

DAIRY FACTS

SILO NECESSARY FOR DAIRY

Increase of 7 1/2 Per Cent Made on Missouri Farm by Feeding Cows on Silage.

No man who is milking a herd of a dozen or more cows can ever hope to make maximum returns from his herd without a silo, according to E. M. Harmon, dairy extension specialist for the Missouri College of Agriculture. This statement was proved by the Missouri Cow Testing associations during the past year, as shown in the following results:

Cows receiving silage produced an average of 5,798 pounds of milk, 296.8 pounds of fat and a profit above feed cost of \$108.00 per cow. Cows without silage averaged 5,189 pounds of milk, 252.7 pounds of fat and a profit of \$101.02 per cow. The difference was 609 pounds of milk, 13.9 pounds of fat and \$7.58 cents per cow in one year.

This means an increase of 7 1/2 per cent in profit due to the silo. The average man would go a long way to market his wheat for 7 1/2 per cent more. It is worth that much to build a silo and we must have a lot more of them before we will reach the economy we should in butterfat production.

BIG VALUE OF COW-TESTING

Some Convincing Comparisons of Best and Poorest Herd Brought Out by Experts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With figures from a Virginia cow-testing association as the basis for his calculations a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture has made some convincing comparisons of the best herd and the poorest herd, that bring out with unusual emphasis the value of testing.

There were 511 cows owned by members of the association. The best herd consisted of 16 cows, with an average of 306 pounds of butter fat in a year. The poorest herd had 91 cows, averaging 155 pounds of butter fat in a year. The first herd made an average income of \$75 per cow over the cost of feed consumed; the latter made an average return over feed cost of only 64 cents per cow.

The introduction of a few variations on these figures will help to show just how far apart were these cows in the two herds. The average cow in the best herd produced more income above



A Good Sire is the Beginning of a Good Herd; a Bad One is the End of Any Herd.

the cost of feed than all of the 91 cows in the other herd. It would require 117 cows like the average in the poor herd to equal in profit production one of the cows in the top herd. To equal the herd of 16 good cows a farmer would have to keep 1,872 animals like the average cow in this poor herd.

COWS DURING COLD WEATHER

Few Pounds of Corn Chop Will Help to Provide Body Heat and Keep Up Milk Flow.

During cold weather, dairy cows should be fed a little more grain than during milder weather. A few pounds of corn chop each day during the coldest days will help to provide more body heat and enable the cow to keep up her milk flow even in the coldest weather. It is of course necessary that the cow have shelter and not be exposed to the cold winds. On real cold days a blanket will assist in keeping the cow comfortable.

COWS LIKE NICE WARM DRINK

Animals Will Not Consume Needed Amount of Water When It is Bitterly Cold.

Do not permit your cows to drink ice water, is the admonition of E. A. Hanson, dairy extension specialist at University farm. "Cows will not drink the needed amount of water when it is cold," says Mr. Hanson. "If the stalls are not provided with water buckets, place a tank heater in your tank. It is far cheaper to heat the water with coal and corn cobs in the tank heater than with corn fed to the cows."

Winter Dairying Profitable.

Winter dairying is profitable with good care and good cows. Better test your cows, weighing the milk night and morning for a week or so, and using the Babcock test to find out how rich the milk is.

Will "Dry Off" in Hurry. A cow that is in good condition will keep up her milk flow for a time even though she is under-fed; but gradually her system will be robbed of its surplus flesh, and she will "dry off" in a hurry.

POULTRY CACKLES

KEROSENE EMULSION RECIPE

Effective Disinfectant for Use in Poultry House Is Easy to Make and Also Inexpensive.

The kerosene emulsion which is frequently used to destroy mites may readily be converted into a disinfectant, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The emulsion is made by shaving one-half pound laundry soap into one-half gallon soft water. Boil the mixture until soap is dissolved and then, after removing it to a safe distance from the fire, stir into it, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. This makes the stock mixture. When it is to be used as a louse killer, 1 quart of the emulsion is mixed with 10 quarts of water. When it is to be used as a disinfectant, stir well and add 2 pints of crude carbolic acid or crude cresol.

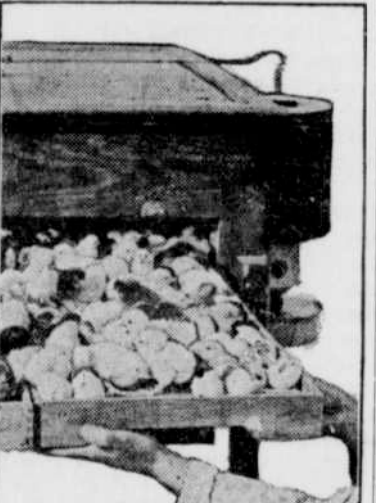
The compound solution of cresol is one of the best disinfectants that can be purchased ready to use. It contains 50 per cent of cresol, and a pint of it in 10 quarts of water makes the right solution to apply to houses or spray over the ground. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid (1 pint carbolic acid, 10 quarts water) is about equally efficacious.

ADVANTAGE OF EARLY BIRDS

Success of Poultry Keeping Depends Largely on Well-Matured, Vigorous Pullets.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The early bird—referring to poultry—not only gets the worm but seems to have every other advantage over the one that is hatched late. Upon early hatching largely depends the success of poultry keeping, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Early hatched chicks, they say, produce well-matured, vigorous pullets, which will begin laying in the fall and early winter. It is only from such early laying pullets that the best production and greatest profit can be secured. Early hatched chicks also mean hens which grow broods earlier the next spring, and these in turn al-



Best Production and Greatest Profit Secured From Early Laying Pullets.

low early hatching to be continued to a greater degree when natural methods of incubation are relied upon.

For several years the department specialists have conducted early hatching campaigns. The movement has been encouraged by state officials and county agents until now such campaigns are conducted early in the spring over practically the entire country. Reports from poultry specialists and other sources indicate that early hatching is being practiced much more generally this spring than ever before, the favorable weather conditions being largely responsible for this fact.

CURE FOR EGG-EATING HENS

Professor Lippincott of Kansas College Recommends Paring Off End of Beak.

In answer to the many inquiries for a remedy for egg-eating hens, appears the following by William A. Lippincott, Kansas State Agriculture college: "Hens can be cured of eating eggs by paring off the end of the beak until it is very tender. It should not be cut so as to make it bleed. After being cut back until the quick is almost exposed, give the birds some china eggs to pick at. As a usual thing they soon get over their desire to pick at anything hard and, by the time the beaks are grown out, have gotten entirely over the vice."

DUST BATH SHOULD BE HANDY

Good Place is in Sun Where It Will Keep Warm and Dry—Change Loam Occasionally.

The dust bath should be where the sun will shine on it in order that it may be kept dry and warm as may be. On almost all sunny days, one or more hens will be seen filling their plumage with the soft earth and that will do much toward keeping down lice and assuring the health of the flock. A high-sided box should be used to prevent the fowls from throwing the dirt out when using the bath. The loam should be changed occasionally so that it will not become filthy.

Taffeta Triumphs Anew; Entrancing Millinery

THERE is something so unpretentious and appealing about taffeta silk that it comes gently rustling in each season to triumph anew among afternoon and evening frocks. It has a certain dignity that belongs to silk and a certain degree of youthfulness that belongs to itself, but can be accommodated to women of any age. In the frocks pictured here the styles bespeak in the wearer something of youthfulness. This is a quality that some women preserve for many years, and it is worth recalling that taffeta helps them to look young—



Taffeta for Afternoon or Evening.

If any of them have forgotten it. The pretty dress at the left is shown in black taffeta, and has a draped bodice fastening at one side, with a large jet buckle over a long bead fringe. The bodice is unusually graceful. The neck opening allows a dainty chemise of net and lace to show, and the kimono sleeves will recommend it to slender women. Ruffles of the taffeta finish the collar, sleeves and loose side panels and make a pretty adornment for the skirt.

Taffeta is sufficient unto itself in the gay party frock in which two colors are combined in a changeable weave. The wide skirt is scalloped at the bottom and bound with a fold of the silk. The new neck line is finished in the same way and emphasized by two full ruffles which serve in fabrics and trimmings and designers have found these things inspiring. Careful hand work characterizes the milliner's part in the creation of new headwear.

Four of the new models, as shown here, disclose spirited shapes and novel materials, but the values of the lovely colors are lost in a picture. A soft, silky and pliable braid makes the hat at the top of the group with bordered ribbon laid in fine plaits about the coronet. A cluster of little, many-hued posies is much at home against this brilliant background. The drooping-brim model below it makes use of silver flet lace over cornflower silk as a covering and has a facing of light crepe de chine, which may be chosen with reference to the wearer's complexion. The deep, strong



Four of the New Models in Hats.

blue is becoming to every one. A very new trimming appears on the hat of braid and silk at the right. It is called "match" trimming from its resemblance to matches and is used in some clever ways. The last hat has its soft, up-turned brim covered with folds of crepe de chine and is draped with wide and handsome ribbon.

There is no doubt that women are inclined to rush the season when the first spring hats make their appearance. They buy them while the snow is lying, but there are several good excuses for this small weakness

Julie B. Thomas

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Palmer as Alien Property Custodian



WASHINGTON.—A subpoena has been served on Col. Thomas W. Miller, the alien property custodian, ordering him to appear before the federal grand jury in Boston, with all records bearing upon the sale by his predecessor, A. Mitchell Palmer, of the vast properties of the Bosch Magneto company, which were seized by the government during the war.

The Bosch Magneto company, now the American Bosch Magneto company, was taken over by the United States as enemy-owned property in

May, 1918, and was sold by to Martin E. Kern of Allentown on December 7, 1918, for \$4,000,000.

Although it had been generally understood that the investigation of the Bosch company, ordered by the department of justice, was confined solely to its war contracts, it was revealed that the federal grand jury in Boston will inquire into the transfer of the former German properties to the alien property custodian to Howard D. Griffin, agent for Martin E. Kern.

Chaplains of the U. S. War Department

THE first annual report from the office of chief chaplains of the War department, Washington, D. C., written by John T. Axton, colonel, United States army, chief of chaplains, covering the fiscal year 1921, has been made public. This report shows a corps of 185 chaplains, including one colonel, nine lieutenant colonels, eight majors, 42 captains and 125 first lieutenants. These chaplains are classified as follows: Baptist, 23; Baptist, colored, 2; Congregational, 9; Disciples of Christ, 10; Lutheran, 12; Methodist Episcopal, 41; Methodist Protestant, 1; Presbyterian, 15; Protestant Episcopal, 17; Cumberland Presbyterian, 1; Reformed, 2; Roman Catholic, 42; Universalist, 2; Unitarian, 2; United Evangelical, 1.

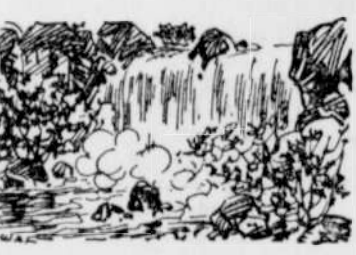
Ninety-eight of these chaplains were appointed during the war. They were selected from among 600 applicants who had seen service during the World War and who had indicated a desire to enter the regular army. "These men had the unqualified commendation of their military commanders and were highly indorsed by their respective denominations. They were chosen because they were found to possess that fidelity, poise of mind, breadth and tolerance of view, serenity of spirit, large outlook, patience



and good temper, energy and optimism, and that overmastering sense of service for men which is vital to success."

The report tells of the work which has been undertaken by army chaplains, who in many cases with few facilities have built up while centers of religious and inspiration. "There have been exigencies of service that have necessitated the detail of chaplains to various theaters that are extraprofessional," Axton states. "They have seen the cemetery section of the postmaster department, as post office officers, directors of educational recreation, as morale officers, agents of Liberty theaters and in exhibition, school teachers as counsel for the defense."

Water Power Development in America



Forty per cent of the developed water power of the world is in the United States, where water wheels having a capacity of 9,243,000 horse power have been installed, according to a recent statement of the United States geological survey, Department of the Interior. The leading states in developed water power are New York, with 1,200,000 horse power and California with 1,111,000. These state totals compare favorably with those for some of the most progressive countries in water-power developments in Europe, where France leads with 1,400,000 horse power, Norway has 1,350,000 horse power, Sweden, 1,200,000 horse power and Switzerland 1,070,000 horse power.

The largest percentage of power has

been developed in the New England states, where the capacity of the wheels installed is 1,381,000 horse power, and the estimated power at low water without storage is 868,000 horse power. In the coast states—Washington, Oregon, California—the capacity of water wheels installed is 1,111,000 horse power and the potential at low water without storage 500,000 horse power.

Industrial Code to Govern Coal Mining

SENATOR KENYON'S last act before accepting the President's nomination as United States Circuit judge of the Eighth district, was to recommend to the senate a federal mediation board and an industrial code to govern coal mining. The recommendations were the result of the investigation by the senate committee on education and labor of trouble between operators and union miners in West Virginia, which led to armed outbreaks and bloodshed last summer and resulted in the calling out of federal troops.

The mediation board proposed by Kenyon would be composed of three representatives of the employees, three of the employers and three of the public, all to be appointed by the President. It would be operated like the United States railroad labor board, no penalties being provided for violation of its orders. Among the basic principles which should be established as an industrial code for the guidance of such a board was suggested: Coal is a public utility and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. The right of operators and min-



ers to bargain collectively through representatives of their choosing is recognized and affirmed. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators who do not believe in unionism. Six days shall be the standard work week with one day's rest not exceed eight hours a day. When a dispute or controversy exists between operators and mine workers there should be no strike or lockout pending a conference or a hearing determination of the facts principles involved.

Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author of "Washington Close-Up," "Ranks and Social Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Explanatory Articles on the National Government's Business Methods

CHANCE TO FIND OUT

Just now a belated effort is under way to find out some of the facts about government business and government employment. The Bureau of the Budget has been organized and is in operation under the direction of Charles G. Dawes.

Both houses of congress are working on the problem of reclassification of government positions and salaries. The Veterans' bureau has been organized and has taken over the bureau of war risk insurance, that part of the public health service which had to do with veterans, and all of the work of the federal board for vocational education except that part which had to do with the treatment of persons injured in the industries.

There is also the inquiry being made by the joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative organization of the government of the two houses of congress, of which I have spoken. Walter F. Brown of Ohio is chairman of this committee, representing President Harding.

The members of the committee are, on the part of the senate, Senators Smoot of Utah, Harrison of Mississippi and Wadsworth of New York. The members on the part of the house are Representatives Reavis of Nebraska, Temple of Pennsylvania and Moore of Virginia. The job of this joint committee is to make a survey of the administrative services of the government for the purpose of securing all pertinent facts regarding their powers and duties, their distribution among the several executive departments, and the overlapping and duplication of authority.

In reporting the resolution from the Judiciary committee to the house the members were told: "It is a matter of common knowledge that millions of dollars are wasted by the government in the conduct of its administrative activities. There has been a fundamental change in the administrative activities since the organization was devised by Alexander Hamilton, and because not only the activities entirely out of harmony with the functions of departments have grown with the passing years, but the government of the United States has become not only the biggest business in the world, but the world's worst managed business."

The purpose of the resolution is to secure, so far as possible the extent of the overlapping and duplication of activities, with the view that numerous commissions and bureaus may be eliminated and great savings effected in the governmental expenditures. The committee feels that no more constructive legislation is possible under existing conditions than the legislation proposed by the resolution. With the present condition of the nation's finances and the burden on the people suffering because of excessive taxation, any legislative measure tending to real economy should commend itself to the sympathetic attention of the people, and we feel that the passage of this resolution, if the work of the committee which will be done under its authority will result in the saving of millions annually.

It can be predicted with considerable assurance that nothing will come of this proposed voyage of discovery unless we, the shareholders in the enterprise, maintain it in an active, lively, sustained interest in it. One thing is already true of the house of representatives—it is representative. If we breathe warmly upon it, it glows. If we are indifferent it becomes cold. This isn't the first time that a plan has been set in motion to find out something about how the government's business is conducted.

The earliest inquiry into the administrative methods of the executive departments was made by the Cackrell commission in 1887. Six years later, in 1893, a joint commission, of which Representative Dockery was chairman, was appointed to examine the status of the laws organizing the departments. President Roosevelt in 1905 named an interdepartmental committee, of which C. H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury, was chairman, to consider department methods. President Taft in turn, in 1910, named a commission on economy and efficiency of which Frederick Cleveland was chairman.

Broadly and generally speaking, nothing came of these enterprises. You and I—commonly and vaguely known as the public—were not interested, and neither was congress. That ended it.

But just now, at this moment, we have the best chance we ever had to find out about our common business and how to improve it and lessen its cost to us. The burden of supporting it is heavier than ever before.

You will perhaps notice all through these articles that the information supplied me about the general facts of government employment and government business are in terms of estimates and approximations. This is one of the defects of government organization. It is so large and so formless, and its parts so unrelated, that exact and precise information about the whole is virtually unobtainable.

It is of the greatest urgency and need that the people shall know about their government, but they will find it difficult to learn until the government knows about itself.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Page 20