

THE DAIRY HERD

Mr. H. L. Wilson asks us to publish this interesting dairy article by J. A. McLean in Farmers Federation News.

Chapter II. FACTORS IN THE SELECTION OF A SIRE

The Bull of Greatest Importance

In the minds of most farmers the chief individual item of expense in connection with the dairy herd is that incurred in the purchase of a sire. As a general rule farmers are not buying females; they raise whatever they may need in this respect, or if they buy they do so with the confidence that the milk of the first year will largely return the money invested.

Every Man Has His Ideal

The sire in a dairy herd is a means to an end. That end is the dairyman's ideal concerning his herd. The thoughtful dairyman, studying his herd and its work, gradually evolves an ideal toward which he strives.

Type

What then should be emphasized in the selection of the bull? The things a man wants in his herd. And what should those things be? Every man should insist upon uniform, superior type and profitable production in his herd.

Production

Equally important with desirable type is profitable production, and this generally means large production not simply for a short time but for the year and for the life time of the animal.

Individuality

His individuality will indicate whether or not enough. An animal can transmit to his progeny what he has received from his ancestry. Thus he answers the question "can such a bull sire high producers?"

Always a Pure-Bred

The bull should always be a pure-bred. It is against all knowledge gained from the bitter experience of hundreds of dairymen to use a sire that is not pure bred.

anywhere from 25 to over 100 years of careful selection from the standpoint of type and production. The grade bull at best has the influence of this selection on only one side of his pedigree, and when he is used on other grade stock there is a preponderance of cold, unselected, unknown, unproductive blood and influence.

Stick to Your Breed

There is much merit in every breed. There are defects in every breed. Every breed is good but there is no best breed except in the light of a man's own particular conditions.

How Much Shall I pay

Money is always another factor which enters into the selection of a sire. While a few men feel that the price asked for bulls of the type and breeding which they would like to have are beyond their means.

Good Bulls Costly

Good pure-bred bulls are expensive because relatively they are scarce. There is a small proportion of pure-bred animals in the country.

Poor Bulls More Costly

But such bulls are the only ones it is advisable to buy. Particularly is this true if one has been using pure-bred sires previously. It costs just as much to keep a poor bull as a good one.

Use a Tried Sire

Another reason why good sires are expensive is that we waste them. Too many good sires are put to use at an early age, retained for about two years of service and then sent to the shambles.

age, and if sensibly cared for many are reliable breeders until twelve or more years of age. Now if the large proportion of bulls are slaughtered at three years of age and have been used but two years, one can readily see that it requires from three times to five times as many bulls as are really necessary if farmers would conserve their bulls!

Form and Use a "Bull Ring"

In several sections a cooperative system has been adopted with much success in regard to bulls. An association sometimes called a "bull ring" or a cooperative bull owners association is formed which is very simple and works in effect as follows.

GREAT MEN MERELY HUMAN

"Select of the Earth" Really Differ Very Little From the Rest of Mankind.

Once when a grave ambassador visited an English king he was ushered into a room where he found the king on all fours, his son mounted upon his back and riding him hard.

Our own Roosevelt—there was a man's man, but he found time to father his children. He knew how to play with them. Remember that story of him playing "hide and seek" in the barn with the pack of youngsters in full cry?

Fine object lessons may be learned from a study of the home lives of noted people around the earth—Columella Record.

Twanging the Lyre

The Kansan and the Texan were selling each other of the thoroughbred, efficient nature of cyclones in their respective states.

Said the Kansan: "Well, sir, it was in 1906 and I was drilling for oil. Knew it was there, about 2,000 feet down, but I had just got down a thousand and ran out of money.

Said the Texan: "Sure, I believe it. That's nothing. During the drought of '87 my cattle in west Texas were dying fast. I set out to drill for water.

One of His Favorites

"Our coal dealer must like me." "What makes you think so?" "He actually consented to sell me a ton of coal this morning."

Right!

Customs Inspector—What have you to declare? Returning Passenger—I declare that I am glad to get back.—Judge.

MONEY FACTORIES ARE KEPT BUSY

European Demand for "Funds" Keeps Presses of New York Working Overtime.

EVERY PRECAUTION IS TAKEN

Every Sheet of Paper Turned Over to a Workman Must Be Accounted For Through Every Step of Process of Printing.

New York—Presses in New York are working overtime to supplement the presses of Europe in the lively business of publishing money. An issue of millions of leva for Bulgaria by the higher denominations is now in process of being turned out by the American Bank Note company in lower Broadway.

In addition to supplying European countries the American Bank Note company has printed money or postage stamps, or both, for every Central and South American country without exception. Money, or the equivalent thereof in high-grade paper bearing artistic designs, is pouring from the Hunt's Point works of the company in large volume.

One of the troubles of the economic situation in both Germany and Russia, and to a certain extent in France and Italy, is that the presses of these countries are too busy publishing money. Publishing money is the only phase that will describe the operation of turning out notes and notes of bills having nothing or practically nothing behind them except the promise of a government to pay.

Response is Noble

Governments that lack the printing facilities to turn out money are calling upon the presses of New York to help out, and the presses of New York are responding to this financial call. Germany and France, but especially Germany, are too busy printing their own money in this unprecedented situation to be able to give any time to orders from the little fellows.

The American Bank Note company, in its money and postage-stamp publishing business, pursues some of the methods which have been instrumental in making other lines of American business what they are. That is to say, it has representatives abroad who keep in touch with the needs of governments and are prepared to take up any demand that may develop.

Then there are representatives of the company in Central and South America. These men—experts in finance from the manufacturing standpoint—make it their business to study conditions in all the countries within the scope of their activities.

The designs of the different currencies produced are either originated in the studios of the company or furnished by the government giving the order. Naturally, no design is printed until it has been approved by representatives of the government concerned. Most of the foreign orders are carried out under the supervision of commissions sent to New York.

Every Precaution Taken

During the process of turning out the money, every precaution is taken that is taken in the government printing office at Washington to prevent any attempt to levy on the product while it is in hand by employees or by outsiders, and it is said that the precautionary measures taken at Hunt's Point are, if anything, more complete than those in force in the government printing office or in the mints.

For instance, every sheet of paper turned over to a workman must be accounted for through every step in the process of turning it into money. If a piece of paper is damaged it must be turned in as a token of good faith.

Some of the foreign governments have long been customers of the company. Greece, for instance, has had its money published in New York for sixty years. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are among the newest of the patrons. Up to the beginning of the Cleveland administration the United States itself was dependent upon the American Bank Note company for postage stamps.

Legislators Consider Bill to Light Go-Carts

The New York State assembly has taken seriously a bill requiring lights on all baby carriages, fore and aft, "from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise." The bill goes further, too, by requiring lights for every vehicle on the public highway, which would include not only perambulators, but "kiddle cars," sleds, velocipedes, push carts, and perhaps pogo sticks, all of which have been exempted heretofore from the need of lights.

HONEY IS 3,300 YEARS OLD

Discovery of Jar in Ancient Tomb in 1905 is Recalled by Discoveries in Tut-Ankh-Amen's Tomb.

Washington, D. C.—Discovery in Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb of perfumes which still retain their scent recalls the equally amazing find in 1905 of a jar of honey, still liquid and still preserving its characteristic scent after 3,300 years!

This remarkable announcement was made in a communication to the National Geographic society by James Baikie. The honey was found in the tomb of Yuna and Thuan, father and mother of that Queen Tyi whose influence played so great a part in Akhenaton's religious reformation.

"The tomb was intact and the objects it contained were as perfectly preserved as though they had only been shut up a few weeks before," Mr. Baikie wrote. "An observer described his sensations on entering the place as being very much like those of a man who enters a town house which has been shut up for the summer.

"Archaists stood about, beautifully carved and decorated with gold, the cushions on one of them stuffed with down and covered with linen so perfectly preserved that they might have been set upon or tossed about without injury. Two beds of fine design decorated with gold occupied another part of the chamber, while a light chariot in perfect preservation stood in a corner.

"One looked from one article to another with the feeling that the entire human conception of time was wrong. These were the things of yesterday, of a year or two ago."

ONLY 2 QUEENS RULE TODAY

Wilhelmina and Walseru Zauditu Reign in Holland and Abyssinia.

The Hague, Holland.—Only two important countries are actually ruled by queens, Holland and Abyssinia. Queen Wilhelmina ascended the throne of the Netherlands thirty-three years ago, and Walseru Zauditu was crowned at Addis Abeba in 1916. The Abyssinian queen is a daughter of the late King Menelik, who was reported dead so many times that the world was unwilling to believe the announcement of his death when it finally came in 1913.

Queen Walseru Zauditu's empire contains about 8,000,000 persons and comprises an area twice as large as Turkey of today and eight times as large as New York state. Queen Wilhelmina's territory in Europe has about the same population as Abyssinia, but only about one-thirtieth as much land. However, Queen Wilhelmina has colonies with a population of 47,000,000 and an area twice as large as Abyssinia.

Twenty-Year-Old Scarlet Fever Germ. That he had traced an outbreak of scarlet fever to a book used 20 years ago by a fever patient and never again used by the family was stated by the medical officer at Belcamp, Essex, England.

FOR SALE

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'If It's to Eat I Have it'

BECAUSE of the fact that the patrons of my store have become accustomed to demanding the very best there and because of my desire to render the very best possible service in my line, I have adopted this slogan "If it's to eat, I have it" which tells all about the sort of business I conduct in a few words

I am not content with keeping a line of stale groceries, enough to "get by with" but I keep what you want, and have it when you want it, furthermore I treat my customers with every courtesy. New and better things to eat come to my place every day, so when the larder goes empty, come and see me.

REMEMBER—I am the old original watch maker and jeweler. If your time piece don't do the right sort of business, let me see it. My work always satisfies—if it don't—well, it must, for it's guaranteed.

W. A. THOMAS