

# DAIRY FACTS

### Give Strict Attention to Feeding Dairy Cows

"In order to get economical production, farmers must pay strict attention to the feeding of their dairy cattle during the winter months, for feeding comprises more than one-half the cost of producing milk," says the dairy specialist at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. "Home-grown feeds are the cheapest feeds the dairyman can get, and roughages, even at the high price of hay, are the cheapest of home-grown feeds. Alfalfa, clover and corn silage are the best milk producers; yet mixed hay and stalks can be fed to advantage if they are present on the farm.

"Those who have a supply of corn ears are fortunate. Corn and cob meal should furnish the basis of the ration. By the purchase of bran or oats and a few high protein concentrates a good milk-making ration can be compounded according to the following recommended proportions: Ten pounds of alfalfa or clover hay, 30 pounds of corn silage with all the bright stalks the cow will clean up daily, together with 600 pounds of corn and cob meal, 300 pounds of bran or oats, 200 pounds of gluten, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 100 pounds of all meal. The cost of this mixture will vary, depending upon local prices.

"If neither alfalfa nor clover hay is available it will be necessary to double the amount of linseed or cottonseed meal. If no silage or succulent feed is being fed, linseed meal should be substituted for the cottonseed meal. It is advisable also to feed beet pulp at the rate of three pounds per cow if silage is not available. The beet pulp should be fed when in a soaked condition.

"There is a distinction between cottonseed meal and cottonseed feed. Cottonseed feed contains a large proportion of hulls and has a very inferior feeding value, and should not be purchased if cottonseed meal can be bought.

"It is always poor economy to under-ferd dairy stock; feed them enough to keep them in a good, thrifty condition. Cows in milk should be fed all the roughage they will eat and, in addition, one pound of grain daily for each three and one-half pounds of milk they give each day."

### Uniform Laws Urged to Stop Spread of Disease

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At the recent World's Dairy Congress, held at Washington, D. C., Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, suggested to the delegates that efforts should be made to obtain some uniformity in the laws of the various countries regulating international trade in live stock. Some move of this sort is needed now, said Doctor Mohler, because of the great extent of international trade in live stock, and because of prevalence of destructive animal diseases in many parts of the world.

Certain fundamental features which probably would be desirable for all countries were brought out in the statement made to the delegates. It was suggested that each country engaged in domestic and foreign commerce in live stock and its products should establish a competent veterinary service, and failing to do this should have no right to expect its animals to be received in other countries; provisions should be made to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the country, the introduction of infection from abroad, or the transmission of diseases to other countries; and there should be an international co-operative system of exchange of information in regard to animal health in the various countries.

### Sanitary Dairy Practices Unprofitable

Below are listed a few practices which are insanitary, injurious and unprofitable for the dairy farmer:

To milk cows that have dirty flanks and udders, so that at every movement of the milker, dirt falls into the milk pail.

To milk with wet hands, so that the milk, saturated with filth, falls into the milk pail.

To use separators and utensils which have not been thoroughly sterilized and aired.

Pouring freshly separated cream into previous skimmings before cooling.

Keeping cream in root cellars, pantries, kitchens, stables, back porches or in any room where bad air exists.—L. K. Crowe, Animal Husbandry Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

### Rapidity Is One of Big Essentials in Milking

Tests have shown that rapidity is one of the essentials in milking a cow. Massaging the cow's udder with the hand excites nervous action which in turn stimulates action of the milk glands. The more rapid the massage movements, the greater is the nervous stimulation of gland action, and a greater amount of milk will be yielded. Not only is the quantity of milk increased, but the faster the milk is drawn the richer it is in butterfat.

# POULTRY



### Unprofitable Producers Should Be Fowls to Eat

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ability to choose between the laying hen and the nonlayer is easily developed by poultry owners and should be put into practice in culling the flock if the best returns in both eggs and meat are to be had. In any flock some hens will be found which are such poor producers that they are unprofitable, and these should be the ones to eat.

All hens molt in the fall or early winter. This molting characteristic is easily observed and, when it starts to take place, means that the hen has about finished her laying season and is turning her attention to growing a new crop of feathers for a vacation before she starts her next year's work. If it is desirable to use a part of the flock for meat, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the early molters are the ones to select for eating first because they are laying very few or no eggs during this molting season which usually lasts about three months. The hens in the flock should not be killed until they begin to molt and their combs begin to lose size, color and flexibility, for if these changes have not taken place the hens will probably still be laying when eggs are especially valuable.

As a rule hens of the general-purpose breeds are not profitable layers after they are two years old, and Leghorn hens rarely lay profitably after three laying years. Many of the hens should be culled before they reach these ages and replaced by well-matured pullets in the fall.

### Oyster Shell Required by Egg Producing Hens

Oyster shell should be kept constantly before laying hens. Experiments show that fowls will draw lime from the body skeleton if oyster shell is not obtainable in sufficient quantities.

That oyster shell is an essential part of the feeding ration and that it should be kept before fowls continuously is clearly shown in the following excerpt from circular 27 of the West Virginia experiment station, entitled, Feeding for Egg Production, by Prof. Horace Atwood:

"A relatively large amount of lime is required in the formation of egg shells. Wheeler found that crushed oyster shell when fed to laying hens was the principal source of the lime present in the shells, and he advised feeding oyster shell, especially during the laying season. That his conclusions were correct is indicated by the almost universal use of oyster shell for this purpose. One pound of oyster shell will furnish lime for about seven dozen eggs.

"In a recent investigation Halpin finds that, contrary to popular belief, a lack of calcium or lime in the feed has not caused the production of soft-shelled eggs, the hen apparently drawing on her skeleton for the needed calcium. Soft-shelled eggs, therefore, appear to be due to some pathological condition rather than to a lack of calcium in the feed. A scant supply of calcium seems to decrease egg production. This result is important from the practical standpoint, since many poultry raisers, believing that soft-shelled eggs indicate a lack of calcium, do not feed oyster shells unless their hens lay soft-shelled eggs. It is thus possible that a lack of egg production during the late winter months may be due to a lack of sufficient calcium.

"Since oyster shell is relatively cheap and since fowls need lime from this or a similar source, at least when they are laying, it is good practice to keep a supply constantly available."

### Practical Poultry Notes

Hens more than thirty months old seldom pay.

Never ship in cedar boxes, as cedar taints the flesh.

A spring chicken is a young bird weighing over two pounds.

A broiler should not be more than sixteen weeks old, nor weigh more than two pounds.

To establish a regular demand and income, marketing must be done on regular fixed days.

The head of the dressed carcass should be tucked back under the wing, when packed for shipment.

Do not sell or kill off the old geese or ganders on account of their age alone. Old geese are better breeders than young ones unless decrepit.

All carcasses to be shipped should be dry-picked, as scalded poultry will not stand long shipments. The home trade, however, prefers birds scalded.

Chicks with deformities like crooked necks or crooked legs should be killed at the time the clutch is put in the brooder. Such chicks are useless and die sooner or later.

## CHARMING BOUDOIR ROBES; HATS FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS

TO SPEND a bleak winter season without a "comfy" corduroy robe to wrap one's self in, perish the thought! The blessings of a corduroy boudoir robe are not to be questioned. No worthy successor or substitute in point of comfort, utility and dependable appearance has ever been discovered by womankind. Yet we have a grievance, for regardless of its good qualities we do criticize its lack of individual style. But that was before the handsome models of this season's designing made their appearance.

Today the corduroy houserobe takes on new glories, in that its collar and wide flowing cuffs are counter-stitched with contrasting thread so as to form

nearly so severely as in the long ago. No doubt this is due to the fact that dancing is so universally a part of the day's program. The dance hat has a way of defying conventions, without offending the most conservative. If it chooses to be of malines, no thermometer at zero can dissuade it. Then, too, the dance hat has a faculty of camouflaging, so that it looks perfectly proper in the glare of day.

There is something about brown malines that always adapts itself to circumstances, in appearance. It is brown malines billowed over gold lace in wide loops to each side, which produces the becoming hat shown at the center of this group.



BOUDOIR ROBE OF CHIFFON VELVET

a distinctive diamond-shaped trimming effect. A mandarin blue corduroy stitched with orange-colored silk; old rose with apple-green stitching; purple with lavender; wine with gladioli pink, these are a few of the delectable combinations employed. The robe de luxe is lined with a thin silk accurately matched to the machine diamond stitching.

For exceptionally pretentious negligence modes chiffon velvet is finding favor. Not all of us can afford to buy

There is an oriental flavor about the metal-cloth, caplike turban with the silver lace veil shown to the lower left in the picture.

The mode to the upper right is intricately built of narrow metal ribbon, sewed row on row for the crown. Heavy gold lace forms the brim, and twin pearl ball pins hold it in place in a becoming off-the-face fashion.

A most commendable example of the tailored satin hat, which is, by the way, a leading fashion of the hour, is



LATEST MILLINERY STYLES

such a luxury, but willing fingers could easily fashion a charming robe at home. Chiffon velvet in pastel shades, bordered with ostrich fringe makes up most lovely.

Spanish embroidered and fringed shawls furnish inspiration for a new type negligee. The robe looks as if it were made from a "really and truly" shawl. In reality it is fashioned of heavy crepe silk. Black for this model is favored and it is cut to appear as if the shawl had been thrown square-like over the shoulders. All around it is bordered with hand-knotted silk strands forming a long fringe. A large red rose with green leaves is solidly embroidered in each corner.

We are not drawing the line between evening and daytime millinery

shown in the expertly made bonnet to the upper left in the picture.

The remaining chapeau is also of satin—black satin, if you please, than which there is no more fashionable item. The fact that the satin puff runs horizontally across the crown is in keeping with a new style feature.

Julia Bottenby

### MOTHER! GIVE SICK BABY "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

Harmless Laxative to Clean Liver and Bowels of Baby or Child.

Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels acting without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeits! Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.—Advertisement.



Cholera Kills 2,250,000 Hogs. Cholera killed approximately 4 per cent of the hogs on farms in the United States during the last year. The total number of swine lost from hog cholera exceeded 2,250,000, valued at approximately \$29,333,000.

Cuticura for Pimply Faces. To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum. Advertisement.

Incentive to Reform. "A goat is about the only animal that chews tobacco." "Well," said Uncle Bill Bottletop, "if chewing tobacco is what makes a goat so mean I'm going to quit."

### "DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"

A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.—Adv.

Eat Buns in London Streets. Only city in the world where a man can eat a penny bun in the street and not attract attention, is said to be London.

### "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS—10c A BOX

Cures Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Drug stores, Adv.

The Better Way. It would be a pleasanter world if instead of blaming people for falling we'd give them credit for having tried.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose does it. Adv.

Want. Wants awaken intellect. To gratify them disciplines intellect. The keener the want the lustier the growth.—Wendell Phillips.

Always Keep a Box on Hand. Brandreth Pills are a safe and reliable laxative, made in America for twenty years, entirely vegetable.—Adv.

A grasshopper and a grass widow are reasonably sure to jump at the first opportunity.

### Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELLANS OR INDIGESTION 23 CENTS 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief BELLANS 25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Advertisement for Mother's Laxative. Includes illustration of a woman and child, and text: "Mother Says Lix-o-lax is the ideal family laxative... W.L. HAND MEDICINE CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C."

### DON'T NEGLECT

inflamed eyelids or other eye irritations. You will find a soothing and safe remedy in MITCHELL EYE SALVE.

HALL & RUCKEL at all druggists. New York City

### FORTUNES IN THE MOVIES

Send 4c stamp; will send our prospective of our Unit Syndicate Film of financing individual moving pictures. Interesting statistics and approximate data of the entire moving picture business of America, as compiled by the Hays' organization. Fiscal Dept. Hays' Films, Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

W. N. U., CHARLOTTE NO. 51-1923.

Large advertisement for Bayer Aspirin. Includes the Bayer logo and text: "Say BAYER ASPIRIN Demand Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN—Insist Unless you see the 'Bayer Cross' on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 23 years for Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism"

Advertisement for Smith Brothers Cough Drops. Includes illustration of two men and text: "Two pleasant ways to relieve a cough... SMITH BROTHERS S.B. COUGH DROPS MENTHOL"