

DAIRY FACTS

COW-TESTING IS PROFITABLE

Best Scientific Agency for Isolating and Eradicating Drones From Dairy Herd.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Practical reports from the various cow-testing associations throughout the country show the value of this work of separating the chaff from the wheat in cowdom. The modern cow-testing association is the best scientific agency for isolating and eradicating the drones from the herd, while it also is of value as a detector of the highest producing animals. Such studies of the cow's appetite, digestion and production are the economical and logical methods of increasing the net earnings of the dairy.

One Ohio cow-testing association, whose members owned 385 cows last year, reports an association average of 345 pounds of butterfat per cow, and that the present production of the cows is 22 pounds of fat more apiece than it was at the first of the year.

Another cow-testing association announces that its expenses during the last five years have been below \$4,000 while the value of the increased production during only the last year has aggregated over \$11,000. This remarkable increase in income is not abnormal for this particular association as during each year the production of the cows has improved and the returns greatly increased. Members from another association report that all other cow owners are feeding the individual animals according to the capacity and production of each cow. This is a re-



Cow-Testing Associations Improve Production and Increase Returns From Dairy.

markable change from conditions a few years back when the cows' feed boxes at midtime always contained the same allowance of feed.

"There is certainly all the difference in the world between bulls," comments a member of a successful bull club. "Do you recollect that old 'Bonnie' cow of mine whose record was only 537 pounds of fat? I have raised three heifers from her, the best of which produced 715 pounds of fat during the last year, while the other two heifers, which are younger, yielded respectively, 393 and 361 pounds of fat. These heifers were sired by different purebred bulls and evidently the difference in the qualifications of the sires as regards fat production is aptly characterized in the production of their daughters."

RETAIN ALL DAIRY ANIMALS

More People Than Ever in Country to Feed and Milk Will Be Used if Price Is Fair.

There are more people to feed than ever in this country and if prices can be brought to a point where they can afford to buy they will buy and use a great deal more milk than they did. As for selling of dairy cows, think how disastrous it would be. Many do not even now get as much milk as they would like, and thousands and thousands of pounds of butter substitutes are used every year.

HERD BULL REQUIRES GRAIN

Good Ration Is Composed of Oats, Barley or Speltz, Bran, Oilmeal and Wild Hay.

A herd bull in heavy service should be fed grain. A ration composed of 6 parts oats, 2 parts of barley or speltz, 2 parts of bran, 1 part of oilmeal, together with good upland wild hay makes a good ration.

HAVE COWS FRESHEN IN FALL

Practice of Many Good Dairymen So That Profitable Work Is Furnished Farm Hands.

Many dairymen have cows freshen in the fall, so that profitable work is furnished the farm hands in the winter when work is sometimes slack on an average farm.

SURE RETURNS FOR FARMERS

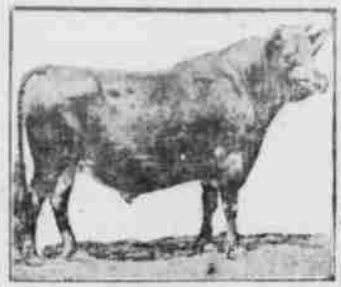
Bull Associations Now in Successful Operation in 21 States—More Milk Produced.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"A bull association would be a paying enterprise for our county, but the farmers here simply won't pull together on any proposition."

This is the usual answer a representative from the United States department of agriculture gets when he goes into a new community and asks the individual farmers about the feasibility of organizing a bull association. But 25 bull associations have been organized in 21 states and are successfully operating. A specialist from the dairy division recently returned from a two months' trip in Kansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi. In those states he

found that the plan is not capable of wide application, the tale of a strike in central Africa, told by an exploring member of the English Royal Anthropological Institute, is present reading for the promptness with which the matter was settled. The explorer was journeying by water and, coming to an African village where he needed a new relay of paddlers, he found that all the available paddlers had "struck," not for higher wages but against any paddling whatever. The expedition was held up, and the men who refused to paddle stood apart and evidently considered the plight of the explorer a matter of considerable unsympathetic amusement. The explorer, however, thought he saw a way out. He asked some of the women of the village to come aboard his boat and sell him food; and as soon as several of them were on board he unfurled the banner, the boat swung out from the shore and began to travel with the current. Ashore and about anxiety followed. Presently the men who had refused to paddle the explorer were paddling their own little canoes in pursuit and volubly demanding the return to their womenfolk. The larger craft, and presumably the armament of the traveler gave him an advantage. He was able to issue an ultimatum. No women, he said in effect, without paddlers, but one woman for every



Only Purebred Sires of Known Breeding Value Should Be Used in Bull Associations.

assisted in the initial steps for the organization of 14 more bull associations.

The first bull association was organized in Michigan in 1905. Since then 20 other states have taken up this work. Not a single farmer has ever lost a dollar by belonging. Better bulls are obtained for less money. Better dairy offspring results. More milk is produced for the same money. The investment for the individual farmer is small and the returns are sure.

FEEDING CORN OR MOLASSES

Both Are Rich in Heat-Producing Elements and Relatively Low in Protein.

Corn and molasses are about the same in composition. Both are rich in carbohydrates, or heat-producing elements and relatively low in protein. Molasses is not quite as valuable as a feed as corn, but when the price of corn is \$35 or \$40 per ton, as it is in some places, and molasses \$25 or \$30, the latter is cheaper feed. The dairy cow may be fed three to five pounds of molasses daily. More than this tends to lessen the digestibility of the other feeds in the ration. Molasses is very palatable to the animal and will always produce a sleek coat when fed. It can often be used to make unpalatable roughage most palatable. There is difficulty always in feeding molasses. It may be put in the drinking water or diluted slightly with water and sprinkled on the roughage or the grain portion of the ration.

WATCH WINTER FEED OF COW

Very Easy to Have Grain Ration So High That It Won't Pay for Itself in Milk.

The feeding of cows for milk will need to be watched more closely than ever this winter. With cows such as they run, it is very easy to have the grain ration so high that it will not pay for itself in milk or cream. A very successful eastern dairymen feeds his cows only alfalfa hay and silage with a very little oilmeal, limiting the silage to 25 pounds a day to the cow and 20 pounds a day to the heifer, thus getting them to eat more alfalfa. He admits that dairymen feeding grain will beat him in amount of milk produced, but says that his business is turned at a greater profit. Doubtless true—and he is also putting all his cows into advanced registry.

BETTER BREEDING BIG HELP

Most Economical Way Furnished to Obtain Large-Producing Cows—Use Best Heifers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In dairying, large production and profit go hand in hand. Breeding furnishes the most economical way to obtain large-producing cows. The purebred bull, with generations of high-producing ancestors back of him, must be used for breeding, and only the best heifers from the best cows should be chosen to be the dams of the next generation.

DEAL ONLY WITH DAIRYMEN

Not Safe to Buy Dairy Animals at Stock Yards—Calves, Physically Unfit, May Result.

In buying dairy animals it is important to deal only with dairymen. Do not buy from men who purchase calves at stock yards to ship back to the farmers, because it is not always possible to determine the breeding of the calves; and calves that are physically unfit may be shipped.

DAIRY



PUREBRED BULLS VS. SCRUBS

Early Rewards Clearly Indicated to Stock Raiser From Using Purebred Sires.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A few calculations in fractions indicate clearly the early rewards to the stock raiser from breeding with purebred sires instead of grade sires. The bureau of animal industry, which is sponsoring the nation-wide "better sires, better stock" campaign, calls attention to a series of diagrams issued in Wisconsin which show the progress of breeding native cows for five generations with purebred bulls, compared with five generations of breeding with grade three-fourths full-blood bulls.

After five or, in fact, any number of generations of such breeding, the calves are still less than three-quarter

full blood, while in some purebred bulls are used. Three-quarter bloods are produced in the second generation, and the calves of the fifth generation are thirty-one thirty-second full blood. The characteristics of the breed rapidly become fixed in a stock in which only purebred sires are used, while after any number of generations of breeding to three-quarter blood sires the characteristics of scrub stock still frequently appear. A three-quarter blood bull is much more likely to transmit unfortunate characteristics which are not visible in himself than



Booth at National Dairy Show at Chicago Devoted to the "Better Sires, Better Stock" Campaign.

a pure-blood bull. A single bull of this sort may undo the work of years of selection in building up a herd. The conclusion is that in grading up live stock, only purebred sires of good

BROUGHT STRIKERS TO TERMS

African Explorer Put His Wits to Use in Controversy With Outcast Paddlers.

Although the plan is not capable of wide application, the tale of a strike in central Africa, told by an exploring member of the English Royal Anthropological Institute, is present reading for the promptness with which the matter was settled. The explorer was journeying by water and, coming to an African village where he needed a new relay of paddlers, he found that all the available paddlers had "struck," not for higher wages but against any paddling whatever. The expedition was held up, and the men who refused to paddle stood apart and evidently considered the plight of the explorer a matter of considerable unsympathetic amusement. The explorer, however, thought he saw a way out. He asked some of the women of the village to come aboard his boat and sell him food; and as soon as several of them were on board he unfurled the banner, the boat swung out from the shore and began to travel with the current. Ashore and about anxiety followed. Presently the men who had refused to paddle the explorer were paddling their own little canoes in pursuit and volubly demanding the return to their womenfolk. The larger craft, and presumably the armament of the traveler gave him an advantage. He was able to issue an ultimatum. No women, he said in effect, without paddlers, but one woman for every

man of the time who would agree to help paddle the expedition through the next stage. The men accepted the bargain, and as there were some thirty women on the boat the expedition got its necessary complement of paddlers and the strike was over.

Bones for the Tuberculous

Bones as a diet for human beings may sound rather strange, but in cases of tuberculosis Doctor Berthier of Paris has found them highly beneficial. It is the spongy or cancellous parts of real bones that he uses. These are about one-half ossein, which is laden with phosphates and carbonates of lime, these salts being much needed by tuberculous persons, who always suffer from decalcification.

Doctor Berthier describes in a bulletin of the Academie de Medicine how he prepares the bones. He selects the short, spongy bones, splits them, boils them with vegetables, salt and a piece of meat for almost six hours and then lets his patients pick out with their forks as much of the soft bony matter as they can.

Another benefit derived from the bones is that they help to prevent decay of the teeth.

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