

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WHY GROW HORNS

When one sees a cow's udder torn or her sides and flanks ripped with the horns of some stable mate, he is likely to indulge in considerable conjecture as to just why horns are allowed to grow. It is easy to perceive why dairy cows should be dehorned, but the prejudice against dehorning is difficult to justify. Many of the larger breeders, shown and most fanciers become dismayed at any suggestion of dehorning. These persons feel that horns are perfectly natural; they look upon a dehorned cow as unfortunate and abnormal; they reason that horns contribute greatly to the appearance of an animal. Horns were perfectly natural and necessary for survival at one time in the history of cattle, but that time has long since passed. They no longer serve the needs of defense but are used exclusively as instruments of torture. Dehorning does rob an animal of some of its "flash." However, our concept of flash could be easily revised to omit horns. After all, flash is not particularly significant, especially if it hinges upon such a superficial character as the horns. Some dehorned animals have achieved the highest successes in show rings. Few judges or buyers will discriminate against a superior animal because it lacks horns. All the flash and attractiveness that horns could provide in an entire herd could not compensate for an injured udder on a good cow. Incidentally, the quiet docile, productive cow or the young heifer just admitted to the herd for first freshening is the usual victim. The outlaw "boos cow" of questionable productivity does not suffer injury.

The greater care in handling the herd, the cheaper housing costs that are possible and the greater contentment of the cows are additional reasons for dehorning.

FIXING DAIRY RATION

A guide for the inexperienced man feeding dairy cattle given by most authorities on the subject, is one pound of grain to three pounds of milk for the Island breeds, and one pound to four or five of milk for the other dairy breeds. This is an excellent rule, but it cannot be followed too closely, says an experienced dairyman. In our herd of pure-bred Guernsey cattle we seldom get up to 15 pounds of grain per day for the individual cow, and never over that, although the testers catch more than half of our cows and heifers at the peak in excess of 45 pounds of milk daily, and a number from 55 to 65 pounds daily. According to the rule many of these cows should receive 20 pounds of grain or more, daily. The outgo in milk, rich in fat and other solids, would require this quantity of grain. Yet we have found in practice that to feed this quantity tends to upset the digestive organs and may throw the individual cow off feed completely. For several years we have met the situation by fairly heavy feeding of the cow when she is dry—7 to 12 pounds of grain daily according to the condition of the cow. Eight pounds daily to the cow in milk is about as low as we ever go. The last month or two of the lactation period the cow will not usually require this much grain for her immediate output, assuming, of course, that she is well fed on roughages; but we are looking ahead to the next lactation period, placing fat on her for a reserve against the day when her output will exceed her intake. It is at these times we can give the cow the extra pounds of feed she will need when she is flush, without harming her. The cow should not be looked upon as a day-to-day proposition, and her feed juggled accordingly on the grain scale. The entire year, the following year, even the five-year span should have thoughtful consideration. In many good herds the cows are fed too heavy at the peak and too light towards the end of the lactation period and during the dry spell. The longtime view will eliminate some of our errors in feeding.

PRESERVING POSTS

Farmers generally are aware of the terrific annual waste due to wood decay. Fence posts and the posts used for roof support in certain buildings are especially short-lived, since they are buried in direct contact with the soil and so furnish direct moisture to the fungus growth. It is not a difficult thing to incorporate poisons in the wood which last for many years and so stave off the attacks of the fungi. Creosote and a number of other chemicals, notably zinc chloride, have been developed for similar use with more or less similar results. The fact that so few posts have been treated with any of the materials available probably checks to the slight difficulty in ordering the chemicals which are not usually available at retail, to the labor of treating, and to the small amount of specialized equipment necessary. Good commercially treated timbers are available in only a few localities. A new method and new materials are now available, however. The new method is the placing of dry powdered or crystalline poison in holes bored in the post at ground line or in a ring around the post some six inches below ground surface. The poisons are soluble in water and so dissolve in the moisture entering the post from the ground. In solution they are distributed up and down the post, the wood fibers acting as a wick. The new poisons, which have been under test for the last 10 to 20 years, are an arsenic dust and mercuric chloride corrosive sublimate. The former is the one recommended for placing in a ring around the post;

OLD TIME PRACTICE TABOO

The usual method for inducing a calf or cow to respond to the dairyman's wishes is to "twist her tail." This procedure is established through long usage; a dairyman involuntarily uses it to make an animal rise or move into the stallion or out the door. All cow men recognize its propensity for securing desired results. But it also has some undesirable results. In a great many dairy herds there are animals with deformed, dislocated and broken tails. A method better than twisting the tail can be used. A calf or

in setting new posts some also should be placed in the hole. The mercuric chloride is placed in three-quarter inch holes bored about two inches in the post at ground line. One hole to the post has been used but it seems better to use two on opposite sides, three for large posts. The mercuric chloride is mixed with arsenic and common salt in equal volumes and placed in the holes, a tablespoonful to each. The holes are then corked with wood plugs. The advantage of this type of treatment may be summarized as follows: (1) Posts in some places may be cut near the place of use and set immediately. They need not be seasoned. Advocates of the chloride discourage peeling and advise setting as green as possible. Posts treated with the arsenic dust ring should be peeled. (2) Fast growing tree varieties and small sized thinning can be used to give the same length of life as larger untreated specimens. (3) All work can be done by inexperienced labor. (4) The method requires no special or expensive equipment. (5) The cost is nominal—from 5 to 15 cents, depending on the amount of material used, and exclusive of labor. (6) Posts already in the ground may be treated without removal, a thing possible with no other process.

LATE WORK IN VINEYARD

There are several matters that make for the successful growing of the 1932 grape crop that should be attended to in late fall. Black rot, one of the very common vine diseases of native American grapes, is carried over to a large extent through spores that are found on the grape berries that have dried or mummied during the previous growing season and fallen to the ground. Hence any means that will place these mummies beneath the soil surface to a fair depth will thereby lessen the infection of the succeeding year. Fall plowing, if the land is not subject to winter washing, accomplishes this end. Then, too, the turning down of the rubbish about the vines in the fall will destroy the hibernating covering of the grape-leaf hopper. Since this insect winters as a flying adult, it is on the wing long before any cultural practices are operative in the spring. In this connection it is particularly important that the rubbish likely to accumulate in raspberry, blackberry and strawberry rows, especially if they are near grape vines, be likewise cleaned out in November. If for one reason or another the fruit has not been harvested from certain vines it is necessary to go through and clip off the clusters even though they will not be used at home or marketed. Normal ripening of the bud and cane tissue does not occur if the fruit is allowed to hang, and in consequence injury from low winter temperatures is likely to result.

EXERCISE SOWS AND EWES

Plan wintering arrangements for the brood sows and breeding ewes to induce them to take exercise. A flock seems pleased at the opportunity to range considerable distance and to glean and browse even when there remains little in the fields for them to get, and it helps bring a sturdy lamb crop the following spring. A field of corn stalks, a grain stubble field, a meadow, the borders of potato patches, access to brush land, almost any field which contains dry remnants of vegetative growth, even weeds, offers suitable browsing. With sows the matter of inducing sufficient exercise is less simple. Pigs are much more sensitive to cold than sheep. Sows that run with cattle picking up the gleanings usually get good exercise and have the snow trod down for them so they do not get their udders wet. Scattering their limited grain ration over a floor so that they will have to spend a couple of hours in picking it up induces a considerable exercise within their quarters and is great help in forcing action. By one means or another induce your ewes and sows to spend considerable time on their feet during the winter.

EVER TRY THIS?

One farmer has figured out a new way of delivering feed to a large bunch of feeding hogs. This farmer piles the manure spreader high with corn, drives to a clean, grassy slope in the pasture, and evenly distributes his load. A few lusty calls bring the hundreds of healthy hogs from the grove and the field, and in a short time the entire herd is fed. This method feeds practically all the pigs at once, eliminating the crowding and fighting attendant upon the old method of shoveling from the wagon.

DRINK MORE MILK

There are a few folks who cannot train themselves to like milk and a few others whose stomachs are not fitted for handling milk. For the great majority of people, however, the simplest way of making a balanced diet is to drink a quart of milk daily. If every farm person would drink a quart of milk daily, the dairy surplus would disappear very suddenly and the health and financial standing of the farm families would be considerably increased. The slogan of "Drink more milk on the farm" is a sound one.

CHICKS ON WIRE FLOORS

To lessen the severity of brooding chicks on wire floors a strip of the floor from three to six feet wide across front part of the brooder room can be left unscreened and covered with straw or other litter. Giving the chicks access to the floor litter in this way adds to their comfort and contentment and appears to serve as a preventative of the vices. Feed and drinking equipment is kept on the screened portion of the floor.

THISTLE ERADICATION

Salt fed to cattle on a patch of thistles often results in the death of these weeds, due mostly to the frequent trampling.

Sees Regard for Dogs

Notably on Increase  
A woman who is a great lover of animals recently told two incidents, or retold them, from the press, to stress her point that the wholly commendable, but rather limited, attitude of "love me, love my dog" shows hopeful signs of progress. She says that this affection is rapidly being stretched to include the other fellow's dog.

"There was that tiny item in the paper the other day, for example, about the dog that selected the middle of a busy street in Bloomsburg, Pa., for his siesta," she said. "Little potting the vast number of persons who were affected by his discriminating search for a shady spot, the dog took a peaceful nap, according to the Boston Globe, while 400 respectful motorists detoured around him."

"Then there was that other dog who had made himself unpopular with his neighbors over in New Jersey because of his habit of barking at night. The local police recorder had been notified, and the aged resident who owned him was given the sad command to dispose of him. It happened that the owner not only actually depended on the dog for companionship, but for errands at which the creature had proved remarkably dependable.

"Well, the upshot of it was," said the lady who loves animals, triumphantly, "that 66 persons, led by the mayor of the town, heard of the matter and testified in the dog's behalf. Some of them, mind you, even gave up their vacations so that they might aid the case. And the dog was officially forgiven."

Didn't Dare Brag

"Does your husband ever brag that a good cook his mother was?" asked the caller.

"No," smiled the young married woman, "he knows I know his father died of indigestion."

Aha!  
Mrs. Wife—I'm sorry, but dinner is a bit burned tonight, dear.  
Mr. Husband—Oh, so they had a fire at the delicatessen?  
Some brag of their sins unless there is danger of prosecution.  
Only the happy are truly great.

Cosmetics and Beauty

Lotions Among Indians  
Although the forest was her drug store the brown-skinned Indian maiden suffered no lack of cosmetics and beauty lotions. Some of those used among the Thompson Indians of the Pacific Northwest are recorded in the annual report of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian institution.

"When washing," says the report, "a girl must stick four needles of the yellow pines into the flesh under her arms until it bleeds. At the same time she prays that her armpits and all her skin will always smell sweet. Frequently a girl will wash her face and head with a decoction of the tops of the yellow pine, believing that this will give her a smooth, fair skin and an abundance of hair."

"A young girl would frequently wash her face and head with a decoction of the stems and flowers of the wild flax. She believed this would give her a wealth of hair and a beautiful face."

"Branches of the great silver fir were used each morning by the young girl in stroking her head and back. She prayed at the same time that these parts of her body would never tire of carrying burdens. Her legs and feet were also stroked with the fir branches so that they might not tire when she was walking long distances. During her period of training the girl was supplied with two large branches of the fir tree and she had to pick the needles off one by one, praying that she would never be lazy. Also four large fir branches were so placed before her hut that going in and out she had to step over them. She would do so saying: 'If I ever step into trouble or step unknowingly into the magic spell of some person, may you help me, O fir branches, with your power!'"

If we can't sell wheat to Europe, let us educate the Europeans to pumpkin pie.

Grain Went Wrong Way

James C. Garver remodeled a large building at Madison, Wis., to manufacture cattle feed. Friends were invited to witness its first production. Garver pushed a button. Wheels turned. Workmen poured great sacks of grain into hoppers, but nothing came out as the finished product. The building was searched from top to bottom without discovering where the grain was going. Garver went to the roof. There out of a ventilator spouted the mixture, and the wind scattered it afar. A workman had diverted the ground grain into the wrong pipe.

Left the Bedstead

A young man registered in an Ontario (Calif.) rooming house for the night. When the manager went to the room to straighten it the next morning, she found that the guest had departed with two bed sheets, one pair of double blankets, a single blanket, one spread and one pillow slip.

Why are there now no saints?

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**NAVAP**  
NASAL VAPOR  
Clears head instantly.  
Stops cold spreading.  
Sprinkle your handkerchief during the day—your pillow at night.  
A MCKESSON PRODUCT 50% AT ALL DRUG STORES

Briefly Told  
If you can't push, pull; if you can't pull—please get out of the way.  
A lot of misery consists in simply remembering.  
The chiropodist believes in tight shoes—for others.

**For STRONG BONES and TEETH**  
Now is the time to help your children build strong bones and healthy teeth. The wealth of Vitamin D—and the mineral salts—in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, will help you do this. And doctors recommend its Vitamin A content, too. This promotes growth and increases resistance to disease. Scott's Emulsion is also good for expectant mothers and run-down adults. It helps ward off colds. Pleasantly flavored. Easy to take. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. Sales Representatives, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., N. Y.  
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**Scott's Emulsion**  
OF NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL  
A farmer never has time to be bored. Be one.  
If one will not, the other cannot quarrel.  
Complete practicality is heartlessness.  
Ever see two little boys "playing horse" nowadays?



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Ford	4.40-21	4.98	9.96	4.35	8.70	Buick-M. Olds'ble.	5.25-18	7.90	15.80	7.90	15.80
Chevrolet	4.40-21	4.98	9.96	4.35	8.70	Auburn	5.25-18	7.90	15.80	7.90	15.80
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.65	11.30	4.78	9.56	Jordan	5.50-18	8.75	17.50	8.75	17.50
Ford	4.50-21	5.65	11.30	4.85	9.70	Reo	5.50-19	8.90	17.80	8.90	17.80
Ford	4.75-19	6.65	13.30	5.68	11.36	Cardner	6.00-18	11.20	22.40	11.20	22.40
Chevrolet	4.75-19	6.65	13.30	5.68	11.36	Marmoon	6.00-19	11.45	22.90	11.45	22.90
Whippet	4.75-19	6.65	13.30	5.68	11.36	Oakland	6.00-20	11.47	22.94	11.47	22.94
Erskine	4.75-20	7.56	15.12	5.75	11.50	Peerless	6.00-21	11.65	23.30	11.65	23.30
Plymouth	4.75-20	7.56	15.12	5.75	11.50	Studebaker	6.50-20	13.45	26.90	13.45	26.90
Chandler	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	Chrysler	7.00-20	15.35	30.70	15.35	30.70
DeSoto	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	Franklin					
Dodge	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	Hudson					
Durant	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	Hup'nbil					
Grain-P	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	LaSalle					
Pontiac	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	Packard					
Hoover	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	Pierce-A					
Willaya-K	5.00-19	6.98	13.96	5.99	11.98	Stutz					
Essex	5.00-20	7.10	14.20	6.10	12.20	Cadillac					
Nash	5.00-21	7.35	14.70	6.35	12.70	Lincola					
Essex	5.00-21	7.35	14.70	6.35	12.70	Packard					
Olds'ble.	5.25-21	8.57	17.14	7.37	14.74						
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	17.14	7.37	14.74						

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