

DAIRY



COWS INCREASE UNDER TEST

As Result of Work of Testing Association in Ohio Community Material Gains Noted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cow-testing association of Hamilton county, Ohio, which is composed of 24 members of the county farm bureau, placed 304 cows on test for four months or more during 1918. Of this number 131 cows were on test for the full year. In 1916 the cows owned by members of this association produced 4,126 pounds of milk and 175.98 pounds of butterfat a head. In 1917 the cows produced 4,721 pounds of milk and 212.9 pounds of butterfat.



Although Apparently Healthy This Animal Is Positive Reactor to the Tuberculin Test.

fat, while in 1918 the average was 6,107 pounds of milk and 259 pounds of butterfat.

The average gain a head in pounds of milk during 1918 over the first year was 1,981, while the average gain a head in butterfat was 83 pounds. The average gain of 1,386 pounds of milk in 1918 over 1917 represents a total gain for the association of 415,264 pounds. Figuring this at \$2.975 a hundredweight, the average price for the year, gives an added value of \$12,334.14 to the association.

The returns show there were no exceptionally high producers, but the average production of the entire association shows a very material increase.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Increase in Butterfat Production Largely Attributed to Work of Organizations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The estimated average butterfat production of all the dairy cows in the United States is about 160 pounds a year. From 80 yearly summaries of cow-testing associations, including the records of 26,710 cows, their butterfat production averaged 245 pounds a year. This is more than 50 per cent above the country's average production, and a large part of the gain may fairly be attributed to association work.

From every point of view, therefore, the cow-testing associations seem to be successful. Measured by the strict rules of the investigator they have made good; tried out in the field of practical experience they have proved true; weighed in the balance of public opinion they have not been found wanting.

DAIRYING ON BETTER BASIS

One of the Greatest Needs of Industry at Present Is More Attention to Breeding.

At the present time one of the greatest needs of the dairy industry in this country is that the individual farmer shall be more of a student of the fine points of breeding. Comparatively few now pay much attention to that. It is not so with horses. We take a great deal of pains to breed our mares to the best possible sire. We have learned that it pays to do this. We get colts and they sell for a better price when we wish to turn them off. The same attention might well be given to the matter of mating cows and bulls. If we ever get away from the thousands of cows that take our good feed and our care and give back not enough to pay for their keeping, we will have to get the best sires we possibly can and mate them with cows of known good qualities. Then dairymen will come to a better basis. We will all of us be doing business at a profit.

DON'T GUESS AT PRODUCTION

High-Priced Feeds Make It Desirable for Dairyman to Test All Cows in His Herd.

Remember that the higher prices paid for feed, the less you can afford to keep a loafer cow in your herd. Don't guess. Weigh the milk. Weigh the feed. Test the milk. Don't guess by the looks in a tumbler. And you can't tell by a cow's looks, either. The milking looks of a cow is often no more than skin deep.

WAS TURNING OUT GUNS BY MILLIONS

Washington, D. C.—Machine guns and small arms produced by the millions, ammunition turned out by the billions of rounds and tanks built by thousands when the armistice ended hostilities, furnish the subject of chapters just made public of the war department's history of the "material" side of winning the war.

In regard to machine gun production, about which such a hot controversy waged in congress as a result of the failure of the American army to adopt for standard general use the Lewis weapon used successfully abroad, the report says manufacturing facilities for machine guns in this country were much more limited in extent than the public had any notion of when the United States entered the war or today, and that there were at the outbreak of the war only two factories which were actually producing machine guns in any quantity at all.

Dearth of Aircraft Guns.

The report says there was great dearth of heavy machine guns for aircraft work, to be synchronized with propellers. The Browning aircraft gun would have met the requirements, but it would be a long time before it could be produced in quantity. In seeking a stop gap weapon until the Browning could be ready, the ordnance department, by "one of those surprising and almost accidental successes" sometimes encountered, found that a modified Marlin gun which could be quickly produced met all requirements.

The work of the Brownings is declared to have been spectacular as compared with any existing weapons of this character. Up to November 11 the production of Browning rifles was 52,238, a majority of which were in France. In addition 29,000 Chauchat guns had been purchased, so that there had been completely satisfied by an army of 3,500,000 men. In the same time 41,804 heavy Brownings and enough Vickers guns had been produced to make, with the Hotchkiss weapons purchased from the French, a total of 54,627 of this type, or enough to equip 200 divisions, or an army of 7,000,000.

Other production struggles described include items varying in size from trench knives to the 45-ton Mark VIII tanks of British design, of which 1,500 were being constructed in co-operation with the British and 1,450 additional wholly by American enterprise.

On November 11 64 tanks of the

French six-ton type had been delivered and by January 31 of this year 201. Of these six were shipped abroad. Orders for 1,000 Mark I light tanks were canceled as were orders for 15,015 three-ton tanks, 15 of which had been completed on November 11.

The history of the rifle production, including all of the considerations which led to the adoption of the standardized British Enfield weapon for American use, also is fully outlined. The department states that it sees no reason now to change its view that the wisest course was that which was followed. The total rifle production in

DISQUIET IS SEEN AMONG SLOVAKS

Pressburg, Slovakia, Bohemia.—Generally speaking, the situation in Slovakia, formerly a province of Hungary, now annexed to Czechoslovakia, is not without disquieting features. The honeymoon of the revolution has passed and some of the disillusionment bound to follow the introduction of a new regime has set in. The Magyars and the Magyarized elements have not as yet been reconciled to the new regime, and the peasants have recovered from their first enthusiasm. A difficult task of reconciliation remains to be performed by the Czechs.

The population of Slovakia is made up of three elements—Slovak intelligentsia, which has always been very strong for the union with Bohemia; the Magyars and Magyarized Germans, and the peasantry. The intelligentsia has been completely satisfied by the Czechoslovak government. The administration has been handed over completely to the very small number of Slovak doctors, lawyers, authors and professors that could be mustered for service.

Magyars Ignored. Meanwhile the Magyars and Magyarized elements have been quite ignored by the government except where the government could not find a Slovak to fill the job. Intense loyalty to the old Hungarian rule characterizes these people. They could be reconciled to new conditions were they taken into the Czech administration. But the government at present prefers to fill

the United States from the beginning of the war up to November 9, 1918, was 2,566,307, of which a little more than 300,000 were Springfield rifles.

Considerable attention is devoted to the production of automatic pistols and revolvers for the troops. European countries failed to appreciate the value of a large caliber, hard-hitting weapon of the American type and the chief use of pistols and revolvers in European armies had been as ornaments for officers' uniforms. It is said, "With the standard army automatic, it is stated, 'any average soldier with average training can hit what he shoots at. In almost the first skirmish it proved its superior usefulness in trench fighting. Such incidents as that of the single American soldier who dispersed or killed a whole squad of German bayoneteers which had surrounded him struck the enemy with fear of Yankee prowess with the pistol.'"

The vacancies left by the Slovak intelligentsia with officials from Bohemia and Moravia. This naturally angers both the Magyarized element and those Slovaks who are unfit but would like to occupy all the jobs.

A decided sentiment for real local autonomy is making itself felt. On the whole, the government may not be opposed to granting an outspoken demand for home rule in the province. The peasants do not take much interest in theoretical politics. They complain that the republic listed only three days. By this they mean that they were allowed to plunder the Jews for only three days in the interval between the withdrawal of the Hungarians and the arrival of the Czechs.

During this time the peasants had a very free hand. There were very few towns or villages where they did not completely clean up the Jewish population, who are the shopkeepers and small traders, and at times lessors of estates. Now the peasants have no longer the Jews to plunder their interest in the new state has diminished. They were kept in a state of illiteracy by the Hungarians and therefore are by no means ripe for real self-government. However, just now they are very bitter because they claim the Czechs take their food supplies away.

Bolshevism Not Popular. Bolshevism has not taken a great grip on the peasantry. Slovakia is largely an agricultural district and we know farmers are always the most conservative element. In the few industrial communities in the more mountainous north and east a certain amount of unrest has developed. In Kassau, far eastward, the large mills are not working and the food situation is very bad, as it is in most of the industrial districts. Here the workmen hold meetings and growl in bolshevik tone. Naturally Kassau is rather near the Hungarian border. So that bolshevism there would be natural. In the other industrial districts the workmen seem to have taken out their class-consciousness in making big demands upon their employers. Not unusual was it for workmen to come to their employers and demand that they receive a percentage of all profits accrued since the war's beginning. With all this discontent the food situation is very much involved.

Generally speaking, Slovakia would not be the first province to go up in flames. For the time being the bolshevik overturn in Hungary has had indeed a rather quieting effect on Slovakia. The wealthy or well to do who were most attached to their old fatherland now do not relish the idea of returning to a Hungary which will take all their property.

German Ministry of Education Directs Removal From Schoolrooms of Country. Cologne.—According to German newspapers published in the occupied districts beyond the American bridgehead many schoolmasters during the revolution removed the busts of the emperor and the crown prince which decorated their classrooms. Some time afterward the busts were restored to their places, but recently the ministry of education has ordered their removal again. There was also a proposal to change the names of all streets in Germany named in honor of royalties. This has been met by the press with some hilarity and suggestions that there were more important topics for discussion just now than names of streets.

Lived Over a Century. Albuquerque, N. M.—Agapite Madrid of Luz Canyon, N. M., died at the age of 115 years, according to reports received here.

ORDER KAISER'S BUSTS OUT

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which is certainly that occupied by Anne of Cleves after her divorce from Henry VIII, while another is reputed to be the identical chamber which witnessed the terrible end of mighty Elizabeth.

Time to Swat the Fly. Washington.—Time to get after that early brood of flies, says the United States public health service. Better to prevent the breeding of hundreds of flies now than to swat and trap millions of them in mid-summer.

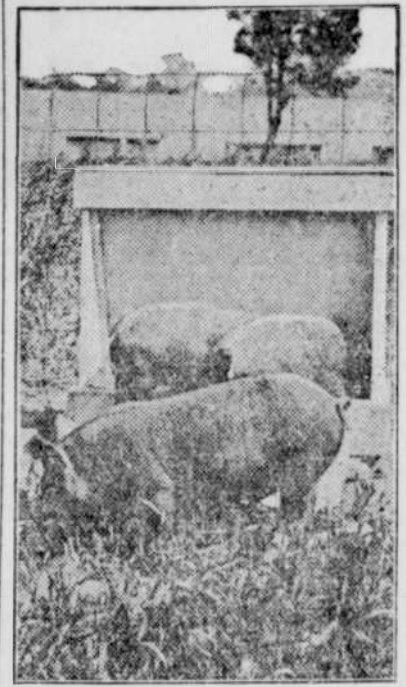
LIVE STOCK

SELF-FEEDER IS ECONOMICAL

One of Best Labor Savers and Efficient Means of Feeding Hogs—More Fencing Urged.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the best labor savers and one of the most economical and efficient means of feeding hogs is the self-feeder. Experiments comparing the self-feeder with feeding by hand have been made at a number of experiment stations, and most of them have shown not only that the self-feeder is a time-saver, but that more pounds of pork will be produced with a given number of pounds of grain by using the self-feeder. This applies not only to the use of corn, but to ground and mill feeds such as tankage, shorts, middlings, peanut meal, soy-bean meal, etc. By using the self-feeder in feeding the ground and mill feeds one does



Self-Feeders Save Labor for the Hog Raiser.

away with the laborious work of feeding slop to hogs. No definite experiments have been made along the line of comparing feeds of this kind fed dry as against slop, yet some work of this kind has been done and results were very satisfactory with the self-feeder plan. Many farmers and hog growers have tried feeding these feeds in a self-feeder, and the results were fully as good or better than those obtained by the system of slop feeding.

It is highly desirable that feeds used in feeding hogs, especially corn, be fed as near as possible to the crib or granary. Feeding floors should be built adjoining corncrib or granaries holding shelled corn.

Another means of saving labor in hog growing is the more extended use of woven-wire fence. If the hog grower has all his fields and lots fenced with hog-tight fencing, he can save the waste in these fields after harvest, and can also follow the method of hogging down corn, which is highly desirable and economical.

Probably the best use to which woven-wire fencing can be put is in making possible the use of forage crops. Our best hog growers have become convinced that feeding hogs in dry lots is no longer the best method. In nearly every part of the country where hogs are grown some kind of forage crops can be successfully used, and they offer three distinct advantages: First, the saving of grain by allowing hogs to get all the green feed they want; second, the building up of the soil through the use of manure obtained from hogs continuously on these pastures; and, third, the much more sanitary conditions under which the hogs live, plus the exercise which the hogs get in pastures, both of which are necessities in successful hog growing. In some parts of the hog-growing country farmers are able to pasture their hogs 10 or 11 months in the year. In almost all parts of the country hogs can be pastured at least six or seven months.

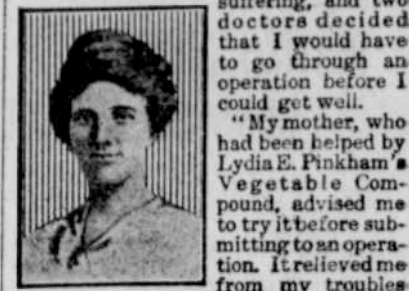
All these practices save labor in feeding, and in addition save a considerable amount of labor in hauling out and scattering manure that accumulates when feeding under the dry-lot plan. Many hog feeders dip or spray their hogs to keep down the lice. Many commercial hog owners on the market are practical and effective in keeping hogs from becoming infested with lice. The general practice of growing hogs and feeding them the grains raised on the farms has a tendency to distribute the labor throughout the year.

AID FOR OVERHEATED HORSES Live Stock Breeders' Association of Wisconsin Gives Directions for Care of Animal.

When a horse is overcome by heat, get him in the shade, wash out his mouth and nostrils, sponge him all over, shower his legs, cool his head at once, using cold water or, better, chopped ice wrapped in a cloth or sack. Give him four ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of water, or a pint of warm coffee.—Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' association.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."



"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. I relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal. If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

LET WHISTLERS BE WARNED

New York Newspaper Is Emphatic in Its Declaration of Uncompromising Hostility.

Reader, have you ever been made frantic and exasperated beyond measure by some man whistling in your neighborhood? Did you ever sit in a train car and hear one of those nuisance blow noises out through puckered lips? If you have, you can well sympathize with the unidentified person who listened to Moses Cohen whistle in a local motion-picture theater and arose and slew him on the spot. We regret the killing; it was unfeeling; for, unlawful; dreadful; not to be tolerated. Law sleuths are on the track of the killer, and, of course, as upholders of law, with almost puritanical vehemence we hope he will be caught. And yet persons should not whistle in cinema theaters, or in train cars, or in the streets, or in shops, or in newspaper offices, or any other place on the face of the green earth where they can be heard. We have spoken.—New York Evening Telegraph.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition. Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be dependent; it makes any one so. But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Adv.

Even in Siam. Examining commercial possibilities in Siam, a commerce report makes it clear that the country offers a larger unexploited field for piano manufacturers than for the makers of phonographs. With the exception of the musical instrument of its ancestors, the Siamese orchestra contents itself with gongs, native harmoniums, and so forth. Indeed, the only western instruments known to the Siamese are the piano, a small portable organ, and the phonograph. The piano and the organ, however, are rare, and are kept more for ornament than for anything else. But the phonograph is popular and is already to be found in nearly every Siamese family that is able to afford it.

Pecked Chicken. Three-year-old Kitty was visiting her grandmother, who lived on a farm. Everything about the farm was a novelty to the child. Another pleasant thing about the visit was grandmother's constant questioning of "Now, what shall we eat today?" One morning she asked the usual questions as to the menu. Little KITTY thought a minute and then answered: "Oh, grandma, won't you please catch a chicken and peck it for dinner?"

Beauty is on the surface, like stove polish; good looks is from the core outward, like the flavor of an apple.

Your Eyes A Whimsical, Charming, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; 2 Drops After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-B Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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HELP WAN towns need I for men over good as office in few weeks. College, \$8

GRIZZLY Something the A

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