

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

FEEDING DRY COWS

Does it pay to feed the dry cow? This is a question that many dairy-men are trying to answer. Here is a specific examination of feeding your dry cows and the effect on subsequent profit. During the first month of a test made by an up to date dairyman the cost per 100 pounds of milk was \$2.33, due to the fact that seven of his ten cows were dry and he was feeding the entire herd a good ration. His butterfat average was 8.6 pounds; milk average was 207 pounds, and the cost of one pound of fat was 58 cents.

Here is the result of his feeding while the cows were dry. The test made at end of the third month was as follows: cows all milking, except one; fat average 45.6 pounds; milk average, 1,353 pounds; cost per 100 pounds of milk, 50 cents; cost of one pound fat, 12 cents.

TELLING AGE OF SHEEP

Sheep have four pairs of incisors in the lower jaw. In lambs these teeth are small. At one year of age the middle pair of incisors drop out and are replaced by a larger permanent pair. At two years of age the second pair of permanent incisors appear and so on until all four pairs appear. After a sheep is four years old, it is difficult to tell its age. As the sheep becomes older, however, the teeth show considerable wear and usually at six to eight years of age they begin to drop out or become very sharp or broken. Aged sheep are then classified as "broken-mouthed" and finally as "gummers." An old, broken-mouthed ewe which is eight or nine years old will often raise a good lamb, provided she is healthy and in good thrifty condition in every way.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR OATS

To be most palatable, barley should be coarsely ground. Whole barley is too difficult for cattle to chew, while if finely ground or pulverized it is pasty and unpalatable. Feed grinders which can be adjusted to crack the grain only are now widely used. The availability and low cost of tractor and gas engine power are also instrumental in increased use of grinders and feed mills. Combined harvesting has in many cases eliminated the undesirable feature of handling long-bearded varieties of barley. Where acreages are small, custom harvesting with combines is quite common. Because of the lack of profit from growing oats, farmers have cast about for a good catch crop to use as a substitute. Since barley is an excellent nurse crop for legumes and a good live stock feed, it promises to prove a profitable one.

DOES GRINDING FEED PAY?

A safe rule as to feed grinding is to grind medium fine all grain for dairy cattle and all hard grain for the other livestock. Extremely fine grinding for cattle, hogs or sheep does not pay for the extra power required, according to recent tests. Where dockage is used as part of the ration, this should be ground fine enough to destroy all weed seeds. Tests at several experiment stations indicate that so far as feeding value is concerned, grinding dry forage hardly pays, but that there is considerable saving in wasted material in handling, and in hauling out the manure.

BENEFIT OF THE COMBINE

Combine harvesters have been discussed pro and con and considered from every angle, so far as possible. But one thing in favor of the combine that is seldom mentioned is this: Fields that have never had a coat of straw since they were first broken with the plow are now getting all the straw back on the land as the wheat is cut. In a number of instances, fields that blew badly in spring are now immune to the in-roads made by the wind. Thanks to the use of combines, the straw is putting the fields in better shape.

FARMING AS BUSINESS

The time is at hand when farming must be conducted on a more businesslike basis than it has been in the past. We can no longer afford to feed and care for cows that are producing 175 pounds of butter fat a year when it is an easy matter for any farmer to the course of four or five years to build up a herd capable of producing twice that amount and thereby triple the net profit derived per cow.

POLLINATING CHERRIES

Some of the leading commercial varieties of sweet cherries are both self sterile and inter sterile. For example, Napoleon, Bing and Lombard will not self pollinate or cross pollinate each other. Windsor, Black Republican, Governor Wood and Black Tartarian, on the other hand, not only appear to be inter-fertile, but also are good pollenizers for Napoleon, Bing and Lambert. The standard varieties of sour cherries appear to be self-fertile and, therefore, do not require cross pollination.

TO INSURE GOOD HEALTH

Poor hatches are caused more often by improper feeding than lack of enough males. Feed a good mash. If you buy a commercial mash that contains minerals and cod liver oil you have all you need. If the mash does not contain cod liver oil and minerals it will pay you to add them. If you sell eggs to a hatchery you should, by all means, feed a good laying mash and keep your birds in good condition at all times.

ORCHARD PLANTING

In planting an orchard the pollenizers should be so distributed that they will not be more than 150 to 200 feet from the most distant tree to be pollinated. Every fifth tree in every fifth row is a fairly common arrangement, although every third tree in every third row is likely to

STICK TO ONE BREED

Some folks are forever changing breeds of livestock. In other words, they have built only to tear down again and rebuild for another short time with a breed no better than the first one. The advantage of sticking with one breed is exemplified in the case of a farmer and breeder of long experience. He has worked with a chosen kind of hogs for years. "What if I had got the Poland-Chinas just nicely established and then suddenly decided that some other breed was better," he asks. "Old customers for Poland-Chinas would arrive only to be sent away disappointed, while I would have to start at the bottom

be more effective, particularly if the trees are planted 35 or 40 feet apart. Solid rows of pollenizers are usually more practical than single trees in a commercial orchard, since this method of planting simplifies the spraying and harvesting problems. Alternating blocks of inter-fertile varieties are still better, provided the blocks of trees are not too wide.

SHALL PULLETS BE CONFINED?

This is a question which needs a definite decision when the birds go into the laying-houses. Changing the pullets from free range to confinement, or turning them out on range after they have become accustomed to confinement, they have had effect on laying and the general welfare of the birds. If proper feeding and management methods are practiced better results can be expected when pullets are not permitted to come in contact with the soil, especially when there are 100 or more pullets. By confinement, I mean keeping the birds indoors or giving them access to an outside sun-parlor or sun-yard.

KEEP YOUR MACHINERY FIT

You know the model of your car. You know just what its powers are. You treat it with a deal of care. Nor tax it more than it will bear. But as for self—that's different. Your mechanism may be bent. Your carburetor gone to grass. Your engine just a rusty mass. Your wheels may wobble and your cogs be handed over to the dogs. And you skip and skid and slide without a thought of things inside. What fools, indeed, we mortals are to lavish care upon the car with-out a bit of time to see about our own machinery.

ERADICATION TUBERCULOSIS

When tuberculosis is discovered in the poultry flock, all diseased birds should be immediately killed and burned, and the remaining fowl over one year should be marketed. The chicken house should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and moved to clean ground. Lots and runways should be plowed up and seeded to some grain crop, and a new start made on clean ground with young, healthy, vigorous birds of good breeding. Avian tuberculosis is doubly harmful in that it affects swine as well as poultry.

JUST A HINT

'Tis nightfall and bedtime in dairy farm homes. The stillness of the night carries the bark of a neighbor's dog clearly across the valley, or perchance the wind, whistling through the trees about the farmstead, heralds the coming of chilly blasts. To most dairymen the day is done; a few must have a last look about the barn before going to bed. A cow may be in trouble. The banging of a barn door may be the sign of needed attention. To be watchful and guarded concerning the comfort and safety of farm animals is a distinguishing mark of successful practice.

GROWING PEARS

The pear, like the apple, is generally more productive in orchards where provision is made for cross pollination. Some varieties among which are Duchess, Bosc, Flemish Beauty and Seckel, appear to be at least partially self sterile, while Anjou, Bartlett, Clairgeau, Clapps Favorite, Howell, Lawrence and Winter Nells are commonly called self sterile. It has been found, however, that even the so-called self-fertile varieties will set larger and more uniform crops of fruit if cross pollination takes place. The question of pollination should, therefore, be carefully considered in the case of pear trees of bearing age that do not set satisfactory crops of fruit.

CLEAN THE STOCK TANK

In making the rounds of my association I noticed quite a few stock drinking tanks were dirty and growing green slime in the water, says a farm bureau man. It did not look as if it would be very inviting to thirsty stock and I wondered how many of the farmers know that a little air slacked lime sprinkled in the bottom of a tank will keep it cleaner and the water in better condition.

CINDERS FOR CHICKEN YARD

Cinders are recommended for the chicken yard by a leading expert on station which has found that snow melts more quickly on cinders than on any other material. The cinders being dark absorb heat from the sun and make the yard warm in winter. This enables the chickens to spend more time out of doors, where they have access to the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Many hens get insufficient direct sunlight in winter with the result that it impairs the hatchability of eggs the following spring.

ELIMINATING GRUBS

Grubs may be removed from the hides of cows as soon as the holes are cut through, by gently pressing them out. If the grubs are removed early, the sores will heal and the animals regain good health much sooner. If a thorough inspection and clean job of squeezing the grubs from all the cows, calves, and even the old bull, is done early, it ought to destroy them for several years.

LIFE OF FARM MACHINERY

The newest figures on life of farm machinery are supplied by one of our leading agricultural colleges. The figures are based on a survey of some 430 farms. Here are the figures: Walking plow, 17.3 years; harrows, 11.1 years; grain drill, 22.1; corn planter, 22; grain binder, 18.7; mower, 16.9; side-delivery rake, 16; dump rake, 23.1; hay loader, 17.1; manure spreader, 12.4.

Worms in the intestines of swine often cause weakness of the hind and partial paralysis of the hind limbs.

again getting a new lot of customers. As it is, some men who bought breeding stock of me years ago are still coming, and their grown sons have been added as new customers. And all the time I have been making the herd a better one."

BOYS, READ THIS

Remember, boy, that the world is older than you and knows more. Be modest, and learn as fast as ever you can that you know, in truth, very little. Even your father probably has forgotten three times as much as you have ever learned, and knows as much now as you did know when your years equal his.

Trial Love Experiment Ends in Tragedy



The trial love experiment of Mrs. Dorothy March, wife of a Detroit curator, and Thomas A. Newton (lower), scion of a wealthy Detroit family, ended in tragedy when Newton killed himself after she left him to return to her husband. The couple had been staying in Miami, Fla., during their love test.

Few Fighters to Stardom

Charles Murray in Saturday Evening Post. I am conservative when I say that out of every 20 boys in the high school who appear in a preliminary not more than one ever gets as far as a main bout eventually.

Many drop out at the first stop. Some ride along easily as far as the semifinals, and stick there until they quit. They are just so good and no manager or trainer can push them farther. Usually the trouble is that they are dumb.

Stupidity in the ring and stupidity at large are not necessarily the same. No dumb fighter, in my opinion, ever approached the top, no matter how powerful physically. A champion or a contender may register the mentality of a 10-year-old when in street clothes, but in the ring he is a quick thinker or he would have fallen by the wayside long since.

A winning fighter must take instant advantage of a break. He must have a sense of timing and pace, pacing his own stamina as well as the other fellow's, know when to hang back, when to carry the fight in. When your opponent's hands begin to hang a shade too low, when his blocking is a trifle tardy, when his feet grow gummy—that is the time to wade in with all you have.

A natural boxer may flop dismally in the ring. Any manager who names boys who were sensation in the gymnasium with a few friends looking on and who lost in public. Sometimes it is a lack of courage usually it is stage fright.

Glider Age Near

"It is probably easier to pilot a glider than to drive a motor car in city traffic."

The authority for this statement is no less a personage than Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Colonel Lindbergh describes learning to fly a glider as so easy and so safe—provided always that it is done under a competent instructor—that it can reasonably be expected that the art will soon be acquired as a matter of course by most young people. And if that works out, it can have only one meaning—the new generation accustomed to leaving the earth, and finding nothing more unusual in traveling through the air than we find in taking a train or a boat.

From flying a glider, the next step is learning to operate a plane. One who has learned to operate a glider, Colonel Lindbergh insists, should find little difficulty in learning to fly a light airplane, for he has experienced the "feel" of the air and has become accustomed to the simple operations of control. Gliding, then, should prove an easy, delightful and efficient introduction to the art of flying with motor propulsion. The time cannot be far distant, if Colonel Lindbergh is right—and he has very seldom been wrong—when our aviators will be numbered by the millions, and one of our traffic problems will be found in the circumambient air.

Months Behind From Tit-Bits

They were having an argument on the relative merits of their respective cars, and became very heated.

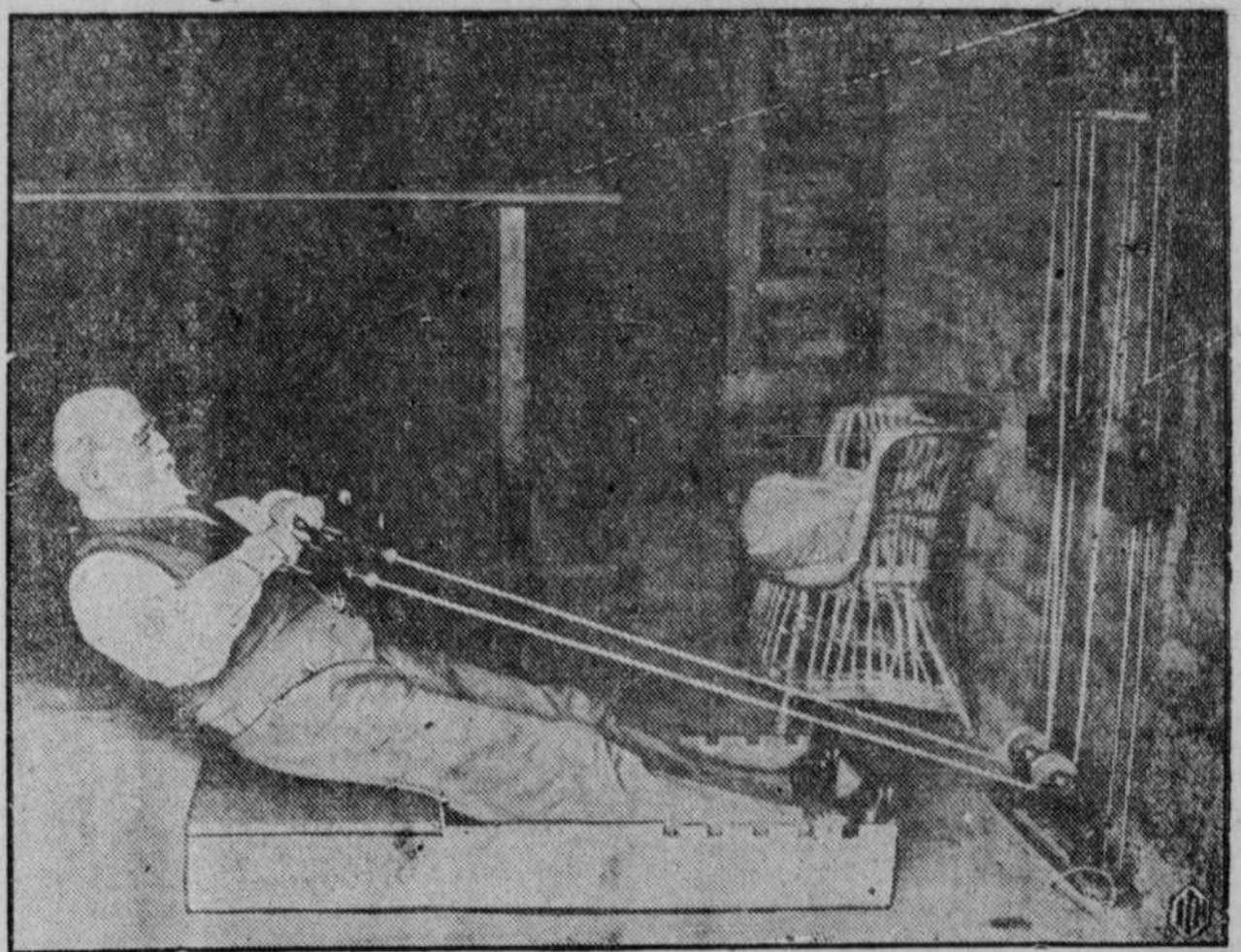
"I tell you," said Bill, "I have not paid a shilling for repairs on my car during the whole 18 months I've had it!"

"So the man that does your repairs tells me."

Q. Are savages strict with the misbehavior of children? A. D. T.

A. In savage life, parents almost never chastise their children. Travelers everywhere have commented upon this.

Noted British Scientist Keeps Fit



Sir Oliver Lodge, famous English scientist, pulling at the weights in his home at Normanton. Although he is 78 years of age, he has the appearance of one much younger due to his exercising regime. Sir Oliver is known for his efforts in making seemingly difficult scientific problems so simple that the ordinary man could understand them.

Fails Again in Quest of Record

Descendant of Famous Washington Elm



Shows offshoot of the famous Washington elm, now sturdily growing at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass. When grown sufficiently it will be transplanted to the Cambridge common. Dorothy Mayer is standing in picture to illustrate its size. The only other surviving descendant of the famous elm is at the University of Washington.



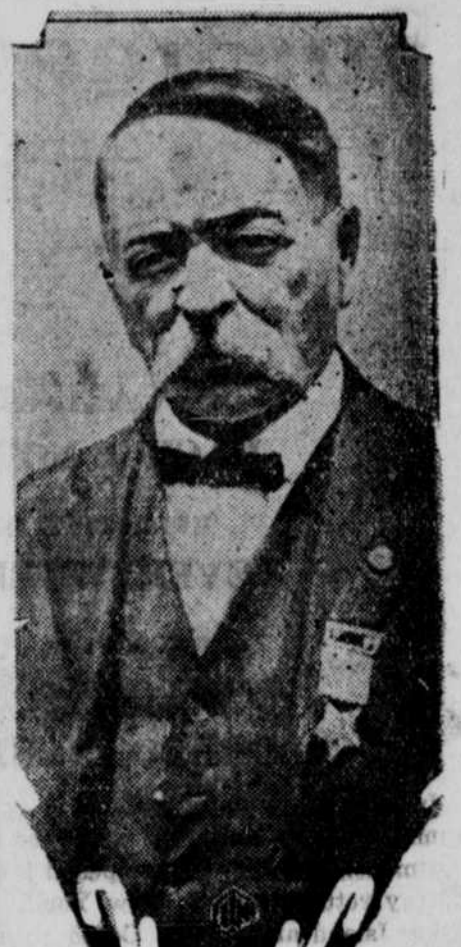
Miss Frances Rees, 18, after she landed on the ground from her 14,800-foot parachute jump in an attempt to break the women's parachute jump record. The plane from which Miss Rees made her daring plunge into space carried a sealed barograph which will be opened in Washington, D. C., to record the actual height of her leap. The record is 16,430 feet, held by a French woman. This was Miss Rees's fifth attempt in a year.

Honors Father, Noted Inventor



Mrs. Leila Morse Rummel, 79, is shown placing a wreath at the statue of her father, Samuel Morse, inventor of the tele-

He Keeps Solemn 65-Year-Old Tryst Alone



Pleasant Marion Keeble, 84-year-old veteran of the Civil War, journeyed the distance of eight miles to Rockford, Tenn., to keep a promise made 65 years ago with Civil War buddies, all of whom are now dead. When the Sultana, prison ship, sank near Memphis in the Mississippi River, April 21, 1865, the Tennessee Federal soldiers who were saved in the disaster, which cost 1,328 lives, decided to hold an annual reunion. The 84-year-old veteran is now the sole survivor.