

# DAIRY

## WEIGHING MILK FOR MARKET

Less Trouble Between Producers and Dealers If Records Are Kept at Both Ends of Line.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Producers who ship milk to city distributors have voiced frequent complaints because of the disparity between their figures on the quantity of milk shipped and those of the dealers on the quantity received. In order to locate the cause of complaint by studying the actual loss between the country shipping point and the city plant the United States Department of Agriculture made an investigation on the Baltimore market. Records kept on more than 1,100 cans showed that the loss between the country station and the city plant was less than 1 per cent. The loss on trains, probably due to spilling, was only 0.19 per cent; and from the city railroad platform to the plant it was 0.55 per cent.

However, it was found that when the milk was weighed in the city plant there was a shortage of 2.56 per cent on the amount shipped according to can measure in the country. Of this shortage, 0.74 per cent was due to actual losses, while 1.82 per cent was the difference between can measure and weight. This is easily accounted for by the fact that cans become dented and battered, which decreases their holding capacity.

In a former investigation by the department an even greater discrepancy



What Part of Your Milk Check Represents Profit.

any was found between can measure and weight, the difference being over 3 per cent. It would seem that there would be less trouble between producers and dealers if the milk were weighed at both ends of the line.

## PROVIDE PLENTY OF WATER

Cows Must Have Abundant Supply in Summer and Winter for Profitable Milk Production.

Successful dairy farmers find that it pays to provide plenty of good, clean, cool water for milk cows. Eighty-seven per cent of milk is water, as is nearly three-fourths of a cow's body. Experimental data show that the amount of water required by cows is in direct proportion to the amount of milk produced. In the summer, the average cow will require nearly three pounds of water for every pound of milk she produces. In one experiment a cow giving 27 pounds of milk drank 77 pounds of water daily. The same cow drank less than half as much when giving no milk. In all cases, it is decidedly good practice to provide an abundance of clean, fresh water, cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

## KEEP MILK AND CREAM COOL

Product Will Soon Sour on Warm Spring Days Unless Promptly Placed in Tank.

As warm weather approaches, better care must be taken of the milk and cream. The can of cream must be put into a cooling tank into as cold water as possible to keep the cream cold. Unless milk and cream is cooled promptly and well it will sour during the warm spring days.

## PLANT CROPS FOR COW FEED

Animals Will Not Prove Profitable Unless Properly Fed—Ensilage and Alfalfa Urged.

Dairy cows are not profitable unless fed properly. Ensilage and alfalfa hay are the best cow feeds. The canes, kafirs, darso, feterita and corn are good row crops for the silo. If alfalfa cannot be grown, cow peas, soy beans or peanuts are leguminous crops to plant for dairy cow feeds.

**Dirty Milk Dangerous.**  
Dirty milk is much more dangerous than dirty water, because disease germs that would starve in water multiply rapidly in milk.

**Quality Counts Most.**  
It is not half as important how many cows you keep as what kind and how.

**Feeding for Milk.**  
Good feeding is necessary for milk production. The Scotch say "it is by the head that the cow gives milk."

## CONCRETE KEEPS OUT MANY PESTS

Rats and Mice Destroy Crops and Property Valued at Millions Each Year.

### PLAN TO STARVE THEM OUT

This is Best Done by Building Rat-Proof Buildings or Rearranging Old Structures—Cut Off Their Supply of Food.

(By W. G. KAISER, Agricultural Engineer.)

Since the time when the Pied Piper of Hamelin destroyed the rats, no other such satisfactory method of ridding farms of these pests has been found. The best way is to starve them out

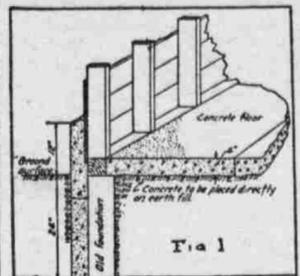


Fig. 1—How an Old Foundation May Be Ratproofed and a Concrete Floor Installed.

and this can only be done by building ratproof buildings or ratproofing such structures as are already built. The United States Department of Agriculture says that rats and mice destroy crops and property valued at more than \$200,000,000 yearly. They carry bubonic plague and other fatal diseases. One pair of rats at the end of three years will be the ancestors of 18 generations amounting to 359,709,482 individuals.

**Plan for Foundations.**  
In the three illustrations, I have shown how to build foundations and floors ratproof; how to build a false foundation alongside an old foundation and floor it to keep rats from working through and how to ratproof a wooden building.

Lumber piles and other miscellaneous structures form a living place for rats which should be eliminated. Lum-

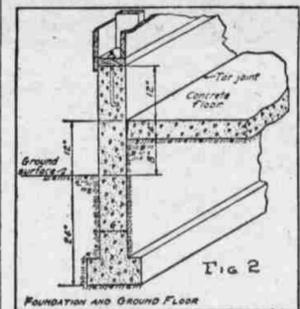


Fig. 2—Showing a Good Method of Making Foundation and Floor of a New Building Ratproof.

ber piles should be elevated at least 18 inches from the ground, board walks should be replaced by concrete and garbage should be kept in concrete or metal containers having tight-fitting tops. There should not be a scrap of food left where rats can get it.

**Concrete Mixture.**  
For foundation work such as I have mentioned a 1-2 1/4-4 mixture of concrete is recommended. This means one sack of portland cement to 2 1/2 cubic feet of sand and 4 cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone. As is absolutely necessary in all concrete work, the sand and pebbles should be free from loam and trash and the water used should be fit for drinking purposes.

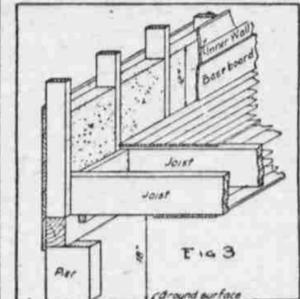


Fig. 3—Buildings Supported on Piers Are Ratproofed by Raising Above Ground Level and Placing Concrete Between Walls Above Sills.

Only enough water should be added to make the mixture of a quaky and jelly-like consistency. Floors of concrete should not be less than 4 inches thick. They may either be placed directly on the ground or on a cinder base, but always be sure the soil is well drained. For floors, a concrete mixture of one sack of portland cement, 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of gravel or stone is recommended.

Along with ratproof buildings, start a campaign for killing rats. If the ground is undermined with holes, it is possible to drive them into the open or to suffocate them by connecting the system of holes with the exhaust pipe of an automobile.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR KEEPING HONEY BEE

Nectar Going to Waste in Tulip-Tree Regions.

No Question but That Area May Furnish Many Times More Product Than at Present—Bulletin Discusses Methods

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the tons and tons of nectar going to waste every year in the tulip-tree region of the United States because the colonies of bees are not strong enough to get the full amount of surplus, there is no question that this area may furnish many times more honey than it does at present. This opinion is expressed by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1222, "Beekeeping in the Tulip-Tree Region," prepared by E. F. Phillips and George S. Demuth, and now available for distribution.

The tulip tree is occasionally found as far north as Vermont and Rhode Island, and west to Michigan, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the outer limits of its distribution it is not abundant. It is more plentiful on the south shore of Lake Erie and rare west of the Mississippi river, except in northeastern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri. The trees are more abundant and larger in the southern part of its range, especially in Tennessee, Kentucky, the western part of the Carolinas, and in the Ohio river basin. It is common throughout the Piedmont plateau of Maryland and Virginia.

That this honey can be marketed at a profit is attested by the fact that this section now sends to outside re-



Modern Homes for Bees.

gions for part of its honey supply. There is not the local prejudice to dark honey which exists in the clover region and in the West. All these factors taken together make the region one of promise. The enormous number of colonies of bees in this region is pointed to as proof of the great nectar resources, and if these colonies are given proper care vast quantities of honey can be produced.

The abandonment of the "gums" and box-hives and the adoption of modern equipment, together with practices more suited to the region, is advised. The region, it is said, needs more men engaged in beekeeping on a commercial scale as a chief or only occupation. The peculiarities of the region, however, are such as to demand a close study of the business. Careless beekeeping, it is pointed out, is entirely unprofitable, especially in places where the main honey flow comes so soon after the last killing frost of the spring.

Copies of the bulletin, which discusses methods for carrying on the business successfully, may be had free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## LAYING HENS IN FARM FLOCK

Most Efficient Number is Between 150 and 500, Say Ohio Poultry Experts.

At least 150 laying hens should constitute the farm flock, say poultry experts at the Ohio experiment station. The most efficient flock is between 150 and 500. The flock containing fewer than 150 hens is not efficient, while flocks of more than 500, though perhaps too large for the general farmer, may be better adapted to those specializing fruit and poultry farms.

## PROPER FERTILIZER TO BUY

Most Economical Material is That Containing Highest Percentage of Plant Food.

The most economical fertilizer to buy is the one containing the highest percentage of the plant food needed. It will cost more per ton, but may be used at a lower rate per acre because it does not contain so much useless material.

## CARING FOR TOMATO PLANTS

Four or Five-Foot Stake Should Be Driven Alongside Each Vine When Soil is Soft.

Secure a four or five foot stake for each tomato plant and be ready so the stakes can be driven down by each plant when the ground is soft. If the tomatoes are to be trellised similar to grapes, secure posts and two wires for each row.

## "GOT MAD," STAYS IN BED 38 YEARS

"Retires" After Row With Father-in-law, Refuses to Get Up, Now Paralyzed and Can't.

### QUARREL RUINS LIFE

During Idle Years Railroad Has Come to Town, Autos Appear and Phones Are Installed, but She Hasn't Seen Them.

Tipton, Iowa.—Thirty-eight years ago Mrs. Alexander Wickham of Tipton "got mad" and went to bed. "I'm never, never, never going to get up again," she declared. A little while ago she changed her mind and attempted to get out of bed and walk. But she found she was paralyzed from her waist down.

Mrs. Wickham was a young wife when she went to bed. She is a white-haired woman now. She is rich, but she gets little enjoyment from her money.

How Mrs. Wickham retired to her bed to remain the rest of her life is an odd story. One morning she was cutting bacon for her breakfast. She and her father-in-law were quarreling. Old Man Wickham made some remark she resented. She laid down her butcher knife and started for the door. "Where are you going?" her husband asked.

"I'm going to bed, and I'm never, never, never going to get up again," answered the wife as she walked into her room and slammed the door.

She stayed in bed all that day. Her husband thinking to humor her, brought her meals. The next morning she refused to get up. Again the husband brought her meals. The third day was a repetition of the first and second. So were the fourth and the fifth and the sixth.

"She'll get over it," said the neighbors when they heard of what was going on over at the Wickham farm.

Years of Reading.  
Mrs. Wickham spent her time reading books and writing poetry. After thirty-eight years of such reading she is undoubtedly the best read woman in all Iowa. Also she probably has written more poetry than any woman in Iowa.

Neighbors came to see her after she took to her bed. But she refused to see them. Gradually these visits



The Husband Brought Her Meals.

ceased and she was left severely alone. Her husband called a doctor. "There's nothing the matter with her," said the physician. "She can get up whenever she wants to." But she didn't want to.

Specialists from Des Moines were brought in. They could find nothing wrong with the woman.

The village grew into a good-sized town. A railroad was built through the place. Mrs. Wickham could hear the whistle of the locomotives as they passed near her house.

Never Saw Telephone.

When the telephone exchange was set up in Tipton the Wickhams had a telephone installed. Mrs. Wickham never saw it. It was in another room.

Styles in clothes did not interest her, she didn't wear any clothes, except her nightdresses.

Tipton grew until it almost inclosed the Wickham farm. The farm became very valuable. When the father-in-law died, her husband became sole owner of the place. But he gave up farming and went in to raising colts so he could be at home all the time and could look after his wife.

Two years ago the husband, worn out with thirty-six years of constant waiting on his wife, died. Mrs. Wickham went to the funeral. But she had to be carried. She could not walk.

But she does not express a single regret over her wasted life.

**Wife's Love Worth Six Cents.**  
Hackensack, N. J.—Damages of 6 cents for the alienation of his wife's affections were awarded to John H. Stein by the jury trying his \$50,000 alienation suit, brought against Edgar H. Kane. Five women were on the jury.

Had Your Iron Today?

## Let's Have Raisin Bread Tonight

HOW long since you've had delicious raisin bread—since you've tasted that incomparable flavor?

Serve a loaf tonight. No need to bake it. Just telephone your grocer or a bakery. Say you want "full-fruited bread—generously filled with luscious, seeded, Sun-Maid Raisins."

The flavor of these raisins permeates the loaf. A cake-like daintiness makes every slice a treat.

Serve it plain at dinner or as a tasty, fruited breakfast toast.

Make delicious bread pudding with leftover slices.

Use it all. You need not waste a crumb. Raisin bread is luscious, energizing, iron-food. So it's both good and good for you.

Serve it at least twice a week. Start this good habit in your home today.

But don't take any but a real, full-fruited genuine raisin bread.

Your dealer will supply it if you insist.

## Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins

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