



OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS

FARM BUREAU NEWS SERVICE
SUPPLIES ITEMS FOR THE
TRIBUNE READERS

Requests from all parts of the country for typical pictures of leading varieties of live stock have resulted in the United States Department of Agriculture preparing such a series of illustrations and they are now available for distribution among agriculture high schools, rural schools, banks, farmer's clubs, and other societies and organizations interested. No special attention has been paid thus far to making the series complete with respect to the various breeds or types of live stock. They are simply illustrations of fine representative types of animals, of which there should be more in all parts of the United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture invites those who can contribute actual facts showing results from using better sires to send such material to the Bureau of Animal Industry. The bureau has under revision a previous compilation of specific facts and figures on benefits following live stock improvement by

the use of purebred sires. The material will be prepared for distribution early in September and it is desired to make it as complete and as useful as possible. Facts concerning swine, sheep and poultry are especially desired.

Two year tests with irrigation indicate that the early application of water before tuber formation had started resulted in an increase in the number of tubers, as well as the weight per hill. Late irrigation actually increased the weight but made little difference in the number of tubers per hill. The irrigation experiments were not carried to a final conclusion but indicate that each application of water at any period in the growth of the plant, provided excessive quantities are not used, may be expected to produce an increase in the weight of the crop but that little or no increase in the number of tubers is likely to result from irrigation after tuber formation is well started.

The bulletin contains an interesting description of the tuber bearing parts of potatoes and their method of growth. It may be obtained free on request to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

This group of live-stock pictures is known as the live-stock improvement series of the better sires, better stock campaign, the purpose of the

pictures being to encourage interest in breeding, and developing good stock. The pictures, of which five are ready, include a photograph of excellent pure bred Jerseys being judged at a farmers' picnic, an outstanding example of equine perfection concentrated in a finely bred draft sire, a flock of pure bred Southdown sheep, provident poultry of the type that win in the prize ring and as utility birds, some of the animals in an accredited herd, one of the first officially recognized as free from tuberculosis, and an unusual picture of six juvenile porkers each of whom is a specimen of one of the leading breeds of swine.

The pictures are of uniform size, 11 1/2 by 15 inches and may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture.

As a result of eight years' feeding tests at the United States Department of Agriculture poultry yards at Beltsville, Md. a mash feed has been compounded which gives uniform high egg production. This mash, which has been tested for three years, is made of 4 per cent bran, 3 per cent middlings, 26 per cent meat scrap, and 65 per cent lent corn meal. In the experiments the hens were allowed to select their own mash ingredients. This is the proportion of those different feeds which they ate during the year. Seaveraged from 140 to 155 eggs apiece horns and of Rhode Island Reds, have averaged from 140 to 155 eggs apiece while this mash was fed. While the mash seems to be especially adapted for Leghorns, it has given very good results with Reds, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks were found to get too fat on the ration and a ration somewhat lower in meat scrap has given better results with these breeds. Both the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks at Beltsville are large standard sized fowls. The tendency to become overfat in a smaller type of Plymouth Rocks, such as is often found on commercial poultry farms.

An interesting development of the experiments was that the number and weight of tubers per hill were found to be influenced by the size and kind of seed planted. Whole potatoes used as seed yielded heavier than half potatoes and these more than quarters, and the larger the seed piece, the greater the yield per hill. A whole potato used as seed yielded more than a half or quarter potato of equal weight.

The experiments showed that apparently light soils are better for potatoes than heavy soils. The lowest production of tubers with respect to both number and weight per hill was on the heaviest soil; the highest numbers and yields were produced on the lightest soil. The department thinks it possible however that these results might be modified some what under different climatic conditions.

ica's largest and most distinctive crops, and which former observers have been able to answer only incompletely. The Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has conducted a series of experiments in potato growth, the results of which are published in Department Bulletin 958, Development of Tubers in the Potato, which has just been issued. The information contained is of interest not only to the plant physiologist but also to the practical grower, as a knowledge of the relation of the setting and subsequent development of tubers of the potato may, to a certain extent, be put to practical use.

Tuber formation, it was found, begins in general at about the end of the period of flower bud development, although this is not in all cases an exact criterion. Experiments showed that the number as well as the size of potatoes in a hill increased for several weeks after the first potatoes were large enough to dig. A small increase in the weight of tubers was found to occur even after the vines had been killed by frost. The maximum rate of growth of the tubers was found to occur about the last of August or the first of September, which was approximately 80 days after planting.

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Joe Pizer of Denver visited at the Julius Pizer home and transacted business in the city this week.

Mrs. Metcalf and Mrs. McNamar of Paxton were city visitors Wednesday.

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ATTACKS MILK SUBSTITUTES

Dr. McCullom, School of Hygiene and Public Health, John Hopkins University, attacks milk substitutes in hearing before House Committee on Agriculture at Washington. Considering Voigt bill to prohibit manufacture and sale of milk compounds.

In Part He Said
"I guarantee that any infant that is fed for a few weeks on one of these milk substitutes will develop rickets as severe as this," said Dr. McCullom, showing a photograph. "The milk substitutes are an inferior product. How many people in the crowded quarters of the cities understand the finer points of the label?"

Dr. McCullom denounced the use of coconut oil as a substitute for butterfat, saying the dairy cow cannot compete with the coconut cow. He claimed that the health of children will be seriously endangered by the substitutes whose manufacture has reached tremendous proportions. He said the coconut oil is lacking in vitamins necessary to children's growth.

Eat greens, Keep Young

There are many persons who, through improper diet, are, as old looking at forty years as they would be at sixty-five on a proper diet, asserted Dr. McCullom when seen later.

Dr. McCullom said a satisfactory diet cannot be made out of cereals, peas and beans, potatoes, fleshy roots and muscle meats, of which Americans are so fond.

"Our national dietetic sin," he said, "is living too much on wheat flour, on bread made from it, and other cereals having similar dietetic properties; on tubers such as the potato, and on meats."



DR. E. V. McCULLOM
School of Hygiene and Public Health
John Hopkins University

Quart of Milk a day

"We should take at least a quart of milk per day, or its equivalent, and we should reduce our meat consumption to approximately 5 per cent of the energy value of the diet. Substitute milk for half the quantity of meat now used and cultivate the habit of using green salad dishes."

PUTTING MORE MILK IN FOOD OF FAMILY

Numerous Dishes Are Enumerated by Home Specialists.

Milk Toast, Cream Soups, Creamed Vegetables, Fish and Scalloped Dishes Are Favored—Recipe for White Sauce

Milk toast, cream soups, creamed vegetables, creamed fish and scalloped dishes are all good ways of putting more milk into the daily food of the family, say home economic specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. The milk for all of these is thickened into a sauce, thick or thin.

To make the sauces, melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the milk gradually and cook until thickened, stirring constantly unless a double boiler is used. All measurements are level in these recipes.

- Thin White Sauce**
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon fat
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
- Medium White Sauce**
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons fat
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
- Thick White Sauce**
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons fat
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper

For milk toast and with vegetables use the thin sauce. For scalloped or creamed vegetable and meat dishes use the medium sauce. The chief use for the thick sauce is as a binding material in croquettes and loaves.

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