

DAIRY

GAIN OF BULL ASSOCIATIONS

Increase Attributed to Fact That Farmers Are Beginning to Realize Value of Quality.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
A gain of 35 co-operative bull associations during the past fiscal year indicates that dairy farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of such organizations. According to the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture there were 158 of such associations, as compared with 123 a year ago. This is an increase of 28 per cent, a very satisfactory gain in view of the comparative newness of the plan.

This increase is attributed by the department to the fact that farmers are beginning to become acquainted with the benefits which other farmers have derived from this form of co-operative breeding. Both federal and state workers have found that mem-



Use of Purebred Sires as Improvers of Productive Capacity of Cows is Rapidly Gaining Favor.

bers are being benefited by such co-operative associations even more than the organizers had anticipated.

Some form of co-operative breeding is essential to the proper growth of the dairy industry in many sections of the country, for the reason that the average herd at present is so small that the owner cannot afford to buy a good purebred bull, and it is certain that the herds of the future will not be large enough to change this condition materially. The movement to get more people living on farms and in villages to keep family cows tends to diminish the average size of the herd, for the one or two cows kept by each family are really a herd in themselves, but owners of small herds cannot afford to keep a bull. They, therefore, depend upon neighboring bulls, and the co-operative association is one means of providing for such cows the service of high-class bulls.

The dairy extension men in South Carolina, for example, realizing the importance of the co-operative bull association, have made it a part of their campaign for "two cows to each rural family," and they have set as a goal the organization in their state of 114 co-operative bull associations.

BEST PACKAGES FOR CHEESE

Boxes Are Subjected to Rough Treatment in Handling and Should Be Good and Strong.

Certain characteristics of American cheese, most valuable for export purposes, in addition to good flavor, include firm, close-bodied texture, clean and sound rind, and strong, well-made packages. The favored export style is the large so-called "cheddar," weighing from 60 to 80 pounds, although of later years a good many "twins" have been exported. "Twins" weigh about 35 pounds each, and are packed two in a box.

The matter of the package is very important, as the boxes are subjected to rough handling in loading and unloading. The most satisfactory boxes are sufficiently large for the entire cheese, for with a cheese higher than the box, the pressure of other boxes piled on top destroys the shape of the cheese and injures the rind.

It is common in the United States to paraffin most of the cheese marketed a week or ten days after the cheese is made, which permits free moisture to escape and allows for the usual shrinkage. During the spring, summer, and autumn, the use of refrigerator cars, where a temperature of 35 degrees to 40 degrees F. may be maintained, is important in shipping. It has been found as a result of experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Feed Balanced Ration.

It is extremely difficult to feed a ration which will cause a starved cow to increase her milk flow. The safest rule is to feed a balanced ration from the beginning, and to provide adequate feed to meet her requirements.

Satisfactory Flow of Milk.

Where no effort is made to give cows good care, it is difficult to make them pay their way. They may give a satisfactory flow of milk for a few weeks; but later on they fail to keep the pails filled.

POULTRY

TURKEY HEN IS BEST MOTHER

She Knows Wants of Poults and Can Talk to Them in Language They Soon Learn.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For poults the turkey hen is the best mother that can be found. She knows their needs and can talk to them in a language they soon learn to understand. At the approach of any danger she gives a low, warning note that sends them scurrying in every direction for a weed or patch of green grass where then can lie flat on the ground safely hidden from view. While on free range, she keeps her brood together by talking continuously in a contented, purring tone, so that the poults always know where she is.

When her poults become widely separated, or if some become lost, and she hears their "peep, peep," she calls them with the characteristic yelp heard so frequently during the laying season. Now and then, while the poults are but a few days old, she catches a grasshopper or other insect and calls the poults to come and get it. They soon learn to find their own feed, however, and range out ahead of the mother hen in search of whatever they can find.

Young turkeys usually remain with the mother hen until about October or November, when the males ordinarily separate from the females and range by themselves. When two turkey hens with broods of about the same age are turned out on free range together they will remain in one flock, and as this makes it easier to hunt them up



The Turkey Hen Takes Good Care of Her Young.

and care for them, it is advisable to turn out two or three hens with their broods together when they are given free range. It is not a good plan to have more than this number of young poults in one flock, say poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture, as they may all try to crowd under one or two hens to be hovered.

GOSLINGS READY TO MARKET

Advisable to Avoid Use of Young Stock in Raising Fowls—Old Birds Are Preferred.

Geese are birds of long life, sometimes living fifteen to twenty years, and ganders are at their best at three, four or five years. The use of immature young stock should be avoided, especially for the renewal of breeding geese, but for the production of early goslings for market, it is often the custom among breeders to use eggs from young geese, as these usually begin to lay earlier than older birds. Such a practice is perfectly proper, but for breeding stock, experienced breeders prefer older or well matured geese and ganders.

BIG IMPORTANCE OF ROOSTER

Impossible to Get Best Results Without Use of Good Male—Is Half the Flock.

The male is half the flock. Without a good male it is impossible to get good results. It is more dangerous, however, to use a poor male than it is a poor female, for the reason that from one male bird a greater number of chicks carrying his blood will be hatched than where a poor female is allowed to remain in the flock.

MALES FOR BREEDING STOCK

Not Advisable to Wait Until Last Minute to Select Fowls to Head Poultry Flock.

Don't wait until the last minute to buy males for your poultry breeding pens. If you do, the best will be gone and you'll have to take what's left. A breeder sells by process of elimination, disposing of the best first. So, the earlier you buy, the better will be the stock you get.

LEGS ARE QUITE IMPORTANT

Not Only Necessary as Means of Locomotion, but They Help Appearance of Fowls.

The legs of fowls are important not only as a means of locomotion, but also in regard to the appearance of the fowls. Therefore, the legs deserve proper care and attention from every poultry raiser.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

The Capital Growing Wicked Yearly



WICKED indeed is the capital these days—and growing wicked right along. This is the sadder for the reason that the District of Columbia is under the government of congress itself. Anyway, Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts held forth at length the other day on this discouraging situation and here's the way he began:

Mr. Tinkham. Mr. Chairman, what I have to say might well be entitled "The progress in crime, social disintegration, or degeneracy of the capital of a great nation."

The District of Columbia in 1910 had a population of 831,000 people and in 1920 a population of 437,571, an increase in the 10-year period of 32.2 per cent. It has been estimated that there has been a decrease in the population since the 1920 census of about

40,000 persons up to January 1, 1922. In the District of Columbia there are two courts where crimes are recorded. One is the police court of the District of Columbia, which has two branches, one known as the United States branch and the other as the District branch, each having concurrent jurisdiction. The other court is the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to which reports are made by a grand jury after indictment. This is the court where major crimes are recorded.

The official records show that in 1910 the total number of cases recorded in both branches of the police court of the District of Columbia was 22,770, and in 1920, 42,308, or an increase of 85.7 per cent, whereas in the same period the population had increased only 32.2 per cent.

The total number of cases recorded in both branches of the police court of the District of Columbia in 1921 were 47,780, an increase of 12.9 per cent over the number in 1920, the previous year, with an estimated population of 40,000 less than in the previous year, this latter number of cases being an increase of 100.9 per cent over the number of cases recorded in both branches of the police court of the District of Columbia in 1910.

Work Stopped on Building Battleships

PRESIDENT HARDING is going to get practical results from the Washington conference on limitation of armament at once.

Without waiting for ratification of the naval limitation treaty, the President already has directed that arrangements be made for stopping all work and further expenditure of money on ships which are now under construction and which are to be scrapped under the treaty.

This action, it is said by naval experts, will accomplish a saving to taxpayers of approximately \$5,000,000 a month.

The Executive has authority to hold up the expenditure without legislative action. He believes the senate will ratify the naval treaty, and wants to set an example to other nations by instituting immediately some of the economies made possible under the naval convention. The President has asked Secretary Denby for a report on the condition of ships under construction which are doomed under the treaty and he will issue a definite order for the cessation of work.

Of course no completed ships can be scrapped, it was explained, until the naval treaty has been ratified by all



signatories and been proclaimed in force.

A saving of about \$200,000,000 for the United States on the present building program of the navy will result. High naval officials, however, claimed the board's estimates were too high, as the scrapping of ships now under construction would involve the payment of claims to the builders which might offset a considerable portion of the savings resulting from halting the building program.

Limitation of armaments will effect immediately, the board declared, approximately equal savings in the United States, England, and Japan. In France and Italy, however, no increase in naval armaments had been contemplated.

Definite Moves Toward World Peace



WASHINGTON.—The conference resulted in definite moves toward world peace, including these:

A ten year quadruple treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan, pledging the powers to respect each others' territory in the Pacific and calling for a conference of nations when the peace of the Pacific region is threatened, this compact to abrogate the long standing Anglo-Japan alliance.

A five-power treaty by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, limiting the size of their navies; scrapping all building programs and nearly 850,000 tons of battleships, the pact to run for fifteen years.

Roosevelt-Sequoia Park Bill Amended

THE Barbour bill for the creation of the Roosevelt-Sequoia National park in the Sierras of California has been amended. Representative Barbour did it himself after hearing from his district that the great majority of his constituents wanted what President William F. Bade of the Sierra club happily calls a "power-proof" park. As amended the bill provides for a park closed to water-power projects, as are all the existing national parks. In this satisfactory shape the committee favorably reported it. This wholesome outcome of campaign preliminaries was achieved by hard work in California, this wise: Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park service, persuaded local power companies that the claims of the Kings River valleys for parkhood were greater than for power. The Sierra Club of California won the support of many influential men of the state, and particularly in Mr. Barbour's district, for a complete-conserved park.

The people of the country are in great majority for the complete conservation of their national parks. So it became a matter of bringing this public sentiment to the attention of congress. The National Parks associa-



tion, the National Parks committee, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the New England Conference for the Protection of National Parks, the Massachusetts Forestry association, the Camp Fire Club of America, the Field Museum of Chicago, the Camp Fire Club of Chicago, the Appalachian Club of Boston, the Colorado Mountain Club of Denver, and scores of others submitted statements in writing or by telegraph.

The only opposition to amending the bill which appeared at the hearing came from Representative Addison T. Smith, of Idaho, a member of the public lands committee and author of the Smith bill of the last congress for an irrigation reservoir in the southwestern corner of Yellowstone National park.

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President Lowell, of Harvard complains that football interferes seriously with the students' academic work. He probably doesn't realize how seriously their academic work interferes with their football. —Nashville Southern Lumberman.

"Coal Strike Looms!" Well, who can't the miners and operatives be brought together right now and kept in conference until they agree on just how much for the consumer will stand for?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Horse-power has been sufficiently developed in the motor. What we need now is the development of a little horse sense in the driver. —Baltimore Sun.

It must be difficult for the Chinese to reconcile the creed of Christianity with their greed. —Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The idea is that the bonus will put the "vet" in velvet. —Greenville Piedmont.

The doldrums invariably succeed the war drums. —Columbia Record

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DR. GEORGE T. President Illinois Tuberculosis

THE prevention of tuberculosis comes by the germ of the disease and a serious disease after infection may have acquired tuberculosis infection without one lives properly, it is possible for him out his entire life without developing the man with tuberculosis infection, he and consequently every effort should

To avoid first infection and to prevent there must be team work on the part. However careful the individual may be, health regulation is disregarded, and humanity is endangered by the careless.

The first problem of preventing sane public regulation and control of disease, but by the regulation of all of affect the general public health. To exercise care in his contact with good hygienic conditions in all places others in his recreation. The individual from contact with any consumptive or

To avoid tuberculosis disease or co who is already infected and at present acquire tuberculosis infection at one that of maintaining individual health a individual may round out a long life also true that he may develop active di of his physical strength or resistance normal life with the right kind of fo tion in all his habits, including those of any unnecessary strain. He must a conditions necessary to good commu efficient general health administration public places, safe milk supply and a r

It has been stated that if every m present knowledge of prevention, tube generations.

The gratifying reduction in tuber due to epoch-making scientific discoveri of sanatoria and doctors and nurses, campaigns of popular education thro live sane and wholesome lives. In sp the educational efforts of the past, majority of the people of the United i about this disease—the truth which w scourge with which mankind has ever

Some Aspects of Farmer

By BERNARD

(Reprinted from

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' struggles for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the then from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties.