

DAIRY FACTS

SLAUGHTER OF DAIRY CATTLE

Because of Lack of Feed in Europe Many Animals Have Been Killed—Milk Supply Decreased.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although dairy cattle are economical users of feedstuffs and although they will convert coarse, inedible material into a human food, still they must have some grain for maximum production. When animals convert feeds, such as grain, that can be used direct by human beings, they usually do so at a loss of human food. In times of extreme food shortage, therefore, animals are killed for human food and the grain used directly. In some of the continental countries this policy has been followed because of the lack of feeds and the need of meat. Most of the dairy countries of Europe have depended upon imports for a large part of the grains or concentrates for dairy cattle. This supply has been largely cut off, with the result that in some countries there has been a tendency to decrease the number of animals. Because of these facts, millions of dairy cattle have been slaughtered in Europe since the war began. The lack of milk that has resulted has entailed great suffering in some sections, especially among children. It is important, therefore, that such a situation be prevented in this country so far as possible. If, by economical feeding and the utilization of feeds that are not necessary for humans, the dairymen of the country could conserve their herds until after the war, they would render great service to humanity. With the great number of animals killed in Europe and the increase in the rate of slaughter as the war continues, the food shortage becomes more serious. When the struggle is over it will be impossible to meet at once the demand for milk in the countries where the greatest number of cattle have been killed.

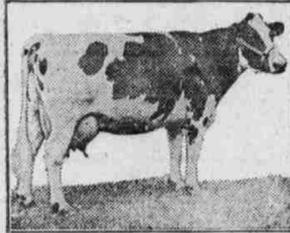
Efforts will be made, of course, to increase the number of dairy cattle, but this requires time—several years, in fact. The supply of grain, on the other hand, can be increased more rapidly, but there will probably be demand upon us for products from the dairy, as well as for foundations for herds, provided we keep our supply of good animals. This should be considered another reason for increasing, or at least maintaining, the herds of dairy cattle in this country.

ORIGIN OF HOLSTEIN BREED

Comes From the Northern Part of Holland, Where It Has Been Bred for Centuries.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Holstein-Friesian, commonly known as the Holstein breed, originated in the northern part of Holland, where it has been bred for centuries. Holsteins have grown greatly in numbers and popularity in recent years in this country and are most numerous in the United States in the middle Atlantic, middle Western and Pacific sections.



Purebred Holstein Cow.

Holstein cattle are of black and white color. They are docile and even tempered, not good "rusters," and do best when plenty of feed is available. Holstein cows average about 1,250 pounds and bulls 1,800 pounds in weight. The average of milk production is high, but the percentage of butterfat is comparatively low.

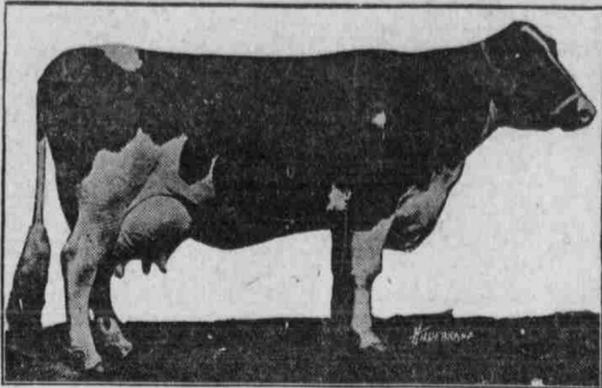
Among Holsteins, 3,200 cows that had completed a yearly record for advanced registry averaged 14,022.7 pounds of milk, testing 3.424 per cent butterfat, amounting to 500.7 pounds of fat. The ten highest producers of this breed averaged from 31,246.9 to 28,863.4 pounds of milk, an average, for these ten of 29,898.4 pounds of milk. The ten highest Holstein butterfat producers averaged from 1,206.09 to 1,017.28 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 1,090.89 pounds of butterfat.

MUCH SKIM MILK IS SAVED

Large Quantities Formerly Thrown Into Sewer Now Made Into Cottage Cheese.

One creamery in the state of New York is condensing every day 25,000 pounds of skim milk, much of which formerly was run into the sewer, and several creameries now make their entire supply of skim milk into cottage cheese. These examples are cited in the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, as showing savings effected through the campaign for conservation of all products that can increase the supply of food.

HOLSTEIN COWS HAVE PRODUCED FORTY POUNDS OF BUTTER IN SEVEN DAYS



PUREBRED HOLSTEIN KORNDYKE WINONA.

Thirty purebred Holstein cows now have achieved the proud distinction of having produced more than forty pounds of butter in seven days. The two latest matrons of the dairy world to achieve such fame are Korndyke Winona and Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna.

Korndyke Winona freshened at the age of eight years, twenty-three days, and produced in seven consecutive days 683.4 pounds of milk yielding 40.23 pounds of butter. Her sire is Pontiac Korndyke and her dam is Miss Winona Meethilde. She was bred by Charles H. Hyde, Watertown, N. Y.

Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, the thirtieth "Black-and-White" forty-pounder, freshened at the age of six years, one month, twenty-seven days. She completed her seven-day test with 640.6 pounds of milk yielding 40.14 pounds of butter.

Her sire is Woodcrest Nig De Kol, her dam is the great world's champion, Segis Fayne Johanna—the first and only cow of any breed to yield 50 pounds of butter in a week. She was bred by A. A. Cortelyou, Somerville, N. J.

Each of these great cows has yielded in seven days an amount of butter that it would take ten average cows to produce. Both are now owned by Pine Grove Farms, Elma Center, N. Y.

REVISED STANDARDS FOR WHEAT AND CORN

Secretary of Agriculture Signs Order Effective July 15.

Grain Farmers and Country Shippers Are Urged to Thoroughly Familiarize Themselves With New Grades—Changes Made.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Standards for wheat and shelled corn which move in interstate and foreign commerce, have been revised to take effect July 15, 1918, and the order has been signed by Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston, under the provisions of the United States grain standards act. The new standards supersede those now used and which will continue in effect until July 15. All members of the grain trade, especially grain farmers and country shippers at points where licensed inspectors are not located, are urged to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the new grades.

The department announces that the new wheat grades will result in a greater proportion of the crop falling into the higher grades. The more important of the changes are:

Dockage will be expressed in terms of whole per cent, rather than half per cent, disregarding fractions and the definition of dockage specifically requires recleaning and rescreening, so that as large a proportion as possible of cracked wheat will be recovered.

The more definite term "foreign material other than dockage" has been substituted for "inseparable foreign material."

The allowance for wild peas, corn cobs, and similar impurities is more liberal.

The percentages of hard kernels required in the premium subclasses of Hard Red Spring, Hard Winter and Common White have been changed and made more liberal.

The minimum weight per bushel requirements generally are reduced, except for grades two, three, and four in Hard Red Spring wheat and grades one to four in Common White and White Club.

The maximum percentages of moisture allowed have been increased for all grades, except for grade No. 2 in Hard Red Spring and Durum.

The total wheat of other classes permissible is increased in every grade, No. 1 now permitting 5 per cent and other grades 10 per cent. Special limitations for certain wheats of other classes now apply only to the first two grades.

The total damaged wheat permitted has been doubled for grade No. 1. Small amounts of heat-damaged kernels are to be permitted in grade No. 1 and in increased amount in grade No. 2.

The quantities of smut allowed before designating wheat as "smutty" have been doubled.

The subclasses Red Spring, Humpback and Soft Red have been eliminated from the standards, and grades for garlicky wheat added for all classes.

The corn standards in the main involve the addition of weight per bushel requirements for all numerical grades and the allowance of small quantities of heat-damaged kernels in grades Nos. 2 and 3. Separate sample grades have been established for white, yellow and mixed corn.

Cheap Gains With Hogs.

Supplemented with corn, soy bean pasture makes cheap and rapid gains with hogs. Just as the grain reaches the dough stage the porkers are turned in to do the harvesting.

TO PRUNE RED RASPBERRIES

Attention Required in Summer to Induce Development of Shoots for More Fruit.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Red raspberries require attention to direct their growth and fruit production at two seasons of the year—pruning in the summer, during the growing season, to regulate the height of the canes and induce the formation of fruiting wood for the following season, and pruning during the winter or early spring for the purpose of eliminating the canes which bore last season, so as to allow all the energy of the root of the plant to be directed to the production of fruit and the formation of the next season's bearing wood.

The summer pruning, which is not generally practiced with red raspberries, consists in stopping the young shoots when they have attained a height of from 18 to 20 inches. This induces the development of side shoots and the production of additional sprouts from the root. Both these types of growth are desirable in order to insure as large a growth of wood as the plants can carry to advantage. This will have to be governed by the judgment of the grower and should be based on the variety, the character of the soil, and the kind and quantity of fertilizer used.

The winter pruning is a process of elimination. All canes which have served their purpose as fruit producers are removed, as are all dead or diseased canes, thus reducing the demands upon the roots of the plant to the wood intended for fruit production.

The advantages of summer pruning are an increase in the area of bearing wood, and strong, low canes which require no artificial trellis or support.

CLUBS ADD TO FOOD SUPPLY

Those Who Raise Pigs Will Produce at Least 10,000,000 Pounds of Pork This Year.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is estimated that the 45,000 members of boys' and girls' pig clubs will produce at least 10,000,000 pounds of dressed pork this year, if their work is comparable to those whose members made complete reports last year. This work is judged to be extremely important in meeting the wartime demand for increased food.

The pig-club work has spread rapidly until practically every state is doing more or less of it as a part of the general club work. Twenty-one states have pig-club agents employed in co-operation with the animal husbandry division and the states relations service of the United States department of agriculture.

In view of the great success attending the work thus far and because of the great need of increasing the production of pork and pork products, the department is seeking to enroll 200,000 boys and girls as "junior soldiers of the commissary" for 1918. It is expected that every boy who can do so will raise one or more pigs for Uncle Sam and thus furnish the meat supply for a soldier.

KNOWLEDGE OF FRUIT BUDS

Necessary So That Too Much of Fruit-Bearing Wood May Not Be Cut Away in Pruning.

The fruit of the peach and the plum is produced on wood grown the preceding season, hence in working over a tree of this character it is necessary to know something of the fruit buds, so that too much of the fruit-bearing wood will not be cut away.

GOOD ROADS

TRACTOR AIDS ROAD MAKING

Successfully Used in New Hampshire in Conjunction With Regulation Road Machine.

In Atkinson, N. H., the farm tractor has been successfully used in making and preparing roads, doing away with horses.

A 20-horse-power tractor, as shown in the picture, was used in conjunction with the regulation road machine for rounding off the surface of the road and cleaning out gutters. It was found that the tractor not only easily does the work of six or eight horses, but better and in less time. Two men only are required as compared with four required with the former system. Besides, double the ground is covered.

When the tractor is used with the road drag, one man, driving the tractor, can round up and smooth as much state road in half a day as one man with a pair of horses in one day and a half. The tractor hauls four to six



Efficient Aid in Road Repairing.

cartloads of gravel in the same time that a two-horse team requires for one load. Figured in dollars and cents, the tractor could easily do \$24 worth of work at a cost of only \$8, with an additional saving of from 25 to 50 per cent in time.—Popular Science Monthly.

RIGHT SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS

It Should Include Everything From Expensive Concrete to Minor Dirt Wagon Ways.

What we need and in time will have is a system of highways which will ramify from the largest cities to the doorway of the humblest citizen—villager or farmer. Such a system of highways will include trunk lines with expensive concrete or brick surfaces for the very heavy traffic, including trucks and automobiles. Less used but important roads may be of waterbound macadam or gravel. Perhaps in certain regions where stone and gravel are not at hand oiled roads may prove most economical and practical. Minor wagon ways must remain of native soil, built and maintained with the road drag. Meanwhile antagonism to road dragging breeds in a lack of information or a narrowness which fails to comprehend the facts.—D. Ward King.

BENEFIT OF IMPROVED ROADS

Make It Possible to Consolidate and Establish Graded Schools in Rural Districts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That improved roads would benefit our country-school system there would seem to be no doubt. Good roads make it possible to consolidate or centralize the schools and to establish graded schools in the rural districts. Such schools centrally located will accommodate all of the children within a radius of four or five miles. In many communities having the advantage of improved roads commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers employed, and modern facilities for teaching supplied at a minimum cost.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE TRIED

Temporary Improvement of Sand Roads to Be Made by Use of Straw, Hay or Wire Grass.

For the first time an experiment in temporary improvement of deep sand roads by use of a carpet of straw, hay, or wire grass, sprinkled with tar or bituminous produce, will be tried on Wisconsin highways in the vicinity of Rice, Columbia county. It is hoped to devise methods which will fit the road for travel at small expense, and it is predicted that this straw carpet will last three years where traffic is not heavy. Other experiments in resurfacing highways are to be tried on the Baraboo-Kilbourn road. Thirty-four hundred sections have been staked out, and treatment of each will be different.

Road Posts in Ohio.

Main roads and cross roads in Ohio will be marked with cast iron posts carrying enameled signs. The designs for these posts have been approved. County commissioners will be asked to send a list of all the signs needed in their country.

Still Want Good Roads.

The day when the airplane shall succeed the automobile as a means of locomotion probably will find many communities still talking about building hard surface roads.

WESTERN CANADA'S CROPS

Got an Excellent Start. Big Yields Now Assured.

Never in the history of Western Canada did the seed enter the ground under more favorable conditions. The weather during the month of April was perfect for seeding operations, and from early morning until late at night the seeders were at work, and every acre that could be profitably sown was placed under requisition. Farmers entered heart and soul into the campaign of greater production. There was the time and the opportunity for careful preparation, and as a consequence with favorable weather from now on there will be a vastly increased yield. They realized it was a duty they owed to humanity to produce all that they could on the land, not only this year but next as well. In addition to the patriotic aspect, they are aware that the more they produce the greater will be their own return in dollars and cents.

In many districts wheat seeding was completed by the 1st of May, after which date oats and barley on larger acreages than usual were planted. As has been said, favorable weather conditions made possible excellent seed-bed preparation, and the seed has gone into the ground in unusually good shape. The available moisture in the soil has been added to by rains, which have not been so heavy, however, as to interfere long with the work in the fields. The grain is germinating readily, and on many fields the young green blades of the cereal are already showing.

An optimistic feeling prevails among farmers that Western Canada will reap a record harvest. If the season from now on is as favorable as it has begun, these hopes should be realized. Mr. J. D. McGregor of the Federal Food Board, who is also an old and successful farmer in Western Canada, asserted a few days ago at Calgary that crop conditions throughout the Prairie Provinces were excellent. "Speaking generally," he said, "the crops have never gone into the ground in better shape than this year, and with an even break of luck as far as the weather is concerned, there should be an enormous crop." His present duties in connection with the Food Control Board, taking him in all parts of the West, Mr. McGregor has exceptional opportunities of observing conditions all over the country.—Advertisement.

Knowledge Not Everything. "Mrs. Gabson knows enough to keep her mouth shut, doesn't she?" "Oh, yes; but she lacks control."

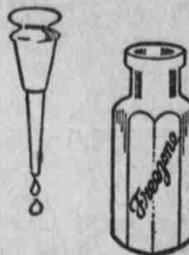
Dandruff and Itching. To restore dry, falling hair and get rid of dandruff, rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Hold on; hold fast; hold out. Patience is genius.—Buffon.

MAGIC! HAVE IT ON THE DRESSER

CORNS STOP HURTING THEN LIFT OFF WITH FINGERS.

Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching then you lift that corn right off. No pain at all! Costs only a few cents.



Get a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents from any drug store. Keep it always handy to remove hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, and the callouses, without soreness or irritation. You just try it! Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Sweden is manufacturing a wood pulp material: used as a substitute for absorbent cotton.

Most particular women use Red Cross Ball Blue, American made. Sure to please. At all good grocers. Adv.

The New Diet. "Why is it that man always wants to get up and spout after dinner. Is he training for a speaker?" "No, but he's been eating this new dish of whale steak."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Used by the American, British and French troops. Allen's Foot-Paste is a certain relief for tired, aching feet. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Times Had Changed. Mrs. Henry Peck—"You used to say that I look good enough to eat." Peck—"I haven't as good an appetite as I had then."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Golf. It was on the golf links. A clear sky shimmered overhead and a breeze blew over the close-cropped greens. She was a charming amateur playing with the instructor, and they were approaching the eighth hole. An unusually neat shot landed her ball a club length from the cup. His ball rolled to within a few inches of hers. They walked up to the putt. "Jove," he said, "if it isn't a dead stymie." "I thought I smelt something peculiar," she replied.

You Can Now Eat Your Favorite Food Without Any Fear

Kramer Says: "Eatonic" Rids Weak Stomachs of Acids, Gas, Heartburn, Food Repeating and Stomach Miseries

What miserable feelings are caused by an upset stomach! That dull, heavy, "bloated" sensation that follows a full meal, robs good living of half its pleasures. Is there any way out for you sufferers with stomach weakness?

Yes; H. L. Kramer, the man who originated Cascarets, has found a sure, quick, relief for indigestion, dyspepsia, "sour stomach," heart-burn, formation of painful gases, "bloating," etc., etc.

He calls his stomach relief EATONIC, and it certainly is making a wonderful record. Countless thousands of people who formerly approached their meals with dread, now eat their fill of their favorite foods without fear of the after-effects.

Mr. Kramer says: "My EATONIC tablets are the solution of the age-old problem of indigestion and all forms of stomach misery."

"EATONIC neutralizes the acids, that form the painful gases, 'sweetens' the stomach, and gives the gastric juice a chance to do its work as it should.

"To promote appetite and aid digestion, take EATONIC tablets—one or two after each meal. They are perfectly harmless. Eat them just like candy.

"For distress after eating; sour, 'gassy,' acid stomach, vertigo, nausea and belching, and that wretched, puffed-up, 'lumpy' feeling after over-eating; there is nothing to compare with EATONIC Tablets."

All druggists sell EATONIC—50c for a large box. Watch out for imitations. The genuine bears the name EATONIC on each tablet—guaranteed to do all that is claimed; or if your druggist don't carry EATONIC—send to Eatonie Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pills
Small Dose
Small Price

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature *W. D. Wood*

ABSENCE OF Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but **CARTER'S IRON PILLS** will greatly help most pale-faced people