

DAIRY FACTS

HEALTHY COWS GIVE HIGH QUALITY MILK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The purchase of a good herd bull is the first forward step in producing better calves at a less cost per pound. In common or grade herds calves sired by good pure bred beef bulls weigh on the average about 125 pounds a head more when one year old than calves of the same age sired by the general run of scrub bulls, says the United States Department of Agriculture, and they sell for about 2 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders. Two-year-old steers sired by good pure bred bulls weigh on an average about 200 pounds a head more than steers of the same age sired by scrub bulls, and sell for from 2 to 4 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders.

In the case of yearlings, scrubs weigh about 300 pounds, and when they sell for about 4 cents a pound as stockers and feeders they bring \$12 a head, while grades at the same age weigh about 425 pounds, and will sell for about 2 cents more, or 6 cents a pound, bringing \$25.50. Two-year-old scrubs weigh about 525 pounds a head, and, assuming that they sell for 8 cents a pound, will bring \$42 a head, while grades of equal age weigh about 725 pounds, and at 2 cents more a pound (10 cents) as stockers and feeders, bring \$72.50.

There is practically no difference in the cost of feed for the two classes of calves up to the yearling age, but from that time on grades develop more capacity and require more feed than scrubs. The difference in cost of feed, however, is a very small item when the offspring of the good bulls are worth practically twice as much as those of scrub bulls.

There Are Many Coffee Cows in United States

There are 3,000,000 coffee cows and 750,000 tea cows in the United States declare dairy statisticians of the United States Department of Agriculture. That is to say, the quantity of milk and cream used in tea and coffee in the United States is equivalent to the production from that many cows.

Coffee consumption is around 1,000,000,000 pounds annually or approximately 40,000,000,000 cups. This requires 40,000,000,000 ounces of cream, the milk equivalent of which is 12,500,000,000 pounds, or practically one-eighth the total production of milk in the United States.

Consumption of tea in the United States is practically 85,000,000 pounds or approximately 21,000,000,000 cups. The quantity of cream used in tea averages only one-half that in coffee or one-half ounce per cup, or a total in terms of milk of over 3,000,000,000 pounds.

Making liberal allowances for the use of milk in coffee and tea or of half milk and half cream, there still would be more than one-eighth the total production of milk used in these two beverages. The department's survey also brought out the fact that one-tenth the sugar consumed for all purposes in the United States is used in coffee and tea, the quantity thus consumed being 800,000,000 pounds a year.

Consumption of Cream and Milk Is Increased

Consumption of fluid milk and cream in both farm and city homes has been increasing rapidly for several years, a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates. Average consumption in 1923 was 53 gallons, compared with 50 gallons in 1922, and 49 gallons in 1921. The average daily consumption in 1923 figures out 1.6 pints per person.

Farm people who have producing cows consume more milk and cream than do city people, but farm people without cows or with nonproducing cows, consume less than do city people, the survey shows. Average daily per capita consumption on farms having cows was 1.78 pints in 1923; on farms without cows or having nonproducers the average consumption was .775 of a pint, and in city homes the per capita daily consumption averaged .87 of a pint.

The farm figures were tabulated from approximately 30,000 schedules of consumption on individual farms, and represent the most comprehensive survey ever made of milk and cream consumption. Data on consumption in cities were obtained principally from boards of health and covered nearly 300 cities, or about 25,000,000 people.

Dairy Cow's Requirements

A dairy cow's requirements are measured by her body weight and milk production. An average dairy cow giving a good flow of milk requires about 50 pounds of silage and 15 pounds of alfalfa or clover hay besides a grain ration of from 6 to 10 pounds. Some farmers have the idea they do not need a silo because they have alfalfa or clover. This is a great mistake and a most wasteful and incorrect conception of feeding. Legume hay is not a balanced food.

POULTRY

RAISING CHICKS FOR BEST EGG PRODUCERS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Arrangements must be made to raise chicks to replenish the poultry flocks. Pullets are the most profitable part of the laying flock, and a well-balanced laying flock should consist of at least half pullets; which allows careful culling of the hens during the summer and fall before the pullets are matured, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Baby chicks need especially careful attention in breeding and feeding during the first weeks of their lives, which should be followed by careful and regular attention throughout their growing period. Early hatched chicks are by far the most profitable whether grown to maturity for laying or sold as poultry flesh.

The brooder house and stove heater which are used for caring for the chicks during the first few weeks of their lives, must be in working order before the chicks arrive. The most common style of brooding is the use of a stove brooder in a colony house, keeping from 350 to 500 chicks in a flock in each house, and placing the houses about 150 feet apart on a good grass range. A house 10x14 feet makes a suitable colony house which can be easily moved if built on runners. Chicks brooded in the winter will do better in a larger house, about 10x20, partitioned so that one side is used for a brooder stove and the other for a cool exercising room. Wire netting should be placed in the corners of the brooder house to prevent the chicks huddling and crowding in the corners.

Chicks should not be fed for the first 36 to 48 hours, after which they should be supplied regularly four or five times daily with easily digested feed which contains little waste material. They should be fed sparingly until about the fifth day; then they can be put on full ration. An excellent feed can be made of infertile eggs taken from the incubator, boiled for 15 minutes, chopped and mixed with dry mash of equal parts of cracker meal, bran and cornmeal, using a sufficient amount of the grain to make a dry, crumbly mixture. Middlings can be used in place of the cracker meal. Dry rolled oats are excellent for chicks and can be used as one feed, the other two or three feeds being the commercial chick grains.

At two weeks of age the chicks can be given a dry mash, in a hopper, consisting of 4 parts by weight of rolled oats, 2 parts bran, 2 parts cornmeal, 1 part high-grade meat scrap, 1 part middlings and 1/2 part dried buttermilk. Commercial chick feed should be fed three times daily in addition to the dry mash.

Milk is an excellent feed for chicks and should be provided either as a liquid or in the dry form to secure best growth. If liquid milk is available the dried milk can be omitted. When the chicks are one month old they should be fed a coarser or intermediate chick grain, and at about two months of age the scratch feed can be changed to equal parts of wheat and cracked corn. This should be fed two or three times a day.

Concrete Floors Avert Dampness in Quarters

Many farmers who in former years lost money in poultry raising are now making it a success, all because they are learning that clean, dry quarters for poultry keep the flocks healthy and result in larger egg production and better birds for the market.

A chicken coop with a floor that is likely to become muddy in wet weather and to become a source of dust in dry weather is not conducive to healthy poultry.

Concrete floors are now being laid in chicken coops in increasing numbers. The farmer has found that these floors save his flock in many ways by prevention of mud and dust and by checking the rat menace. Concrete floors prevent rats burrowing under the coops if the floors are surrounded by a low concrete wall about 18 inches high. And if rats do enter the coops through the doors there is no chance for them to burrow into the ground to build nests. Exclusion of rats means a great saving of eggs and young chicks.

A good, practical hen house floor is one two inches thick, made of a "rich" concrete mixture, in which three parts of sand are used to one part of portland cement. This floor should be well smoothed over with a trowel.

Before laying a concrete floor a satisfactory base should be made to give adequate provision for drainage. An eight-inch fill of coarse crushed rock or cinders makes a good base for a concrete hen house floor.

Cleanliness Important

Nowhere is cleanliness more important than in the rearing of little chicks. Their lungs and entire organisms may be stunted and permanently weakened by compelling them to sleep in filthy quarters, breathing impure air night after night. Clean out the brooders and coops often, every day if possible, and give them a good sunning and airing. Nothing is more health-giving and inexpensive than pure air, for chicks as well as old fowls.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



(Copyright, W. N. U.)

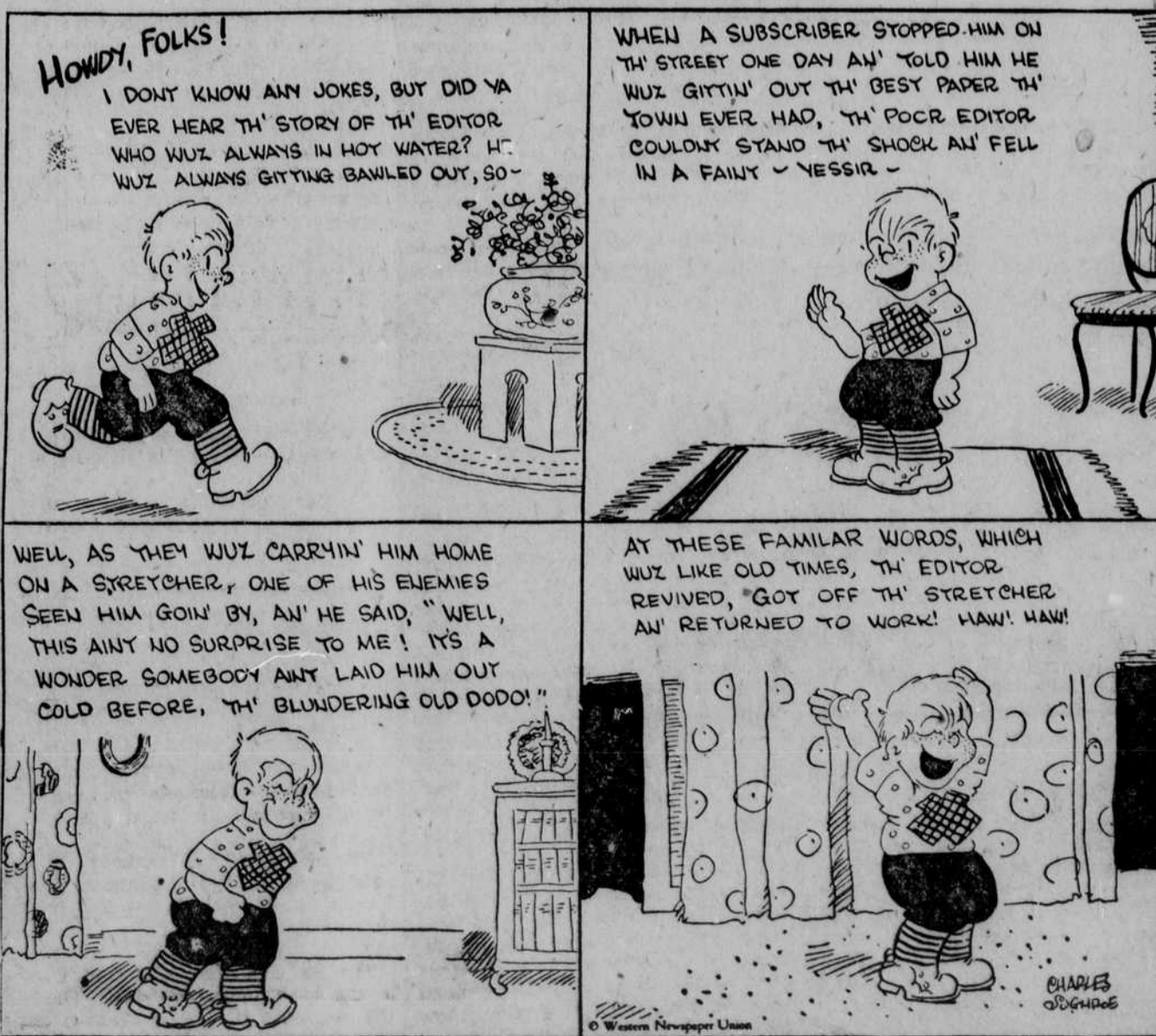
Some Creation



© Western Newspaper Union

VAN ZELM

A Base Slander, We Call it!



© Western Newspaper Union

CHARLES O'NEILL

WRIGLEYS
Chew it after every meal
It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.
Whitens teeth, sweetens breath and gets the goody that's last.
SEALED in its Purity Package
WRIGLEYS DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM
E4

Don't loaf, play.
Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills remove symptoms and restore digestion. 312 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.
It pays to take time to think.

Genuine **BAYER**
ASPIRIN
Say "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 for 24 years.
Safe - Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100 - Druggists
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetolidester of Salicylicacid

"WELL, STRONG--- JUST DID FINE"
What a Missouri Lady Who Suffered From Weakness and Nervousness Says About Taking Cardui.

Matthews, Mo. - "Before the birth of my little girl," Mrs. Lena Stancil, of this place, recently stated, "I was so weak in my back and sides I couldn't go about. I was too weak to stand up or do any work. "I felt like my back was coming in two. I lost weight. I didn't eat anything much and was so restless I couldn't sleep nights. "My mother used to take Cardui, so I sent to get it. I was improving after my first bottle. Cardui is certainly a great help for nervousness and weak back. I took six bottles of Cardui and by then I was well and strong, just did fine from then on. Cardui helped me so much. Many thousands of women have been saved from needless suffering and ill health because they have learned the value of Cardui, either from their mothers, as in the case of Mrs. Stancil, or from experienced women friends and relatives. Other women, who have had no one to advise them, can find out for themselves what a great help it can be to them in building up and strengthening run-down systems, by simply giving Cardui a fair trial. At all druggists."

Take **CARDUI** - THE WOMAN'S TONIC

DROPSY TREATED ONE WEEK FREE
Short breathing relieved in a few hours; swelling reduced in a few days; regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart; purifies the blood; strengthens the entire system. Write for free trial treatment. COLLIER, KIMBLE & COMPANY, DIST. CO. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. (Established 1895.) 28 years of success in treating Dropsy.

ROACHES It kills them!
Bee Brand INSECT POWDER
Bee Brand Insect Powder won't stain - or harm anything except insects. Household sizes, 15c - 35c - other sizes, 75c and \$1.25, at your druggist or grocer. McCORMICK & CO., Baltimore, Md.

ITCH!
Money back without question if HUNT'S SALVE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 75c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Shugart, Va.