

# CRITICS AIDING DAIRY INDUSTRY

Discussion of Bovine Tuberculosis in Relation to Milk Supplies Is Big Benefit.

## PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

Many Towns Adopt Regulations Requiring Tuberculin Testing and Milk From Tester Herds Brings Higher Prices.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That the free and frank discussion of bovine tuberculosis in its relation to milk supplies benefits rather than injures the dairy industry is shown by observations of the United States Department of Agriculture. When the work of freeing dairy herds from tuberculosis on a wide scale was undertaken several years ago, critics advanced the belief that the slaughter of tuberculous cattle would result in a milk famine and that publicity calling attention to the disease among dairy cows would hurt the dairy business.

Increased Milk Production. The criticisms received careful consideration, but were not permitted to



A Clean, Profitable Herd of Purebred Dairy Cows.

Interfere with the constructive program of tuberculin testing and freeing herds from the disease. The soundness of this policy is shown by the following figures: During the period July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1922, 175,000 tuberculous cows were destroyed. Instead of a milk shortage there has been a remarkable increase in both production and consumption of milk and dairy products. Last year, 1921, milk production in the United States aggregated nearly 99 billion pounds, a noteworthy gain over the previous year. Production of butterfat likewise increased. In 1921 alone, milk cows increased 341,000, which is a figure nearly twice as great as the slaughter of tuberculous cattle during the entire five year period.

People Use More Milk. Several hundred towns have issued regulations requiring tuberculin testing, and apparently with inspired faith in the safety and value of milk as a food, people are using more of it than at any time in the past. Frequent instances are reported to the Department of Agriculture in which parents place liberal milk orders with owners of tuberculin-tested herds a considerable distance away, although they could obtain milk from untested herds much more conveniently and at a lower price. Thus, in spite of various objections to the free discussion of tuberculosis-eradication problems, the evidence shows that the benefits outweigh the doubts and fears.

## MISTAKE WITH BEEF CATTLE

Many Producers Handle Cows in Same Manner as High-Producing Dairy Animals.

The function of beef cattle is to convert cheap roughage into a product that can be utilized by man. Many men entering the business of beef production make the vital mistake of handling their beef cows in the same manner that a high-producing dairy herd is managed, and, because they fail to realize a profit, condemn the beef business generally. The same thing would happen, however, to the dairy business if dairy herds were subjected to the conditions necessary for profitable beef production. The only difference is that few dairy herds are ever placed under these conditions. In managing a herd of beef cattle, the overhead expense in the form of labor equipment and concentrated feeds must be kept at a minimum if a substantial profit is to be realized.

## TO ESTABLISH COLOR GRADES

Samples Are Being Submitted by Beekeepers to Establish Rank of Extracted Article.

Samples of honey are being received by the United States Department of Agriculture from beekeepers in all parts of the country in connection with the work of establishing reliable color grades for extracted honey. A new type of spectro-photometer will be used in this work, which will be done by agriculturists of the department in co-operation with the division of grades and standards of the bureau of agricultural economics.

# SURPRISE CONTESTS ARE VERY EFFECTIVE

Remarkably Good Results Shown in Western Cities.

Milk Dealer Dislikes to Be Surprised With Dirty Product on His Wagon, Especially When Results Are Published.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Surprise milk contests—contests in which the milk sold by various dealers in a city is compared by taking samples occasionally without warning—have been very effective in improving the milk supply of many cities. Contests of this kind carried out with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown remarkable results in a number of western cities. The bacterial counts and the total milk scores for the cities were made up from the results of tests of samples from each of the delivery systems.

In Long Beach, Calif., the average bacterial count in the first contest was 118,238; in the last contest it was down to 11,823. In the first the average score of the milk sold there was 71.56, and in the last it was up to 90.67. The milk sold in Riverside, Calif., improved in bacterial count from 101,500 to 8,522, and rose in score from 82.93 to 93.63. Los Angeles dealers, as a result of these surprise contests, made great improvement in the quality of the milk supply, bringing down the count from 84,169 to 12,699 and raising the score from 89.60 to 91.65. The figures of Portland, Ore., changed from 148,400 to 13,070, and from 76.19 to 92.52. The number of bacteria in a cubic centimeter of Seattle milk was brought from 64,124 down to 31,297, and the score was lifted from 80.50 to 88.24.

A milk dealer does not like to be surprised with dirty milk on his wagons, especially when the results of the tests are to be published in the local papers. When his score goes up he finds the number of his customers going up; when the bacterial count increases he finds an increase in the number of ex-customers.

## TO DESTROY CANADA THISTLE

First Step in Eradication Is to Prevent Seed Development—Disk in Early Fall.

The Canada thistle, also known as the cursed thistle, is one of the worst weed pests. It spreads by its root systems as well as by seed. Its eradication entails a large amount of work.

The first step in eradication, say university farm men, is to prevent seed development. After the grain has been cut the infested land should be plowed deep enough to bring the roots of the thistle to the surface. Disking the surface cultivation in the early fall will prevent the growth of



Canada Thistle.

the plants, while plowing later in the fall will expose the roots to the action of frosts.

If the plant persists after all this punishment, as it probably will, a three-year rotation of grain, clover and corn or some other cultivated crop will furnish the knockout blow. Reinforcement can be prevented by a repetition of the rotation.

## ALFALFA CROP OF MANY USES

Leads as Forage; Unsurpassed as Hay; Has High Carrying Capacity as Pasture.

No forage crop cultivated in the United States is used successfully in so many ways as alfalfa. It is more nearly a perfect forage than any other crop grown in this country. It is unsurpassed as hay for general feeding and has a high carrying capacity as pasture. With proper handling good results can be obtained with it as a silage crop. It makes excellent silage and when ground into meal is a good and easily handled feed. Alfalfa is so highly regarded as forage that some persons have attempted to create a demand for it as human food.

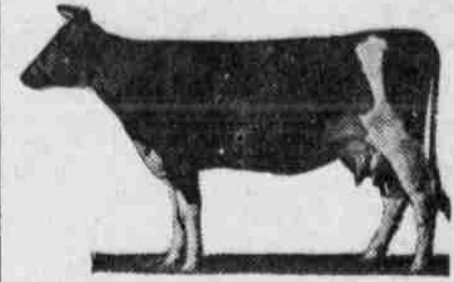
Enthusiasts have tried to show that it has medicinal value. However, it cannot compete as food with other staple crops and, so far as known, it has no special medicinal properties. Alfalfa is not only valuable as a forage crop, but also as a soil improver. It is not well adapted to short rotations, but the cropping plan on most farms can be arranged so as to handle the crop conveniently.

# DAIRY POINTS

## FEED DAIRY COWS PROPERLY

Animal Requires Food in Accordance With Amount of Milk She is Able to Produce.

Too many cows are underfed. A cow weighing 1,000 pounds needs each day, for the maintenance of her body, an amount of food equivalent to that supplied in 8 pounds of clover hay and 20 pounds of good corn silage. She must have this food regardless of whether she produces any milk. Food used for milk production must be in addition to that required to keep the



A Good Dairy Cow Must Have Some Grain.

cow's body. A 1,000-pound cow producing 20 pounds of 4 per cent milk a day, if properly fed, devotes about half of her feed to maintenance and half to milk production. Obviously when a dairyman has gone to the expense of supplying that half of the food required for maintaining the cow's body, it is poor economy to withhold any of the other half, all of which goes to produce milk. A cow then requires feed in accordance to the amount of milk she is able to produce. The heavy producer needs the most feed.

Farm-grown roughages (silage, hay, etc.) furnish the cheapest food nutrients. However, a good dairy cow cannot eat enough roughage to supply her needs for milk production. She must have some grain. Therefore, to feed with the most economy the following rules must be observed, says the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

- 1. Feed all the roughage a cow will eat. She will eat more if fed three times a day instead of twice.
2. Feed grain in proportion to the pounds of milk produced.
To a Jersey or Guernsey cow feed one pound of grain for each three to three and one-half pounds of milk produced.
To a Holstein, Ayrshire, or Short-horn feed one pound of grain for each four to four and one-half pounds of milk produced.

## PREVENT SCOURS IN CALVES

One of the Most Common Causes of Ailment Is Dirty Pails and Feeding in Wooden Troughs.

Calves may get scours from several causes, but one of the common sources is dirty pails and the practice followed of feeding in wooden troughs. A good rule is to keep the calf buckets as clean as the milk pails. The farmer who uses a swill pail for feeding calves or who hangs the pail on a post between feedings without washing it will be looking for a cure for calf scours. With warm weather and the fly season at hand extra precaution must be taken in caring for the pails. They should be washed thoroughly after each feed and sterilized either with steam or hot water and then inverted in a clean place until used again.

## GIVE CALF SOME ATTENTION

Stunted Heifer Will Never Develop Into Profitable Cow—Provide Shade and Water.

The calf is often very much neglected from the time it is six until it is twelve months of age. A heifer stunted by the lack of suitable food will never develop into as good a cow as one kept growing from birth to maturity. During summer while the young animals are on pasture not much attention is needed, as pasture grass furnishes the best and cheapest feed available. Shade and an abundance of fresh water are two essentials which the careful herdsman always provides.

## HOME-MIXED MEAL FOR CALF

Good Results Obtained in Raising Young Animals at New Jersey Experiment Station.

A very good home-mixed calf meal is made up of equal parts by weight of old-process linseed meal, hominy feed, red dog flour or wheat middlings, and high-grade dried blood. In raising calves in the dairy herd at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, both the home-mixed and commercial calf meals have been used with equally good results.

## Fresh Grass for Cows.

Mow the pasture to kill off weeds. Fresh grass, free of weeds, makes it possible for your cows to produce more and better milk.

## Take Care of Cans.

Cans used for the return of skim milk or whey should be emptied, scalded and cleaned as soon as they arrive at the farm.

## Corn Makes Best Silage.

Corn, either Indian or the grain sorghums, makes the best silage.

# POOL GOOD LIMBS TO BE 1 BAD MAN

Armless Man and Legless Friend Collaborate in the Holdup Business.

## NEW ONE FOR POLICE

One Spills Victim With Crutch While the Other Goes Through His Pockets and Relieves Him of Valuables.

New York.—John Rozwell, thirty-three years old, of 191 Allen street, was held by Magistrate Dourans in Essex Market court in \$10,000 bail for the action of the grand jury on charges of robbery and felonious assault.

Rozwell, who is minus his right leg, is said to have held up and robbed John Ketel, forty-five, a house wrecker of 45 Allen street, with the assistance of another cripple, a man with his left arm missing.

Ketel said he was passing through Hester street when Rozwell thrust a crutch between his legs, spilling him on the pavement. As he went down, he says, the other cripple pounced on him and made a narrow gauge search of his pockets, bringing forth a consumptive roll of \$11.

Beats Him With Crutch. In the meantime Rozwell, as a means of discouraging Ketel from arising, was beating a devil's tattoo on his skull with the half-moon end of a crutch.

When Ketel felt his roll slipping from him, possibly forever, he opened his mouth and released one of the loudest screams heard in many a long day in Hester street, where the loud lunged screech builds its nest and rears its young.

The agonized accents brought Patrolman Dan Lynch on the run. As Daniel breezed into the picture, the man with the one arm and the taking ways dropped out of it.

Rozwell, too, thought it was time that he was going. He started away on one crutch at remarkable speed and was making good headway when his crutch skidded on an empty lemon skin and clattered across the pavement into the gutter.

## Goes After Hop Record.

With Fate calling the odds on him at a thousand to one, Johnny Rozwell took a chance. Men have scaled their way to victory. Others have vaulted, run and jumped. Standing there with one leg, both crutches gone, Johnny stepped out after a new record. He was going to hop to freedom.

It was a memorable event for the length of a block. No one was on hand to time him or to scale the swing of the arcs he described. Had there been there's small doubt that



Searched His Pockets.

Johnny today would be acclaimed the champion all round outdoor one-legged hopper of the civilized world.

While Dan Lynch was conveying Johnny Rozwell to jail an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue hospital was placing 11 stitches in Ketel's scalp—one stitch for every dollar he had lost.

## MOTHER SEES BOY DROWN

Parent Sees Body of Son, Two, Who Lagged Behind, Float Helplessly Down River.

White Plains, N. Y.—While a mother and daughter sat idly on the bank of the Sawmill river at Thornwood, a few miles from here, awaiting the return of the two-year-old son of the family, who had lagged behind during a walk through the woods, they saw a body floating down with the tide. The mother, Mrs. Rose Vesel, New York city, screamed, waded into the river to her waist, and brought the body of her son, Patrick, to the bank.

Both mother and daughter worked feverishly over the body, but to no avail. A physician was called and he used a palmtop, but efforts to revive the boy failed. It is thought that the child slipped while playing on the bank.

# 2 or 3 Cans of Baking Powder

Are Not Worth the Price of One If they are the "big can and cheap" kind because they may mean baking failures.

# CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER



Don't let a BIG CAN or a very low price mislead you. Experimenting with an uncertain brand is expensive — because it wastes time and money.

The sales of Calumet are over 150% greater than that of any other baking powder.



## THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

Descendant of Mary's Lamb. Col. Thomas Powell of Columbus, Ohio, veteran of the Civil war and brother of the famous Gen. Eugene Powell, is the proud owner of "Lawnmower," the only living descendant of Mary's little lamb. The original Mary was Mary Sawyer of Sterling, Mass., who was eight years old at the time celebrated by the poem in 1814. The immortal verses, by the way, were written by John Roulston.—From the Argonaut.

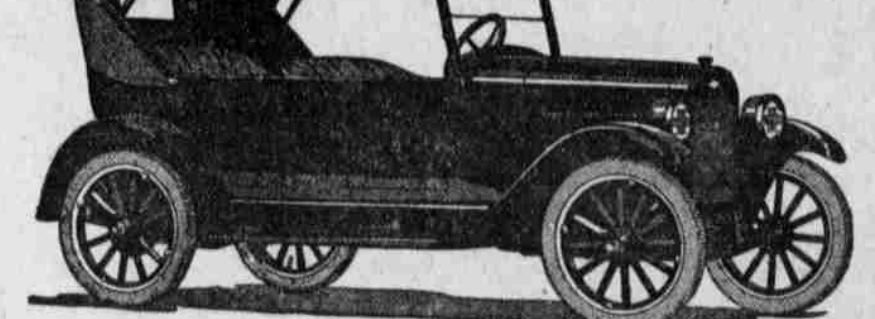
His Natural Inquiry. "Land of Goshen, Hunt!" ejaculated Mrs. Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. You're a sight on earth! Go clean yourself up right now. Take plenty of soft soap, and wash your face and hands and arms and neck and ears. "Heck, Maw! What's coming off?" cried the child in amazement. "Is it my birthday?"—Kansas City Star.

Always. "When do you expect your husband back?" "When I least expect him."—Life. A hen-pecked man is the silent partner of his wife's woes.

## for Economical Transportation



SUPERIOR Model \$525 f. o. b. Flint, Michigan



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Table with 2 columns: Some Distinctive Features and Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.
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