DAIRY

KEEP DAIRY COWS FOR FUN IN DAKOTA

A survey of the cost of producing butterfat, conducted in Kingsbury county, South Dakota, by representatives of the Agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture, showed that at least one man not only kept cows for the fun of it but lost six cents for every hour of labor he spent on them.

Twelve men in the county that were doing sufficient dairying to warrant their inclusion in the study were reported. Only two have cows of strictly dairy breeds and make dairying their main line of work. The others have cows of mixed breeding that are more of a beef than a dairy type. Feeding steers and milking cows is of about equal importance in the community.

[illegible] on costs of producing a pound of butterfat was made.

The farmer with the highest cost maintained an average of nine cows throughout the year, the lowest cost farmer 4.6 cows. Both men had red cows and both fed approximately the same feed. The man with highest costs had a better set of buildings and spent 185 hours of man labor on his cows compared with 123 hours in the low-cost herd.

The chief differences come about in the cost of feed and returns per cow. The high-cost man fed his cows $26.98 of feed apiece each year and the low-cost man $41.17. The total cost for keeping a cow for a year was $72.67 and $56.51 respectively in the two herds. This difference was greatly reduced when the low-cost man received credit for several of his poor cows that he sold for beef. The high-cost man produced 75 pounds of butterfat per cow while the low-cost man's herd averaged 173 pounds, or 98 pounds more per cow. The first man realized $18.80 per cow a year for butterfat, while the second collected $37.09 per cow.

After labor and other costs of production were deducted, the man with the poor cows lost six cents an hour for every hour he labored with his cows while the owner of the good herd made 35 cents an hour. Credits in both cases were allowed for calves born during the year, skim milk, manure and cows sold during the year. More liberal feeding of better cows made the difference between loss and a comfortable income.

Good Feeds Favored for Cows Just After Calving

For five or six days after calving feed the cow bran mashes with a legume roughage and a limited amount of silage. The water supply should not be overlooked at this time, also the appetite of the cow must be watched carefully. The grain ration must be increased very slowly at first. After four or five days, during which time oats and corn have again been introduced into the ration, the regular 4-2-1 ration may be fed, up to four to five pounds per day. From this on the increase should be made at the rate of one pound every third or fourth day until the maximum production is reached. When any additional increase of concentrates does not increase the flow, it is well to drop back slightly and it will be noted that the cow will then increase still further in production. Full feeding should not be reached until four to six weeks after freshening. No definite rule can be given, but it may be said that one pound of grain is a safe guide for each three pounds of Jersey and Guernsey milk or four pounds of Ayrshire, Holstein or Shorthorn milk produced daily.

Cause of Slow Churning

Slowness in churning may be due to one or a number of conditions. Where trouble is experienced in getting the cream to churn, the cream should be ripened before churning. To do this, heat the cream to a temperature of between 70 and 75 degrees, and hold it at this temperature until it has thickened, which should not require more than from twelve to twenty-four hours.

DAIRY NOTES

Churns are made of wood because metal heats too easily.

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Breed as many cows as possible in order to have them freshen next fall.

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The highest priced bull in the world is a scrub. He is a luxury which few farms are able to enjoy.

• • •

Don't buy a bull whose dam can't qualify for the advanced registry of the breed to which she belongs.

• • •

Some people like company, at least that seems to be the only excuse they have for keeping unprofitable cows and hens as winter boarders.

• • •

The theory of feeding calves whole grain when they are from a month to eight months of age is that the chewing of the grain promotes the flow of saliva which is conducive to better digestion. Good clover, pea or alfalfa hay is indispensable for feeding winter calves and even the summer calves on good pasture will result in better growth.

Suggestions on Raising Chicks

Expert Outlines Method for Handling Youngsters and Preventing Loss.

The following method of handling chicks has helped to prevent later losses from crowding. The incubator is kept darkened after pipping starts to avoid toe picking. A thermometer is placed in the nursery and if the temperature is found to be below 100 degrees there, the chicks are not allowed to drop down until about fifty have hatched, then removed and the [illegible] door wedged open slightly to give more air and "harden them off." Chicks are removed to the brooder in baskets with warmed cloths below and above the chicks.

Preparing Brooder.

The brooder is prepared by obtaining a uniform temperature of 100 degrees. Dry sand is placed one inch deep around the heater to the edge of the hover. A strip of roofing is run around the hover eighteen inches from the edge. Within this, fine litter is tramped until it forms a steep slope from the paper to the edge of the sand. The thermometer is hung at the edge of the hover at the level of the chicks' back. Chicks are placed about the hover at about 5 p. m. and the room darkened. The space about the hover is increased from day to day depending on the temperature of the room, the roofing having been left long enough for this purpose. The corners of the room are always kept rounded.

Training Roosts Used.

At the end of a week or ten days, training roosts are used. A frame four feet wide is fitted around three sides of the house, so as to touch the floor near the stove, and is hinged to the wall about a foot from the floor. This frame is first covered with one inch mesh and then lath are tacked parallel on it three inches apart. When practically all of the chicks have taken to these roosts the hover is raised and the room kept at 75 degrees. The roosts are raised and hooked to the wall during the day. At four or five weeks they may be leveled by nailing a twelve inch board under the front edge.—O. C. Krum, Poultry Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College.

Make Building Mistakes on Paper Is Best Plan

Nine times out of ten a house or barn will please and serve better if you build it on paper first. And now, while your evenings are better fitted to building on paper than on the ground, plans for that new barn or shed, or for remodeling the house, can go on apace.

Wood, brick, tile and concrete are not very plastic, and mistakes in placing them are harder to change than when the same mistakes are made on paper. Often, say farm engineers, in buildings not well laid out on paper, the chimney has a queer way of coming up in the middle of a bedroom. Or the stairway may turn out to be nearly as steep as a ladder. Again, kitchen windows may happen so near the floor that it will be impossible to put a table or sink underneath them. These things can be avoided by building on paper first.

Too frequently a man who has built with hammer, nails, and saw without bothering to build first on paper will remark: "If I could do this over again, I'd change this window, that stairway," and so on. Avoid mistakes by building on paper first, finding the errors and correcting the plans before changes begin to cost money.

Increase Shown in Farm Wages During Last Year

Average farm wages in the United States last year were $33.18 a month, with board, compared with $29.17 in 1922, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. Increases were shown in all geographic groups of states, with largest increases in the North Atlantic and East North Central states, and the smallest increase in the South Atlantic states.

The rate per month with board in the North Atlantic group rose from $37.14 in 1922 to $43.42 in 1923; in the East North Central group from $33.35 to $39.41; and in the Western states, including the Mountain and Pacific coast regions, from $45.57 to $51.25. The rate in the West North Central states increased from $33.63 to $37.54; in the South Atlantic states from $22.12 to $24.93; and in the South Central group from $22.23 to $24.13.

The increases are attributed to industrial competition for labor, which was most pronounced in the northern states as reflected in the larger advances.

Health Is Determining Factor in Managing Hogs

The health of hogs from farrowing to selling time is by far the greatest factor in determining whether the enterprise is to make a profit or a loss. From this standpoint the loss is usually figured on the basis of those that actually die from accident and disease. The fact of the matter is that, excepting those cases where a considerable proportion of the herd is wiped out by a pestilence, such as hog cholera, the greater loss cannot be so estimated. The larger loss in an average herd is the difference between what the herd actually made and what it should have made under the same conditions in a state of health.

Small Hat Still Fashion Favorite

Sailor, Tricorn and Many Variations of Cloche in Limelight.

Although both large and small hats mingle in the new collections of the leading modistes, the present mode seems to favor the latter and neglect the wide brimmed models. This is due, notes a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune, to the unusually long life of the ubiquitous cloche, which has almost become a uniform with both the Parisienne and the American woman.

But the rounding crown and the mushroom brim of the cloche are giving way to other types of small hats, noteworthy among them being the small sailor and the tricorn, the latter a change of brim only, as the crown of this style hat also conforms to the head.

Then there are the many varieties of the cloche, which seem to spring up overnight. The newest version is the small hat with upturned brim which rolls up in front, at the side or in back.

Black is far and away the smartest chapeau shade, followed closely by combinations of black and white. The newest color note in Paris is poppy red, as vividly crimson as the flower itself. Combined with either black or dark blue it forms a striking combination. Other important colorings include the various tintings of brown, the wood shades and green.

Milan straw, taffeta, satin, moire, felt and crepe de chine, used singly or in conjunction with each other, are the leading fabrics of the modiste. A slightly different note is sounded through the use of ribbons, both moire and grosgrain, as the material for the hat itself.

Greatest variety is offered in the way of ornamentation. Ribbon elaborates almost every type of hat. The tailored models stress buckles and ribbon bands as well as fobs. Embroidered monograms appear on drooping ribbon trimmings, while jeweled ones settle on the brims of upturned models.

The single white gardenia, the ribbon cockade, the embroidered motif and medallion all come in for their share of attention on the bonnet. And last, but never least, comes the irrepressible scarf, this time appearing with the hat in a matching set.

Variety of Fabrics to Make Tailleur Popular

So successful has been the simple tailored suit from the first week of appearance in the world of fashion that its creators have been compelled to keep on the alert for new materials. The suit of twill, hairline stripes or covert has become a standardized mode.

These suits are not the prerogative solely of slim youth. They have been adapted cleverly to every type of figure. Even a large woman may wear one and know that she is correctly and appropriately dressed.

A strong reaction in favor of tweeds and homespuns has been noticed and the fact that reports from Paris tell of tweed and homespun suits created by several of the most famous designers is expected to influence the vogue of these materials in this country.

The new woolens of this type are lovely. Colors in many cases have been inspired by nature. One sees the soft tones of sand, the subtle shales of heather, colors taken from the plumage of birds and, most interesting of all, colors that faithfully reproduce the browns, tans and creamy yellow seen in butterflies' wings. For this reason they are called butterfly tweeds.

Little Dollie Varden Frock of White Taffeta



This quaint Little Dollie Varden frock for dancing is built of flowered white taffeta.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

NO. 5544 EQUITY
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
FOR CARROLL COUNTY

Bessie Walters, Plaintiff
vs.
Edward W. Walters, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii of the plaintiff from the defendant and to grant to the plaintiff the custody of the infant child, Albert Ewald Walters, of the parties hereto.

The bill states that the plaintiff is a resident of Carroll county and has been such for more than four years, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland; that the said parties were married April 16, 1918, by Rev. J. H. Schooley; that they lived together as man and wife from their marriage to about February 25, 1920, when, without cause, the defendant abandoned the plaintiff and has since refused to live with her; that they have one child, Albert Ewald Walters, born December 25, 1919; that the abandonment of the plaintiff by the defendant has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. It is thereupon this 15th day of May, 1924, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, ordered that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county once a week for four weeks before the 23rd day of June, 1924, give notice to the said absent defendant, Ewald W. Walters, of the object and substance of said bill of complaint, and warning him to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 14th day of July, 1924, to show cause, if any he has, why the relief prayed should not be granted.

EDWIN M. MELLOR, Jr.,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

True copy—Test:
EDWIN M. MELLOR, Jr.,
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President Coolidge is reported to have greatly enjoyed the circus, though Congress is supposed to give him considerable entertainment along that line.

JEAN'S VISION TOOK HER HOME

By MYRA A. WINGATE

(©, 1924, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

LUKE BRADSTREET paused to look back at the house standing in a corner formed by two of the village streets.

A neighbor passed to say:

"Ah, Luke, how is Mrs. Bradstreet this morning?"

"Thanks, John, there is no great change yet, but we are hoping much from the new treatment."

"Glad to hear that," said his friend. "That will be here soon, I suppose?"

"I'm really expecting her this morning, though I've had no word," returned Bradstreet, glancing at his watch. His face had lighted as if he sensed a slight lifting of his heart burden. "I must be on my way."

On top of the pile of mail passed out to Luke was a thick letter addressed in Jean's clear hand. He was disappointed, but reflected that he had written her there was no immediate danger.

As he walked to the store his tired brain performed odd jumps from business considerations to plans for his sick wife, and back again to Jean. She was their only child—pretty, gifted, ambitious. Her pet subject in college had been journalism. Already, at twenty-five, she was "the makings" of a writer. Luke remembered, with fatherly pride, her pleasure in being able to provide for herself. His own shrewdness and business judgment showed there. Not that Luke put it to himself in those terms. What he thought was:

"There's a little of the old man there, for all she's just like her mother."

Reaching his office, he slit the envelope eagerly. He read the letter, first hastily, and again slowly. Affection, sympathy and deep concern, beautifully expressed, were there, but—

"You say that I can have all the necessary help, and all my time for my own work, but that both you and mother need me for sympathy, advice and companionship. Do you think it would work out that way, daddy, dear? Here's my view of it: You say the disease progresses slowly, is often arrested and sometimes cured. Mother is able to sit up and read. You have a good housekeeper and a competent nurse. My time would surely be broken by various demands. Under such conditions I could not maintain the cheerful note that I wish to sound. You would not ask a son working at a distance to give up and come home for those reasons. Is my work less important?

"Write me every little thing about mother. You know you're my best beloveds. I shall be at home, as usual, in June, and we'll talk it over then.

"Another girl and I have a wonderful plan for the summer. We're going to do Maine in a car, stopping wherever we like, to absorb local color—"

Luke methodically folded the pages small and cut them into tiny squares with his paper knife. He heaped them on an ash tray and touched a match to them.

Jean Bradstreet awakened to a curious experience that morning—awakened in her own room, the ivory clock ticking on the dresser, the surroundings apparently veiled in early morning dimness. Powerless to move or utter sound, she lay looking down a broad beam of light. She saw her father cross the main street of the village. He nodded in passing to two men talking at the foot of the stone steps leading to the bank. Jean knew them. The clearness of her vision was startling. After Luke had passed, Leonard Willis said to Jasper Gale:

"Luke Bradstreet has aged ten years since his wife was stricken. I'm told there's only a chance of recovery."

The words were as distinct as if spoken in the room. Jean cried out mightily and found herself standing upon her own bedside rug, the tears upon her cheeks. The hands of the ivory clock pointed to nine.

At four that afternoon, Leonard Willis, directing a gang of laborers laying water pipes, saw a car rocketing down the road toward the village. There was a squeal of brakes as it passed, and presently a voice called:

"Oh, Leonard."

He ran to the car, hand extended. "Jean Bradstreet!"

Jean clasped and held the hand in her intensity.

"Leonard, were you standing at the foot of the bank steps at nine o'clock and did you say, 'Luke Bradstreet has aged ten years since his wife was stricken. I'm told there's only a chance of recovery'?"

Leonard hesitated, reluctant, and then blurted honestly, "Yes, Jean."

The car leaped forward, leaving Leonard dazed and wondering.

Luke Bradstreet swung around in his desk chair as quick steps sounded in the hall.

"Jean!" he said, rising unsteadily.

"Sit down, you blessed old goose," said Jean, pushing him back. "You're so white I know you've had no dinner."

"You're white, too," countered Luke, feebly.

"Small wonder," commented Jean. "I have had no dinner myself. Oh, Dad, that awful letter!"

"What happened, Jean?" questioned Luke quietly.

"It was a vision," stated Jean, solemnly. "And it brought me. I'm here to stay."

And then, being a very modern girl, she added:

"Have a heart, Dad, and give me three grains of corn, or something to keep me alive until dinner time."

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