

LIVE STEAM EMPLOYED TO CLEANSE BOTTLES, TANKS, CANS, PIPES AND PAILS

Guernsey Herd Always Brushed and Curried Before Milking Every Day

MILKED BY HAND

Men From Barn Never Allowed to Enter Milk House Where Bottling Takes Place

Cleanliness is the first and last order of the day at the new Elmwood Farms Dairy out on the Elizabeth City Highway.

Cleanliness is not confined to the milking barn and the milk-house themselves, but extended painstakingly to the Guernsey herd as well. Each member of the herd is gone over with brushes and curry combs before milking . . . until her sleek sides shine with sparkling cleanliness.

The new buildings are clean, the bottles are clean, the floors are clean, the milk cans, the men who work there; everything is spic and span. Even the new whitewashed fences around the dairy lend an air of healthful cleanliness.

The cows are brushed and their udders washed before milking so that nothing of a foreign nature will fall into the milking pails. Even after that, many added precautions are taken to insure cleanliness. The milk is never poured from one receptacle to another in the milking barn.

The milking is done by hand . . . Not by electricity . . . but the men who do the dairy maid chores pass through two doors from the milking barn before they pour the milk into a huge tank. The men from the barn never enter the cooling and pasteurizing and bottling rooms.

Live steam from a boiler in the rear of the 9-room milk house scalds everything to a point far beyond the possibility of leaving harmful germs alive. The bottles go through three live-steam cleaning processes . . . and everything about the place is spotless.

Poured into the first tank, the milk runs through pipes into the storage room where it is kept at a temperature of 40 degrees or less. In the pasteurizer it is then sub-

jected to heat of not less than 40 degrees and then moved to other refrigerator units . . . thence to the bottles and to your breakfast table. From the cow to the lock-top bottles, the whole process at the Elmwood Farms Dairy is one of detailed safeguards.

U. S. Yearly Milk Supply Would Make 3,000-Mile River

Estimated That Nation Uses 50 Billion Quarts Annually; Milk Most Widely Distributed of Foods

It has been estimated that the nation's yearly milk supply of around 50 billion quarts would make a river, 3,000 miles long, 40 feet wide and over 2½ feet deep. Possibly the size of the annual supply and its many uses alone make the economics of milk difficult, according to the Milk Industry Foundation.

Complex factors of milk economics are visualized in an understandable way for the layman by a new pictorial prepared by the Milk Industry Foundation. With a series of seventy photographs or pictographs and concise explanatory captions, the farm to home economic story of milk is analyzed as "The Milk Dollar—Where It Comes From and Where It Goes."

Milk economics is considered a complicated subject. Surrounded by innumerable sanitary and marketing regulation, demanding efficient and skilled handling, milk is one of the most widely distributed foods and a principal source of farm cash income.

How the vast amount of milk used in butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products affects the economic picture is visualized. Milk is one crop that does not get thrown out or left to rot as there is always a market.

Soil Tests Mean Extensive Saving

Dr. Miles Predicts Free Service Will Save Farmers Thousands of Dollars

Thousands of dollars will be saved this year by North Carolina farmers who have taken advantage of the State Department of Agriculture's free soils testing service in an effort to affect economy in the purchase of fertilizers and increase crop yields.

That is the opinion of Dr. I. E. Miles, director of the Department's soils testing division, who reported that from February 1 to date 60,000 tests on 7,000 samples have been made for farmers, who have also been given free fertilizer recommendations based on the type crop to be grown on the individual field.

"No inforced agricultural leader would term rapid soil testing a solution for all soil ailments," Dr. Miles emphasized. "However, in the hands of trained workers, soil testing is a valuable tool and when properly used can result in substantial economy in the purchase and use of fertilizers."

When soils are submitted to the Department chemists, they undergo analysis to determine chemical ingredients. On the basis of chemicals found in the soil and after considering the crop to be grown on the particular land, the agronomist recommends to the farmer the fertilizer containing the necessary plant food to assure greatest economy and crop production.

"The farmer is questioned in doing laboratory for analysis," Dr. Miles explained. "Information obtained in connection with future soils agronomist making fertilizer recommendations, but furnishes valuable background material that can be history of each soil sent to the test-tained is not only valuable to the tests and fertilizer recommendations."

Dr. Miles said that soil tests were used to:

1. Determine whether or not a specific crop will grow on the particular soil analyzed.
2. Determine whether or not a specific soil can be economically treated and adapted to growth of a specific crop.
3. Determine the degree of acidity or "sourness" of the soil.
4. Determine the plant food deficiencies of soils and provide fertilizer and lime recommendations that will give the soil the necessary "food" to permit the profitable growth of a specific crop.

Soybeans Can Be Used For Feeding Of Swine

A method by which pigs may be fed considerable amounts of soybeans and still produce firm pork has been announced by Prof. Earl H. Hostetler and Dr. J. O. Halverson of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The announcement was contained in Technical Bulletin No. 63, entitled "Feeding Soybeans to Pigs—the Effect of Gains and a Method of Producing Firm Carcasses," which the research workers wrote after conclusive feeding tests.

The method used in producing firm pork was to put pigs on rations of 30 to 50 percent soybeans until they attained a weight of 100 pounds, when a corn-tankage ration containing 13 per cent cottonseed meal was fed to an average weight of 230 pounds.

The bulletin notes that the chilled carcasses of the pigs used in the tests were sent to the Beltsville Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Maryland, where all except five of the 153 pigs (96.7 per cent) were judged firm.

This experiment followed similar investigations through which the State College Experiment Station proved that limited amounts of peanuts may be fed to pigs and still produce firm carcasses.

The publication is technical, and therefore, not intended for general distribution. Those interested may procure copies on application to the Agricultural Editor at State College.

Hurry, Hurry, Hurry

The fond parents were talking about their courting days and happened to mention a circus both had enjoyed.

"Why wasn't I along, Mama?" demanded little Elsie.

"You weren't born yet, child," said her mother.

"Well," sniffed the tot, "you might have waited a few years."

The Shades of Night

In a Negro school there was one boy so black that even the other pupils called him "Midnight." This was all very well until a new pupil only a few shades lighter than he entered the school. On being called the nickname by the new pupil, "Midnight" got huffy.

"Listen here! Don't you call me no 'Midnight.' Yo's about half-past seven yo-se'f."

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The Perquimans Weekly