



FARM NEWS



Calf Ration Replaces Milk

Milkless-Dry Grain Feed Is Great Savings

By NEA Service
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 19.—Development of a milkless and dry grain calf ration at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station here, after eight years of experimentation, has rid the old theory that young dairy animals must be fed heavily on milk in order to make good growth.

The New Jersey station has already received hundreds of inquiries regarding this ration from every state in the Union and from several Canadian provinces, South American countries and England.

Those seeking information have heard that the milkless ration has been formulated to enable dairymen selling whole milk to raise replacements with a minimum of labor and expense, and at the same time reduce occurrence of digestive disorders—particularly the scour—in young animals. That the new ration makes possible attainment of these objectives has been demonstrated through feeding tests at the experiment station farms, and in results now being obtained by more than 100 New Jersey dairymen using the ration.

Ration Produces Champ Cows
Records kept on more than 100 animals reared on the milkless and dry grain ration show that growth is not retarded, breeding powers are not diminished, and productive ability is not impaired. Several cows grown on the new ration have made production records.

Records further reveal that calves may be grown to six



Above are several six-month-old calves raised on milkless-dry grain ration at New Jersey Experiment Station. Professor C. B. Bender, who developed the ration, is shown on right.



months of age at an average cost of about \$25, which is \$25 to \$50 less than the cost of rearing calves according to the whole milk method of feeding.

The formula for the new ration as developed by Professor C. B. Bender, associate dairy husbandman, is 150 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of yellow corn meal, 50 pounds each of wheat bran, linseed oil meal and soluble blood flour, and four pounds each of finely pulverized steamed bone meal, finely pulverized limestone, and salt.

Replaces Milk After One Month
The 50 pounds of soluble blood flour and 12 pounds of minerals "largely take the place of the milk," according to the belief expressed by Professor Bender. He explains that at 30 days of age calves are fed only the milkless and dry grain mixture, liberal amounts of good quality alfalfa hay, and all the water they want to drink. This ration is continued for six months, after

which a change is made to a simpler growing mixture. Calves are fed milk only during the first four weeks of their life. The milk is then removed from the ration at the end of the first 30 days.

"There is an urgent need for a milkless, dry grain ration in states where dairymen sell their product in the form of whole milk," Professor Bender asserts. "In New Jersey, for example, the 15,000 heifers reared annually are less than half of animals needed to replace 'worn-out' cows in our herds. If our dairymen are to increase productive ability of their cows, more calves from high-producing stock must be raised on farms."

LATEST NEWS OF MARKETS

PORTLAND, May 20. (AP)—Commodity prices hit the down-grade today.

Butter and butterfat declined in each, making the price of extras in butter 35c and of butterfat delivered Portland 34c.

The price of sugar was reduced 29c following a similar cut by California refineries. This makes cane, fruit or berry sugar \$4.90 and beet sugar \$4.75.

Egg prices were weak, but unchanged.

Reviewing the fruit and vegetable situation, the Portland bureau of the U. S. department of agriculture says:

"Portland's wholesale fruit and vegetable market opened the week with active trading and general firmness in asparagus, peas, strawberries, apples, and citrus fruits. Local asparagus and strawberries were in light supply. Peas from The Dalles were more plentiful, and moved to retailers at 9-10c per lb. California peas are decreasing in volume.

Total potato loadings of 900 to 1000 cars daily discouraging to holders of old potatoes, in storage. Prices are generally 25-30c per cwt. lower than prevailed a month ago, both at northwestern shipping points, and at Pacific coast terminal markets. Twenty-three cars of new potatoes passed through the Portland Roseville Saturday and Sunday, assuring the northwest of liberal supplies in the immediate future."

CATTLE: Receipts 175, calves 15. Steady to strong. Heifers,

good, \$10.50-11.00; common to medium, \$9.50-10.50; cows, good, \$9.50-10.00; common to medium, \$7.50-9.50; low cutter to cutter, \$4.90-7.50; bulls (yearlings excluded), \$7.75-8.25; cutter to medium, \$6.50-7.75; calves, medium to choice, \$8.50-9.50; cull to medium, \$5.50-6.50; vealers, \$9.00-10.00; cull to common, \$4.50-5.00.

HOGS: Receipts 500, including 275 direct. Steady. Feeder and stocker pigs, 90-130 lbs., medium to choice, \$11.00-13.00.

SHEEP: Receipts 400. Quotably steady. (Shorn basis, except in spring lamb): Spring lambs, good to choice, \$8.50-

9.50; lambs, \$4 lbs. down, \$5.00-5.50; \$4 to 32 lbs., \$4.50-5.50; 32 lbs. down, \$4.00-5.00; yearling wethers, \$3.75-5.00.

BUTTER: Cent lower. Cubes, extras, 35c; standards, 34c; prime firsts, 33c; firsts, 32c. Creamery prices: Prints, 3c over cube standards.

MILK: Butterfat cent lower. Raw milk (4 per cent), \$2.30-2.40 cwt. delivered Portland, less 1 per cent. Grade B milk, \$2.45; Butterfat, station, 31c; track, 32c; deliveries in Portland, 34c.

EGGS: Weak, unchanged. Poultry, country meats, onions, potatoes, wool, nuts, hay, canary bark and hops, steady and unchanged.

SUGAR: (sacked basis): 20c lower. Cane, fruit or berry, \$4.90 per cwt. Beet sugar, \$4.75 cwt.

FLOUR: (city delivery prices): Steady. Family patents, \$7.00; whole wheat, 49c, \$5.10; graham, 49c, \$5.20; bakers' hard wheat, 49c, \$5.20; pastry flour, 49c, \$5.50.

UNCLE SAM'S Planting Pointers

By D. VICTOR LUMSDEN

Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Certain ornamental plants other than grass will thrive in a soil that receives much shade through the day. If overhanging trees and buildings make difficult the establishment of lawn grass on your grounds, try other ground covers which thrive in locations unfavorable for grass.

Japanese pachysandra, which belongs to the same family as the popular boxwood, is a very satisfactory plant to cover shady ground. The foliage is evergreen, thick and glossy. In the northern states it will grow in full sunlight very satisfactorily; farther south, however, its color and growth are not satisfactory unless in partial

or dense shade. To get a quick effect plant young sturdy plants about 9 to 12 inches apart.

Periwinkle Grounds Well
Common periwinkle, or myrtle, is another plant very effective as a ground cover in the shade. It also has dark green, glossy evergreen foliage and bears attractive blue or white flowers in spring or early summer.

Other plants suitable for shade are English ivy, which is tender in the northern states, and Hall Japanese honeysuckle which has escaped cultivation and grows rampant in the south. The little ground ivy, which is perennial and makes a dense mat, and moss pink which flowers profusely and is widely used in rockeries are also worthy of consideration.

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HOW TO RAISE POULTRY

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

Don't Launder Your Eggs

There is a Better and an Easier Way to Have Clean Eggs for Market.

Editor's Note: This is another story in a series of 24 stories on poultry raising written by the well-known national poultry authority, Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., of St. Louis. The entire series will appear in this paper. Our readers are urged to read them carefully and cite them out for future reference.

Old Mother Jones was a character of the type of common, but now almost extinct—a genuine "bofo" the "wash" reactionary to whom all new fangled ideas were works of the devil designed solely to corrupt God's children on this earth. She eked out a slender existence with all sorts of odd jobs but derived her principal income from a flock of nondescript fowls that certainly did lay eggs, whatever else might be said of them.

So long as the old order persisted in Northville, she got along famously. Then the antiquated general store gave way to a shiny, spic and span chain store, the old barter and trade system became a thing of the past, and a "creamery" of the new era became her outlet for the chief product of her little establishment.

Imagine, if you can, her dismay when the white-aproned young man behind the counter appraised her first offering of eggs at several cents below the current market price. The impatient young pup actually had the temerity to suggest that if her eggs were not soiled they would command as good prices as anyone else's.

After much vain argument and no little show of resentment, she finally accepted the proffered sum and departed sincerely convinced that there was some sort of vile plot in operation against her. A few days later she returned with another batch of eggs. This time all were as immaculately clean as a schoolboy's face the first time he goes out with a girl—and quite as obviously scrubbed. She gave the basket a vindictive shove over the counter. "There, young man," she challenged belligerently, "I reckon them eggs is clean enough to suit you."

"Yes, Mrs. Jones," he replied soothingly. "They certainly are nice and clean, but I'm sorry to say I can't give you the full market price for them."

Her suspicions were confirmed. It was a plot—nothing less. She determined to get to the bottom of it.

"Why not?" she demanded explosively, literally trembling with indignation.

"Well, y' involuntary tormenter, they have been washed."

"Washed? Yes, of course, they have. I spent hours tidying 'em up because you didn't want 'em dirty, and now you don't want 'em clean. What in tarnation do you want?"

It would take too long to continue the dialogue any further. So let it suffice to say that only after a long and impassioned debate was Mother Jones finally made to understand that washing eggs reduces their keeping qualities to an almost unbelievable extent. It is an actual fact that washed eggs come out of even a brief stay in cold storage as much as 50 per cent inferior to unwashed eggs. That puts the owner of soiled eggs between "the devil and the

deep blue sea" to be sure, but there is really no excuse for having dirty eggs in any great number.

The solution is a simple one and really much easier of accomplishment than the washing of eggs. First of all, nests should be placed in a dark place so that hens will only go to them when they wish to lay, and they should be protected from above so that they cannot be soiled by droppings. Two-inch mesh wire netting should be tacked onto the lower side of the roosts to keep the hens off the droppings board which will prevent the soiling of the eggs with their dirty feet. Eggs should be gathered once or twice each day and all dirty or soiled eggs should be used at the home.

Furthermore, the nests should be thoroughly cleaned out frequently and all soiled straw or whatever is used replaced with new material that is fresh and clean. If these simple precautions are observed and hens are kept confined during muddy weather there will be little necessity either for washing eggs or for accepting a lower price for dirty ones.

Washing destroys the gelatinous coating which nature puts around an egg to protect the contents. When it is washed off or otherwise removed the spores of mold and the bacteria of decay enter easily through the porous shell and evaporation is appreciably accelerated. Storing for any length of time becomes impossible thereafter, so it is no wonder that the up to date dealer is willing to accept washed eggs only at a discount which will protect him

against loss if he cannot turn his stock quickly.

It is the old, old story—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—only in this case washing can hardly be accurately called a cure. Cleanliness is still next to godliness, but so far as eggs are concerned, a lot depends on how the cleanliness is brought about.

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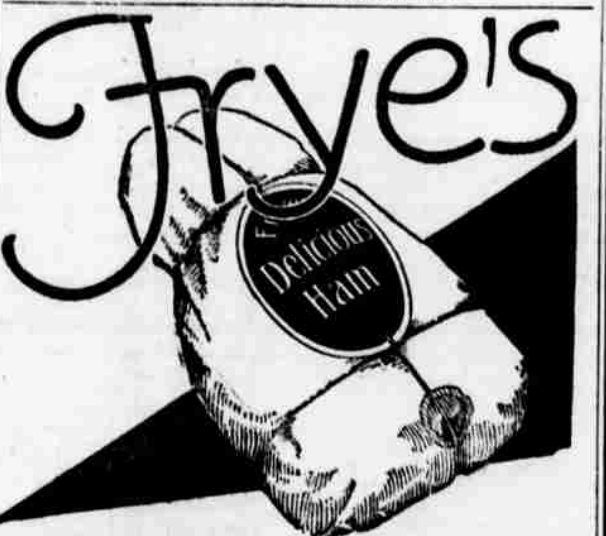
FEDERAL FARM FACTS

While the general level of farm prices jumped up one point over the previous month during the period from March 15 to April 15, it is still 11 points below the index of April, 1929. The present index stands at 127 per cent of the pre-war level.

American fruit growers can look for keener competition from European growers, according to a recent report of the U. S. department of agriculture. American fruits, especially apples and pears, which have experienced minor competition in European markets, are to be challenged more extensively this year. European orchardists are planning a drive to sell more of their own fruits in their own countries.

Oklahoma has its first county free from cattle tuberculosis. It is Canadian county, and was one of 20 new counties in the United States to be added to the modified accredited area in March, having not more than 0.5 per cent of bovine tuberculosis in its herds.

Three lake states are losing \$20,000,000 every year that their 20,000,000 acres of unproductive forest land remains idle, according to Joseph Kittredge, Jr., of the forest service. Kittredge suggests the following procedure: Survey the land in need of planting; protect it from fire; plant public-owned land by public agencies; expand public planting program; and encourage tree planting all through the state.



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