

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

BEAUTY ON THE FARM

The answer to roll call at a community club meeting was being given by telling "why we live on the farm." The responses had a peculiar sameness in that most of them dealt with the country being full of fresh air and free from noise. A young lad's name was called. He stood squarely on his feet and in his boyish way said: "I like to live on the farm because we have all those things that city folks have to work so hard to build." He was thinking of the natural park on the farm, of the woods with its birds, the creek with its fish, and the abundant playground where there was room for all his animal pets and pals. The farm home can be a most attractive spot for it is set among natural beauty. A very little effort can do much in keeping that home attractive. The dairy farm home has always stood as the peer among country homes. The dairyman has shown a willingness to use some of his leisure moments in beautifying his home. Beauty on the farm is not all sentiment. Good roads have been built to the beauty spots of our land. In many instances yards have gone through the country offering the best landscape. The community alive to the value of beauty has been the first to receive a "farm to market" road. The milking machine, the electric separator, the automatic pump, and hundreds of other bits of power machinery are saving the time of the dairyman. Spend a little of this time during the spring to put in a new corner post, rehang the front gate, or tighten the wire on the fence that keeps the chickens out of the flower garden. Clean up the accumulation of worn-out machinery, and above all keep the unsightly billboards and seven-foot advertising letters off the farm and farm buildings. The farm house has its influence on the dairy industry. Its beauty appeals to the active young boy and girl whom all hope will become interested in farm work.

FIGHT WORMS EARLY

Signs of worms in growing pullets and cockerels are usually distinct and definite enough so that no expert is required to prove whether either round or tape worms are seriously injuring the flock. When individual birds four or five months old that have previously shown little or no signs of lack of vigor or thrift begin to get listless, become blind, develop blindness or poor eyesight, show dirty or ruffled plumage and lag behind their mates in the development of bright, normal sized combs and wattles, one may well suspect worms. The next step is to kill one or more of the unthrifty birds. Silt the intestines and watch for the easily recognized round worms. Knots or thick places on the intestines are also evidence. Some very effective worm remedies are on the market handled by regular drug dealers, hatcheries and veterinarians. Treatment of growing stock during the summer months with individual capsules of the right size is a sound policy where worms are present. Delaying treatment till late fall or winter under such conditions is extremely poor business. Early treatment is the most effective and there is no break in egg production. Many pullets that would die or become hopelessly injured by worms are thus saved and converted into profitable producers. If worms are even merely suspected, checking up and opening the war on them early is sound strategy.

HOT HOUSES

How common it is to find the laying hens housed all summer in far as roosting quarters are concerned in a building that is almost unbearably hot. Most houses are built for winter warmth. This means that they are practically air tight above the dropping boards and have roof or ceiling that is only two or three feet above the roosts. A house may have plenty of south windows that can be opened or removed but these are very ineffective in promoting air circulation over and around the roosts in July and August. This is especially true in houses of desirable depth—16 to 24 feet. Roosting quarters in such houses are merely slow-cooking ovens, but because hens are creatures of habit, they continue to roost there in spite of a temperature of 100 degrees or more right after night. A few minutes' work with hammer, wrecking bar and saw, can transform such a house into a fairly good summer roosting place. First, one or two openings for each 20 feet of length should be made beneath the dropping boards. Such openings can well be made permanent with tight-fitting windows for winter and netting for summer. Removing one or two boards for the full length of the house (just beneath the eaves if it is a shed roof type of house, or about two feet above the dropping boards of the house is of other types) will work wonders in reducing temperatures both during the day and at night. Roosting quarters often can be made quite comfortable for hot weather by these means. Higher egg production as well as better health and lower death loss, will usually result.

WASH THE SEPARATOR

One of the best weapons we can use in combating the present low price of butter is to see that the quality of the product is the best possible. The best butter is made from the cream that reaches the butter maker in the sweetest and cleanest condition. Unless the separators are washed regularly—and that means after each operation—cream will not be of the highest quality at this time of the year. It is not at all uncommon to find that the separators are neglected during the summer rush of field work. Besides the loss in quality of cream, dirty separators are responsible in another way, for they lose butterfat in the skim milk. Lester Proctor, one of the Iowa's one hundred cow testers, tested the night and the

WHEN SHOULD COWS FRESHEN?

It should be the ambition of every dairy farmer to have his herd 100 per cent in breeding efficiency—that is, each cow in the herd should produce a calf every twelve months. He should also get the most milk from his cows when milk has the best price unless he is a summer dairyman who wishes to get all the milk he can off pasture. For the winter dairyman the best time for cows to freshen is September and October. These cows will get their year started just at the time when fluid milk is most needed in cities and when it is highest in price. Such cows will be dry in July and August when flies and heat are bad.

morning skim milk, where the separator was unwashed between the sittings, from fourteen separators in his association. He found that with most of the separators over twice as much fat was lost in the morning when the separators had not been washed as from the evening milk. In some cases the loss was as much as three times greater from the unwashed separators.

MILK POWDER FOR CALVES

Dairyman who are short of milk and yet who want to raise their replacement cows will find that skim-milk powder serves as a splendid substitute for fluid milk. Dried skim milk can either be fed dry or mixed with water in the proportion of one part powder to nine parts of water. The satisfactory method is to mix the dry powder with enough water to make a paste and gradually add water until the desired quantity has been used. Hot water gives the best results. In our feeding practice we have very many times shifted directly from the natural skim milk to a skim milk made with dried powder and have never yet experienced anything but satisfactory results. The calves make the change readily and give no indication that there is any difference either in palatability or digestibility. It would seem that dried whole milk should also be satisfactory as a calf feed. Such is not the case. Even when it appears sweet and fresh, dried whole milk has caused stomach upsets, and storage for any length of time under farm conditions produces a most disagreeable and rancid flavor.

POULTRY DISEASES

One experiment station has made a rather exhaustive study of poultry diseases. Trips have been made to many of the produce houses and farm flocks of the state. Condition of poultry in the batteries, number of birds rejected at the receiving door and in the grading room have been noted. An attempt to find the cause for such rejections, and for death loss in the batteries has been made. Rejects at the receiving door have been traced, wherever possible, to the farm from which they came, and farm conditions noted. Birds brought in have been analyzed in the laboratories to prove the presence of specific diseases. These investigations have shown: 1. That the majority of farm flocks where disease has been found were badly crowded in the houses, showing a need for increased housing capacity. 2. That tuberculosis causes the greatest loss to the farmer in his poultry, followed by tracheitis, worms, roup, and colds. 3. That tracheitis causes the greatest loss to the produce men.

CONTROLLING CUT WORMS

The use of poisoned baits is the best general means of controlling injury to crops by cutworms. A satisfactory bait for this purpose may be made of 50 lbs. wheat bran, 2 lbs. Paris green or crude arsenic, 2 quarts blackstrap molasses, and two to four quarts of water or more as needed. Mix the bran and poison dry and thoroughly, then add the diluted molasses and stir vigorously until thoroughly mixed. Fresh hardwood sawdust may be substituted for one-half the bran in this formula. Middlings or alfalfa meal may also be substituted for the bran. Cutworms are most active at night. Because of this it is advisable to distribute the poisoned bait over the infested field broadcast late in the afternoon or during the early evening. It is suggested that the bait be allowed to stand several hours after mixing and before it is scattered over the field. The molasses is the ingredient which attracts the cutworms. Our readers are cautioned not to distribute this poisoned bait where domestic animals, particularly fowls, may eat it. It is a good plan to scatter it uniformly thin.

"A" SHELTERS

The use of A-shaped shelters as protection for growing birds during the summer has become general. Cheap and efficient, they protect the birds from storm, yet insure an abundance of fresh air. They should be as light as possible so as to be easily moved, and should be built fairly low to the ground. The secret in the use of summer shelters is to have them set up on a wire floor. Half-inch cellar-window wire stretched over the frame about 8 or 10 inches above the ground will keep the birds off the ground and away from their droppings, which accumulate in large quantities. Every two or three weeks the house can be moved, the droppings cleaned up and the wire floor returned to its former location, thus insuring strict sanitation.

PLOWING FOR OATS

Plowing as a step in preparation of a seed-bed for oats is not a common practice in most of Iowa. There would appear to be little justification for this practice if Iowa soils compare with Ohio soils. At the Wooster, Ohio, experiment station, plowing and discing as seed-bed preparation has been carried on for 19 years on well drained silt loam soil. The average oats yield on discing ground was 52.9 bushels, on plowed ground 54 bushels. This difference in yield of one bushel is not enough to pay the extra cost of plowing and working down the seed-bed. Discing has the advantage over plowing most seasons, in that oats can be sown earlier—an extremely desirable practice most years.

BLOAT DETERENT

A mineral mixture containing lime and bone-meal is eaten with relish by cattle running on red and sweet clover pasture when they won't touch the same mineral on blue grass or mixed pastures. Some therefore think that feeding mineral mixtures may lessen the danger of bloat.

Cows that freshen in April and May will be giving the most milk when pasture is at its best. The milk from these spring dairies will come in at just the right time to help out in the August shortage that occurs in most cities. Careful planning by the individual dairyman for fall-freshening cows in September and October and for spring-freshening cows in April and May will do much to even up our milk production and do away with troublesome surpluses that bother so much in prices. Breed for spring freshening in July and in December and early January for cows to freshen in the fall.

Some Shootin'



Men are not the only mortals who can plug the bull's-eye with regularity. Gloria F. Roupe (above), 9-year-old Raymore, Mo., girl, is the proud possessor of the title of girl rifle champion of the U. S. A. and holds the rating of first-class sharpshooter. And why not? She has competed in rifle matches with 53 men and has lost only one match. Gloria is credited with 266 consecutive hits of the target, 96 per cent of which were bull's-eyes. Some shootin'!

Knocks 'Em Out!



The fact that "Desperate" Desmond Jeans (above) sports a mallet when he enters the ring is enough to knock out the average fight fan; but, what's more important, he generally knocks out his opponent. Having won the English light heavyweight amateur championship after deserting a promising stage career for the squared circle, Jeans is now a professional battler in New York and has won four out of his five pre-fights by knockouts.

Cheats Sea



Edward Clark (above), quartermaster of the Arctic submarine Nautilus, en route to Queenstown, Ireland, narrowly escaped death in the turbulent Atlantic when a huge wave swept him and comrade over the side. They managed to pull themselves back to the sub and scrambled down the conning tower to safety.

Commerce Head



Frederick M. Feiker, newly appointed director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, is shown seated at his desk in Washington, D. C. He will keep his finger on the pulse of business and economic conditions of the country.

Palefaces Beat Indians at Own Game



In an interesting contest of skill at an ancient sport, palefaces defeated their red-skinned brothers at the archery contests held recently at Ramona Village, near Los Angeles, gathering place for Indians of the vicinity. Beating the Indians at their own game the white archery experts were led to victory by D. K. Dugan and Chester Seay, most deadly archery marksmen on the Pacific Coast. Left to right: Seay, Morning Green, a Pueblo Indian; Dugan, and Lone Eagle, Sioux Indian.

Well, Here's the Dope, Lads



You can almost hear 14-months-old Pearl Liebowitz saying: "Well, here's how it all happened," as she sits atop what's left of her carriage. Pearl was sitting there, just enjoying a slight breeze in front of her Brooklyn, N. Y., home, when a wild truck dashed up on the sidewalk. It headed straight for the carriage—and Pearl. The baby's mother snatched the infant from the danger zone just a second before the truck hit the perambulator. No injuries.

Lucky Calves!



We'd say these calves certainly have nothing to complain about in this picture. Lucile Gates, 1930 American Champion Farm Girl, is shown as she starts training preparatory to defending her title in the contest to be held in September at the Los Angeles County Fair in Pomona, Calif. As the defending champ, Lucile will preside over the various events of the fair.

She Also Served



This grand old lady is Minerva Hartmann, 100 years old. Although she served as a war nurse in the Philippine insurrection, she gets no pension from Uncle Sam because her records happened to get lost. Her home is near San Francisco, where she is still puttering about among her geraniums, active and mentally alert.

A Bit o' Scotch at Hand



Sir Harry Lauder (center), famous comedian, and brother, Alex (right), pause for a bit of luncheon on a fishing trip in Angus, Scotland. We wonder if Harry Vallance, a nephew acting as a waiter in this picture, was free with the food. True, too, he may have been barred from tips because he's a relative.

Reunited After 42 Years



Separated 42 years ago in Russia, Mrs. Lillian Winer (left) of Mattapan, Mass., and Mrs. Eva Levenson of Los Angeles, sisters, are shown at the Winer home, where they staged a grand and glorious reunion. Can't you just imagine the supreme joy of their meeting after all of those long years? It's not such a bad world after all!

Benefits by Will



The will of Frederick C. Nixon-Nirdlinger leaves one-third of the income of his \$725,000 estate to his third wife (above), the woman of whom he was almost insanely jealous and who is now awaiting trial at Nice, for his slaying.