





# DAIRY

TO GET INCREASED  
INCOME FROM DAIRY

Miniature Farm Laboratory  
Great Help.

Prying into the secrets of milk yields with the help of miniature cow-testing laboratories may result in an increased dairy income, according to S. M. Salisbury, professor of animal husbandry at the Ohio State university, who believes that with the help of production and cost records obtained in this way it is possible to secure the maximum income from the herd.

Herd improvement associations, he says, enable the dairyman to discover slacker cows not paying for their board, increase his income by feeding individual cows according to their production records, and to improve his herd by proving sires through the production records of their daughters.

It is good to know that these cows are producing a large and profitable flow, but the real proof of the ability of a sire is obtained by comparing the production of his daughters with that of the dams from which they came. It is possible that a sire might have good producing daughters, yet they may be lower in production than their dams. The continued use of this sire would lower the production of the herd. It is as well to find the bull that lowers production as it is to discover the one that is capable of increasing it.

If a dairyman has a herd of cows capable of making 300 pounds of fat per year, he has a fair chance of selecting a sire that will increase the production of his herd. Bulls have been able, on the average, Salisbury points out, to increase the production of daughters over dams until 394 pounds of fat is reached. After this point it is increasingly difficult to find a sire that will increase fat production. However, if the dairyman has never kept records on his herd he is in no position to know whether his herd sire has boosted or lowered the producing ability of his cows.

### Time to Give Thought

#### to the Summer Feeding

Care and feeding of cows during the summer months has a direct bearing on the next winter's production. This is shown by the experience of a Johnson county (Iowa) herd improvement association member.

He did not feed grain to cows on pasture in the summer of 1929. Then when he took the cows off pasture and started winter feeding, he noticed they were run down in flesh and that their milk production did not come up to what it should. The cows utilized the grain to build up their bodies.

Last summer the owner fed grain mixture according to production through the pasture season. The ration consisted of 500 pounds of corn and cobmeal, 500 pounds of ground oats, and 100 pounds of high protein concentrate. His cows were in good condition when they came into the winter feed lots and were able to increase production and give normal response to winter feeding and care.—Successful Farming.

### Management Counts

That the dairyman himself is the most important "animal" on the dairy farm, is strikingly shown by a study of the cost of producing butterfat, carried on by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station and the United States Department of Agriculture in Pine county Minnesota. About 25 herds were included in the study, which extended over a three-year period, making 77 herd-year records.

Results of this survey are shown in Minnesota Bulletin 270. To study the effect of management, the dairymen were divided into four groups. Those rated "good" secured 17 per cent more fat from the same feed than did those rated "fair," whereas the group rated "poor" obtained only 70 per cent as much fat from the same feed as did the "good" group. Differences in quality of management accounted for more differences in production than did all other factors combined.

### Dairy Notes

Leaving machinery standing outdoors increases farm expenses and cuts down profits.

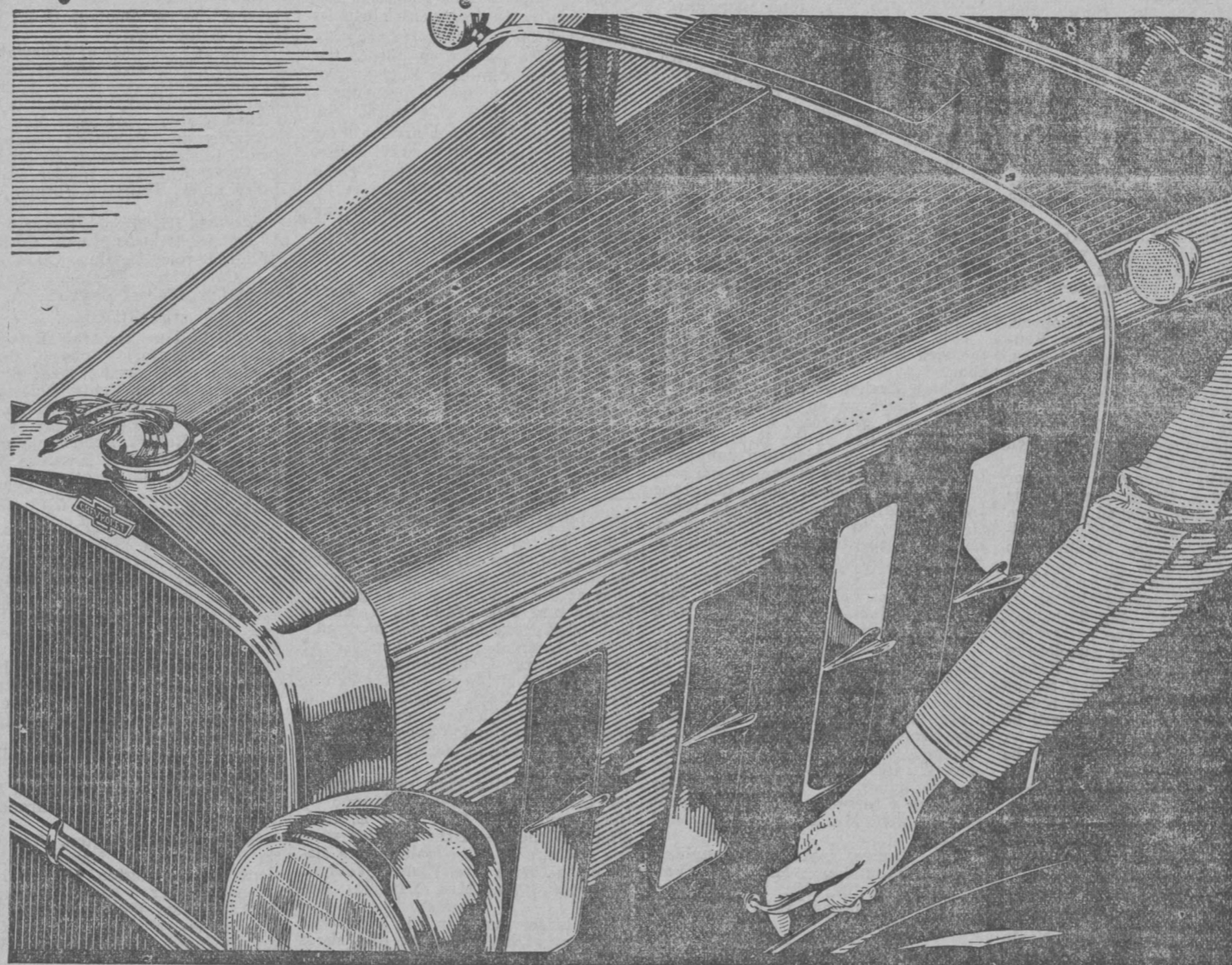
In October, 587 cows were culled and sold in 55 New York state dairy herd improvement associations.

Giving your dairy barn a good system of ventilation means healthier stock and purer milk in the winter.

In a year or two many farmers will be kicking themselves because they did not buy dairy cows when they were cheap.

A New Hampshire dairyman, recently built a 16 by 48 safety bull pen, including breeding rack, for a cash cost of about \$13.

Every dairyman should be sure that his herd sire has better breeding than the cows in the herd. In no other practical way can herd producing capacity be increased.



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## FARM POULTRY

CURTAINS FOR HEN  
HOUSE NOT COSTLY

Use Commercial Feed Sacks  
for Purpose.

Fairly good storm curtains can be made of commercial feed sacks. Nail enough sacks to cover the space to a board at the top of the window. Then nail another board at the bottom of the sacks. Then the lower board can be rolled up and fastened to the top with a loop of baling wire.

When a poultry house is not equipped with a modern ventilating system, the use of cloth curtains keeps out the rain and snow and holds in the heat in zero weather. When the bright warm sunshine appears, the curtains can be raised to permit the hens to absorb as much sunlight as possible. The large amount of fresh air which can be allowed to enter through the open front helps to keep the walls and litter dry and makes healthful conditions for the hens.

The closed front and the modern ventilating system is undoubtedly best for the poultry, but many farm poultry owners have houses of the old type with plenty of glass windows and no means of ventilation. Constant attention and a few cloth curtains may improve the conditions in such houses. In many cases, funds for the remodeling of a farm poultry house are not available. The financial cost of improvements must often be close to zero so that cash funds can be used for taxes and necessary living expenses.—Michigan Farmer.

Ultra-Violet Rays and  
Cod-Liver Oil Advised

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Irradiation with ultra-violet rays, as well as feeding cod-liver oil, improves the general condition of hens deprived of sunlight and green feed and promotes egg production. Exposure to sunlight is equally beneficial and is easier and much cheaper throughout most of the year. All three treatments supply vitamin D, and anti-rachitic vitamin that facilitates the assimilation of calcium and phosphorus in the hen's body, thus developing bone and shell.

Tests with 90 Rhode Island Red pullets at the United States Department of Agriculture experiment farm, Beltsville, Md., showed that both irradiation with ultra-violet rays and administration of cod-liver oil as supplements to an ordinary diet for birds confined without access to sunlight or green feed increased egg production and thickness of egg shells. Each of these vitamin supplements also tended to give heavier eggs and to improve the hatchability of the eggs. The cod-liver oil had a marked effect on the live weight of the birds, but the irradiation did not.

### Room for the Hens

The usual amount of room suggested for chickens of the light breeds is 3 to 3½ square feet of floor space per hen and for the heavy breeds, 4 square feet of floor space. Where this amount is not available there are three alternatives: Construct a new house; rework the present house so as to make it larger, remodel some other building and equip it for the chickens; or cull both hens and pullets more rigidly, not keeping more than the present housing facilities will care for.—Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

### Leg Weakness

When chicks wobble about and lose control of their legs it is almost too late to make real good pullets from them. Leg weakness should be prevented by getting chicks out into the direct rays of the sun as early as possible and as much as possible. Where chicks are confined and do not have sunshine, there must be 1 per cent of fortified cod-liver oil in the mash. Green feed is a real help. There are electric light bulbs which give off enough ultra violet rays to prevent leg weakness.—Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

### Poultry Hints

Poor land is being pastured to a larger extent and not seeded to wheat.

Keep poultry housed constantly in winter. Don't let them run on warm days.

Do not set an incubator in a stuffy room. Good ventilation is absolutely necessary to obtain the desired results.

The hen of today lays as many as 300 eggs in a year, in contrast to about 26 eggs laid by her distant jungle ancestors.

A good chick ration is one that contains mash, scratch grain, minerals, green feed, direct sunlight or cod-liver oil and milk.

To clean soiled eggs use a knife or steel wool to remove the greater part of the dirt. Then wipe the eggs clean with a damp cloth. Washed eggs do not keep well.

### Raleigh Not Introducer of Tobacco to Europe?

Authorities have tried to pin the introduction of tobacco into Europe on one man or another but the reasonable theory is that it was brought back by Spanish sailors and sea captains, names unknown, who bought it from Spaniards that cultivated it commercially in the West Indies, as far back as 1535. The tobacco of the island of Trinidad, for instance, became famous all over Europe, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Still, in the effort to be specific, one writer of records made the claim that a famous physician, Francisco Fernandez, who was sent to Mexico by Phillip II of Spain in 1558, was the first to take specimens of the plant back to Europe. But this was several years after the Spaniards began exporting tobacco from their plantations in the West Indies; and it was in 1560 that Jean Nicot, of nicotine fame, French ambassador to Lisbon, found the tobacco seed there that he sent to Paris.

Sir John Hawkins was the first to take tobacco to England, which, he did in 1565, and history tells us that tobacco was growing there in 1570. However, Sir Walter Raleigh was a much more romantic figure, so it was more thrilling to pin the fact on him, in much the same way that we pin facts and sayings on those among our own prominent contemporaries whom we wish to credit—or discredit.

### Persians First in Field

The fellow who thought of the automatic toy, or the mechanical cartoon in which silly things get themselves accomplished by elaborate, but nonsensical means, seems to be just about 700 years behind the times. The Persians beat him to it way back in the Thirteenth century and made elaborate drawings of their foolish devices in beautiful books which are now among the priceless treasures of the art world.

### Tobacco as Healer

When tobacco made its debut in Europe, everything was expected of it that the Indians expected. It was believed that it not only cured but warded off disease, and the plague was fought with tobacco smoke in Spain, France and England. Even now there are those who think that a chew of tobacco, placed on a wound, will heal it.

Before the end of the Sixteenth century tobacco was grown not only in Europe but in Turkey, China and many other outlying places. In the course of centuries it changed in flavor and appearance because of the differences of climate and soil, so that now experts can tell where tobacco was grown when they look at it or smell it.

### "The Thinker" Explained

Bobby was a sore trial to his mother because of his slowness in getting dressed. He never seemed to remember where he had put this and that article of apparel.

On one occasion he was taken to a museum where he saw a reproduction of Rodin's "Le Penseur." His mother explained that the title meant "The Thinker."

Bobby studied the figure intently for a moment, and then said, "He's probably trying to think where he left his clothes."

### Not a Nice Pose

The famous duke of Wellington was sitting for the sculptor, who was unsatisfied with the pose of the famous general.

"As I am going to make a statue of your grace," said the sculptor, "can you not tell me what you were doing before, say, the battle of Salamanca? Were you not galloping about the fields cheering on your men to deeds of valor by word and action?"

"Bah!" said the duke, "if you really want to model me as I was on the morning of Salamanca, then do me crawling along a ditch on my stomach, with a telescope in my hand."

### Chemistry May Yet Do

#### Away With Wheat Field

Without the help of skilled chemists to analyze soils and fertilizers our scientific plant breeders would be powerless.

They could never have given us new types of wheat which grow farther north than ever before, wheats which ripen from seed to harvest in so short a time that immense new corn belts have been opened up, while the world price of wheat has tumbled.

Chemistry may, any day, produce an artificial wheat product, as it has given us artificial dyes and drugs which amount to exact laboratory copies of what nature grows. Fifty years ago all the dyes used by man were obtained from plants, bark of trees, roots, insects and so on. Today, these are superseded by thousands of exquisite artificial dyes made in an infinite variety of shades, practically all derived from coal tar.

This chemical development killed the woad-growing industry which went on for two thousand years in these islands. It finished madder-growing in France and ruined the indigo plantations of India. Many thousands of acres were thrown out of cultivation, and millions of money were lost. During the next fifty years, who can say that wheat may not become a factory product?

If a drug like quinine and a dye like indigo can be made in the laboratory, what is to prevent problems of nutrition from being dealt with in the same manner?—London Tit-Bits.

### Grapes Almost Universal

The original home of grapes seems to have been Asia, but they now grow in northern Africa, southern Europe, and in North and South America. Grapes were introduced into France and Italy, presumably by the Phoenicians, and were taken to England by the Romans; the Dutch carried the plants to South Africa and the Spaniards brought them to America.

### Twain's Respect for Jews

In "My Father, Mark Twain," Clara Clemens says: "Arguments as to the virtues or non-virtues of the Jews were often the topic of discussion in our drawing room, and father always grew eloquent in defense of Christ's race. Indeed, so often were his remarks on this subject quoted that it was rumored at one time father himself was a Jew. About this time he wrote his article 'Concerning the Jews,' in which he states he considers them 'the most marvelous race the world ever produced.'"

### Chinese as Laundrymen

In the days of the California gold rush everybody was so busy digging for gold that the homelier household chores were neglected. With gold beckoning, no one was willing to work at plain jobs. There was no land communication with the East, but ships were constantly plying to China. The forty-niners acquired the habit of sending their washing to China, getting it back in two or three months. This showed the Chinese that there was a business opportunity in this country.

### No Memory for Dates

The Interviewer—Shall I mention the year of your birth?  
The Movie Star—No. You may say I have just passed my nineteenth birthday. I can remember that for years and it's such a bother to change a date every year.

### Life of Leisure

Book Salesman—This book will do half your work.  
Business Man—Good; I'll take two.—Successful Farming.

### Quite a Lover

"Do you say he's a flirt?"  
"A flirt? Why, he can tell the owner of any lipstick in the tennis club by simply tasting it!"—The Humorist.









