaughtered."

Mr. Arey states that the benefits of a cow-testing association in showing which cows are profitable and which are unprofitable cannot be overestimated. He states that a striking example of this was seen in the case of a Virginia dairyman who was milking 36 cows and found that he was not making money. As a result of cow-testing work, the herd was divided into two groups of 18 cows each. The results of the testing showed that one group of 18 cows was returning a profit while the other 18 animals were not paying for the feed consumed.

A further study of the records showed that these 18 unprofitable cows produced 71,000 pounds of milk for a city which already had an over-supply of market milk and the price of milk produced by the 18 profitable cows was thus depressed by the poor producers. The problem of the dairyman was then simple, but he did not know about it until the records made it clear, states Mr. Arey. The remedy was not merely to put in more efficient methods of marketing but also to dispose of the 18 unprofitable cows.

Mr. Arey states that a large number of dairymen could get much more profit from their herds if they had accurate records such as are kept by cow-testing associations.

Dried-Apple Pomace for Milk Cows Meets Favor

There are many people interested in feeding apple pomace to stock and some results secured by the Virginia experiment station will be of interest. The people at that station compared dried apple pomace with dried beet pulp and with corn silage in rations for milk cows. They came to the following conclusions:

(1) The results of this trial in milk production check closely with the conclusion that the values of these feeds are approximately in proportion to their total digestible nutrients, that one ton of dried beet pulp is about equal to four tons of corn silage and that one ton of dried apple pomace is about equal to three tons of corn silage.

(2) The milk flow produced by both the beet pulp and apple pomace groups indicates that these two feeds are valuable feeds for cows producing large quantities of milk and experience in this trial showed also that apple pomace was highly relished by the cows and should be considered as an important appetizer in dairy cow rations.

(3) The experimental results place the value of dried apple pomace at 75 per cent that of dried beet pulp, but indicate also that the present price of dried beet pulp is far too high in comparison with silage.

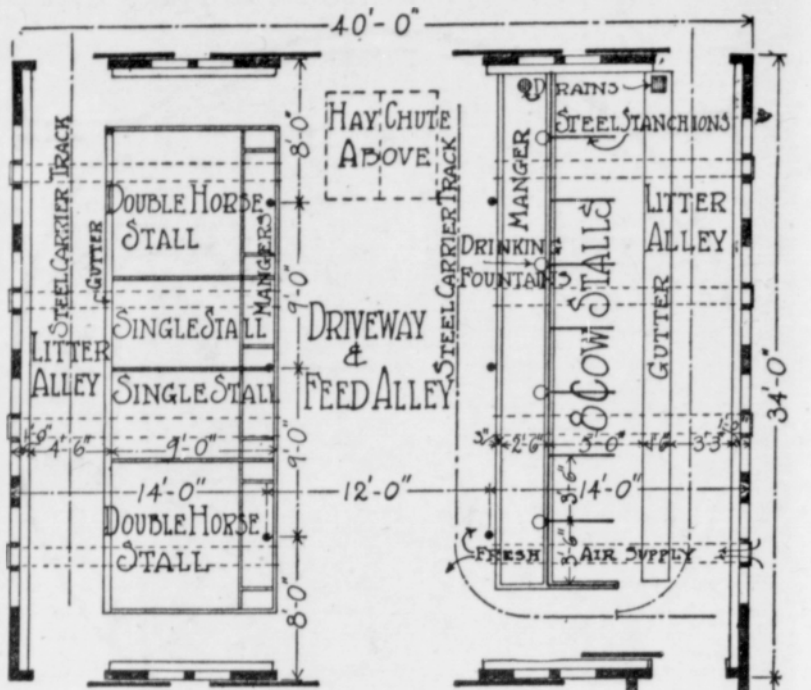
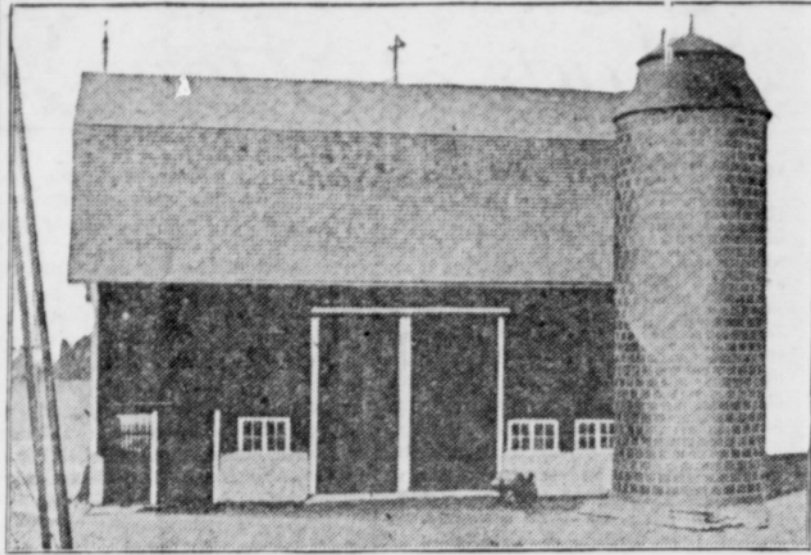
Plan Tank Heaters for Cows in Winter Season

In making plans for the approaching winter season, figure on a method of warming the water for the cows during the cold weather. Just imagine how it would seem if you had to get up on a winter morning and start the day's work with cold bread and butter and a glass of ice water. It is hardly required that the cow have anything resembling the hot coffee and the steaming flap-jacks that are on your own table, but it is not too much that she be supplied with drinking water with the chill taken off. Many a cow has to stick her nose down through ice crystals or even has to break a thin sheet of ice on top of the tank, in which case she probably drinks just as little as she can get along with, and even then she shivers for a couple of hours on account of the cold drink. There is no more certain method of increasing milk production and maintaining good health in the herd than by supplying drinking water with the chill taken off by means of some kind of a tank heater.

Using Drinking Cups

Dairymen are using drinking cups more and more every year, because it pays them to do so. The man who milks but a few cows may not be able to see his way clear to fit up his barn with these modern conveniences, but he can at least keep his water tank in a sheltered place in the barnyard and maintain the water at the proper temperature. Ice in a stock tank, and especially in one from which dairy cows must drink, is an expensive proposition.

Combination Horse and Dairy Barn Provides Most Economical Housing



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 work on the farm, 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.

For the farm that has a few head of work stock and a small bunch of dairy cows the combination barn, such as shown in the illustration, makes a valuable unit of the farm building group. For, by housing the horses and the cows under the same roof the labor of caring for them is all performed in the same building.

The barn shown in the illustration is rather small, being only 40 feet long and 34 feet wide. Still, there is stall room for six horses and eight cows. The two stables are separated by a driveway, or feed alley through the building, which gives ready access to the mow floor where is stored the roughage the animals need.

It will be seen by the floor plan that the mangers of both the horse and cow stalls face the feed alley.

Also that there is an overhead carrier track for transporting the feed and ensilage from the feed room that connects the silo with the barn. This carrier also makes the removal of litter an easy job.

The silo is ten feet in diameter and is constructed of hollow clay tile, especially designed for silo walls. The tile is hollow, which makes a wall filled with dead air spaces, which act as insulation against the cold of winter and prevent freezing of the silage. Such a silo holds the succulent feed that helps to keep up the milk flow during the winter.

The barn is of frame construction, set on a concrete foundation. Windows on both sides of the barn and along the ends supply plenty of light and ventilation, both of which keep the cows and horses healthy.

What You May Want to Know About Building

The prepared plastic compounds for interior finish on walls and ceilings, are recommended when prepared by competent manufacturers. These possess certain advantages principally in respect to texture and color. The effects obtained from the use of these materials are subject to considerations of good taste. Where a fine effect is obtained, it is not a bad one.

An unlimited reproduction of a stock design would naturally cheapen the design, no matter how fine the stock design might be. On the other hand, a fine design may be repeated extensively without essential cheapening. Variations in color tend to overcome similarity. No doubt the greatest individuality is possible only with plans especially prepared for the building of a single house. To the small home builder with limited funds the availability of good stock plans under the control of architects is of advantage.

The minimum height of ceilings is usually determined by building ordinances. Economy has some effect. Rooms with lowered ceilings cost less to heat, all other things being equal. Where there are no considerations to be met excepting those of finest design, the height of ceiling is proportioned to the room and the character of its use, the style of its architecture. In small houses ceiling heights for the first story of 8 feet 6 inches and for the second story of 8 feet, do very well.

Do not combine the flue of a fireplace with that of a furnace, unless the flue is made unusually large. When a fire is going in one of the units but not in the other cold air drawn into the flue from the unoperated unit will cool the flue, check the draft.

Slate Thresholds

Thresholds, door and window sills of slate are most appropriate and enduring. No other material is more beautiful, safe, impressive and inexpensive for stair steps, risers, landings, wainscoting, coping, baseboards and plinths than slate. The use of slate on stairs will avert many a fall. Inside window sills of slate are not affected by moisture from flower stands or vases.

Give Careful Thought to Woodwork Finish

In any decorative scheme, don't forget to consider the color of the woodwork. When the wood used for window or door trim is oak, cypress, maple or birch or any wood with a beautiful grain, a waterproof varnish will give luster and bring out the grain. Woods vary in shade from light to dark brown or red. The color scheme of the room should be kept in similar tones or warm colors. Contrasting colors can then be used in some of the furnishings to give the room animation.

Light woodwork is very fashionable. And there are excellent varnish stains and enamels on the market that will give just the shade or tint in the woodwork that the color scheme of the room demands. Varnish stains color the wood and let the grain show through. Enamels give a solid coat of color that is rich and satiny in its texture. The range of colors is wide and manufacturers give explicit directions for securing any tint or shade desired. Of course, the most satisfactory finishes are absolutely waterproof and can be washed without injury to gloss or color.

Set Hinges Properly

To do a good job of setting hinges place the hinge where it is to go and then trace the three sides with the point of a sharp knife, being careful not to get the space too large. Cut out the wood at this point just deep enough to permit the hinge to lie flush with the surface of the wood and drive the screws home.

Protect Against Rust

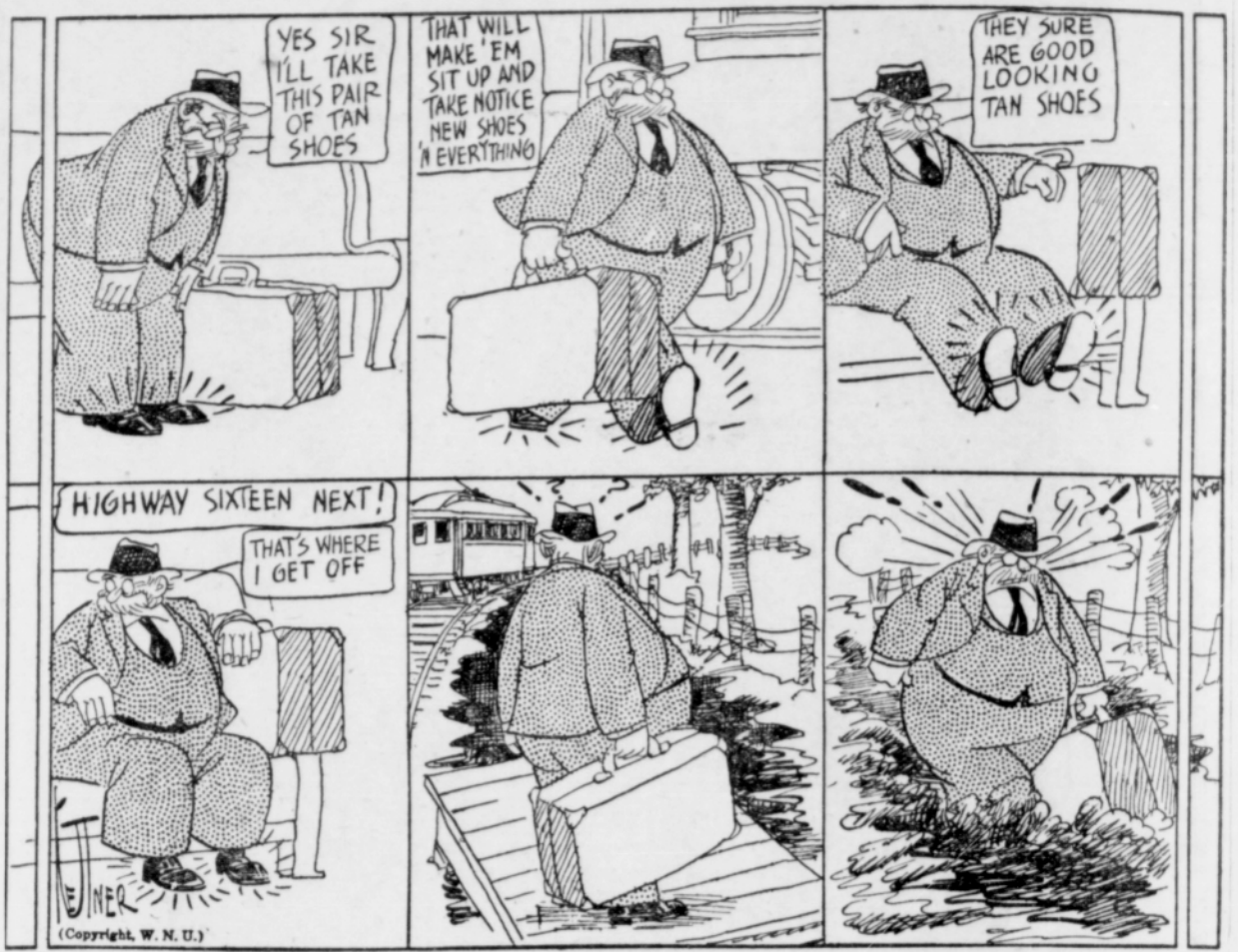
Rust stains washbasins, sinks and bathtubs. Rusty water ruins clothes in the laundry. Walls are stained and ceilings fall when pipes leak and rugs and furniture are frequently damaged by dripping water.

Paint Tends to Cleanliness

Cleanliness is the prerequisite in the work of making a healthful home, and to accomplish this much use is made of paint.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



THE FEATHERHEADS

No Hero to His Wife



MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

Too Literal

