DAIRY FACTS

Give Strict Attention to Feeding Dairy Cows

"In order to get economical production, farmers must pay strict attention to the feeding of their dairy cattle during the winter months, for feeding comprises more than one-half the cost of producing milk," says the dairy specialist at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. "Home-grown feeds are the cheapest feeds the dairyman can get, and roughages, even at the high price of hay, are the cheapest of home-grown feeds. Alfalfa, clover and corn silage are the best milk producers; yet mixed hay and stalks can be fed to advantage if they are present on the farm.

"Those who have a supply of corn ears are fortunate. Corn and cob meal should furnish the basis of the ration. By the purchase of bran or oats and a few high protein concentrates a good milk-making ration can be compounded according to the following recommended proportions: Ten pounds of alfalfa or clover hay, 30 pounds of corn silage with all the bright stalks the cow will clean up daily, together with 600 pounds of corn and cob meal, 300 pounds of bran or oats, 200 pounds of gluten, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 100 pounds of oil meal. The cost of this mixture will vary, depending upon local prices.

"If neither alfalfa nor clover hay is available it will be necessary to double the amount of linseed or cottonseed meal. If no silage or succulent feed is being fed, linseed meal should be substituted for the cottonseed meal. It is advisable also to feed beet pulp at the rate of three pounds per cow if silage is not available. The beet pulp should be fed when in a soaked condition.

"There is a distinction between cottonseed meal and cottonseed feed. Cottonseed feed contains a large proportion of hulls and has a very inferior feeding value, and should not be purchased if cottonseed meal can be bought.

"It is always poor economy to underfeed dairy stock; feed them enough to keep them in a good, thrifty condition. Cows in milk should be fed all the roughage they will eat and, in addition, one pound of grain daily for each three and one-half pounds of milk they give each day."

Uniform Laws Urged to Stop Spread of Disease

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At the recent World's Dairy congress, held at Washington, D. C., Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, suggested to the delegates that efforts should be made to obtain some uniformity in the laws of the various countries regulating international trade in live stock. Some move of this sort is needed now, said Doctor Mohler, because of the great extent of international trade in live stock, and because of prevalence of destructive animal diseases in many parts of the world.

Certain fundamental features which probably would be desirable for all countries were brought out in the statement made to the delegates. It was suggested that each country engaged in domestic and foreign commerce in live stock and its products should establish a competent veterinary service, and failing to do this should have no right to expect its animals to be received in other countries; provisions should be made to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the country, the introduction of infection from abroad, or the transmission of diseases to other countries; and there should be an international co-operative system of exchange of information in regard to animal health in the various countries.

All Insanitary Dairy Practices Unprofitable

Below are listed a few practices which are insanitary, injurious and unprofitable for the dairy farmer:

To milk cows that have dirty flanks and udders, so that at every movement of the milker, dirt falls into the milk pail.

To milk with wet hands, so that the milk, saturated with filth, falls into the milk pail.

To use separators and utensils which have not been thoroughly sterilized and aired.

Pouring freshly separated cream into previous skimmings before cooling.

Keeping cream in root cellars, pantries, kitchens, stables, back porches or in any room where bad air exists.—L. K. Crowe, Animal Husbandry Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

Rapidity Is One of Big Essentials in Milking

Tests have shown that rapidity is one of the essentials in milking a cow. Massaging the cow's udder with the hand excites nervous action which in turn stimulates action of the milk glands. The more rapid the massage movements, the greater is the nervous stimulation of gland action, and a greater amount of milk will be yielded. Not only is the quantity of milk increased, but the faster the milk is drawn the richer it is in butterfat.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE



by Mary Graham Bonner

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PAM'S DOLL

Witty Witch, a delightful old lady, sat in her great armchair.



She Had Asked for a Second Cup.

There were children big
And children small.
There were children short
And children tall.
There were children
Of every shape and size
And children with blue, black,
Brown and green eyes.

This was the song Witty Witch sang to the Fairies and the Elves and the Brownies and the Gnomes who had come to call on her and to hear some of her stories.

Witty Witch had been delighted to see all her guests and she had many a story to tell them. She had been busy going around telling the truth about herself, for so often the truth was not told about her.

She wanted to let every one know how much she loved children and that she hoped they would love her. But now she was back home and it was a delightful surprise to have all of the Fairyland people coming to see her at once.

So she had been telling them stories as they dearly loved to hear Witty Witch's stories.

"But I haven't told the one about Pam's doll as yet," she said after she had finished singing the song about the children.

"Pam was one of the children with blue eyes. Blue eyes has Pam and rosy cheeks, too, and she is fat but not too fat. She has nice chubby legs and her best party dress is blue.

"And when she wears her best party dress she also wears a big blue hair ribbon which looks fetching, indeed, on her fair hair.

"Well, Pam had been to a tea party at her grandmother's and grandfather's house and what a good time she had had.

"She had had cambric tea and it really had been most delicious, she had thought.

"In fact so pleased had she been with it that she had asked for a second cup and a second cup had been given to her.

"Then she had had very good sandwiches and a nice piece of cake.

"She had taken her doll to the party and her doll had said mamma and papa and had also walked, taking hold of Pam's hand.

"Pam was five, but the doll was only a year old and so Pam had brought the doll's crib along for in likelihood the doll might become sleepy.

"Sure enough! The doll had become sleepy and so Pam had put her in the crib at one end of the room.

"After the tea party was all over Pam went home, for by that time it was Pam's bedtime and as the afternoon had been quite exciting she really was tired even though she could have sat up a little longer.

"She had pretended that she was the doll and when some of the tea party guests had pressed her little chest she had said, 'Mamma,' and 'Papa,' when they had pressed her back.

"And she had even said something when her right shoulder was pressed and when her left shoulder was pressed for she could do more than the doll could do.

"Well, the party was all over and every guest had gone. Pam's grandmother and grandfather began to put away the teacups and saucers so as to set the room to rights.

"Pam's grandfather said to Pam's grandmother, 'I will put the tea table over in the corner of the room, my dear. It is too heavy for you to carry.' And in truth, it was quite a heavy tea table. It had needed to be that for so much food had been on it for the party. Pam's grandmother and grandfather were very generous and always had most bountiful parties.



The Doll Had Become Sleepy.

"Well, as Pam's grandfather put down the table in the corner of the room suddenly a voice cried out, 'Mamma, Mamma!'

"Oh, how Pam's grandfather Jumped! And Pam's grandmother said, 'What could it have been? Is there a baby outside? No, it sounded as though in this room. Oh, what could it have been?"

"Pam's grandfather moved the table to the position he had put it in just as he had jumped and as he did so once more came the cries, 'Mamma, mamma, mamma, mamma.'

"And then they knew! It was Pam's doll which had been left behind and she had awakened in her crib when the leg of the table had made her cry out her cry of 'Mamma.' What a laugh there was about it and the dolly hadn't been hurt so she didn't mind the laughter!"

Making Her Choice

By ELLA SAUNDERS

(©, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

"YOU are Mrs. Richards?" The dignified little woman with the fair hair entered the apartment of the tall, stately brunette. For a moment the two women looked at each other silently. The brunette had the sense of a situation.

"You are—?"

"Mrs. Everett Campbell."

"Oh!" The brunette recoiled. The dignified little woman laughed. "Don't be afraid of me. I haven't got a revolver."

"I'm not afraid. You have come about—"

"Yes, I have come about my husband," the little woman exclaimed quickly, because she could not bear to hear the other pronounce his name. "I found a package of letters from you in his pocket."

"So you go over your husband's pockets?" the brunette sneered.

"We need not discuss that point, I think. I came here to ask you—no, I haven't come to make a scene, but—humbly to ask you to tell me the secret which you have used to fascinate my husband."

The tall brunette, feeling more at her ease, smiled in a manner that was meant to be superior, but failed to crush the other woman.

"Well," she said, yawning, "perhaps your husband prefers my type."

"He married me."

"Well?"

"What can you give him that I can't?"

"What can I give him? Why, I don't give him anything. What do you give him?"

"A happy, comfortable home, and two children, whom he adores. I work for him and slave for him."

Her voice broke.

"I make him wait on me," yawned the brunette, and the other recoiled at the statement.

"How long has this been going on?"

"About two years."

"He'll have to break off with you, unless he wants a divorce. If he does, he—he can have one." Her voice trembled.

"Why, I shouldn't dream of marrying him," replied the other languidly.

"But—but you—you are in love with each other. I'm willing to give him up to you if it will make him happier," cred the wife desperately.

"But that would spoil everything," said the brunette. "I am afraid, Mrs. Campbell, you don't understand—oh, quite a lot. You have given your husband—"

"My life—everything!"

"And I've given him nothing. You see, that's the way of love. It doesn't go with a home or cooking or—anything."

The wife was silent. In her mind she was going over the days of long ago, when they had been sweethearts. She remembered what they had said: "I shall love you forever." Yes, she had never said: "I shall cook for you forever."

But how had she gone wrong in serving him? And then the children—

"He loves his children."

"Yes, he told me so," answered the other, and the wife winced. So Everett had discussed everything with this woman.

"I'm sure he ought to be very well satisfied with you," said the brunette. "You've given him so much."

"But I could have given him love, too. Only he never seemed to want it," the other cried piteously. "Oh, take him. I don't want to stand in the way of his happiness."

"No, I'm going to send him back to you like a good little boy, Mrs. Campbell," smiled the brunette. "You see—when you came I was just writing him that I'm leaving for the Coast tomorrow. You see, I've met another man. I'm going with him."

"You mean you—don't care any more?"

"No, I only cared as long as he didn't. Now he's infatuated, and I—well, I've grown cold. That's the way of love. But I wouldn't worry myself about love if I were you, because you—excuse me—aren't the kind. Just feed him, and he'll come trotting back to you and—"

But the other had turned away. It was all inexplicable to her. But then she had made her choice of duty long before. And somehow she felt that she had chosen well—if love was like this.

Needed the Full Count.

"Cuthbert, I really think your love is growing cold."

"Why do you say that, my own?"

"You no longer press me to hasten the wedding day."

"Listen to me, Bluebelle. Yesterday you told me you had gone to cooking school and that you had learned to boil a potato."

"All for you."

"Well, we can't live on boiled potatoes, girlie. Go through the fish course, at least, my precious, and then the wedding bells shall ring."

Time Enough to Sink In.

An ivory-domed chorus girl in a Broadway production had asked the stage manager for a part. She pestered him a good deal, so one day he called her aside and told her that he might be able to grant her request.

"I have a part for you," he explained, "if you can learn it. In the first act you say, 'I'll tell the cockeyed world I'm hungry.' The question is, can you learn the part? We open six weeks from now in Hartford.

M... AGRICUL-...URA... SOCIETIES TO CONFER JOINTLY

A genuine Farm Bureau banquet with all the necessary eats to satisfy the most exacting epicurean, snappy addresses, community singing and moving pictures, will feature the program that has been arranged for Thursday evening, January 10th, during the annual meetings of the Maryland Agricultural Society. The Maryland Farm Bureau Federation and affiliated organizations to be held at the Southern Hotel, Baltimore, on January 9, 10, and 11. E. P. Cohill, president of the State Federation will preside, and act as toastmaster.

Two governors, Ritchie, of Maryland, and Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; Mayor Jackson, of Baltimore, and O. E. Bradfute, of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be among the prominent speakers who will be heard at the sessions of the convention. This year's annual meeting will be in the nature of a state conference of farmers, featuring organization, co-operation and marketing.

Due to the steadily increasing interest being shown in the Farm Bureau by farmers of the state and in the helpful activities in which it is engaged, between 500 and 600 members and visitors are expected to attend the convention. The organizations which are affiliated with the parent body include, The Maryand State Horticultural Society, Maryland Crop Improvement Association, Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Maryland State Beekeepers' Association, Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Maryland State Vegetable Growers' Association, Maryland State Sheep Growers' Association, the Agricultural Corporation of Maryland and the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association.

The first business session will be called to order on Wednesday afternoon, January 9, at 2 o'clock, with President Cohill in the chair. Mayor Jackson will welcome the delegates and Edwin Warfield, Jr., vice president of the state federation will make the response.

Thursday morning Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, will address the state dairymen at their meeting, and in the same afternoon, Governor Ritchie, President Bradfute and Miss Gynneth Kminder, will be among the speakers. Miss V. M. Kellar will address the women at a conference on Thursday morning, in the interest of the Home and Community Department of the state federation. Mrs. J. W. Jones, chairman, will preside.

Friday will be given over to discussions on the Maryland Farm Bureau Co-operative Association and the Agricultural Corporation of Maryland with M. M. Stewart, L. S. Patterson and Dr. F. B. Bomberger as the speakers. C. C. Gelder and J. W. Jones will talk on canning crops and state live stock, respectively. The new state officers will be elected at this session.

A... ...VICE

Salisbury, ... 30.—Permission was given yesterday to the Shore Transit line, by the Public Service Commission to operate its bus system from Easton to the Rock Hall ferry.

This line will pass through Centreville, Church Hill and Chestertown, connection at Easton with the bus line now in operation between Salisbury and Claiborne.

To Remove Objection.

Opposition by the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the continuance of the Salisbury system, which caused the order of the Public Service Commission to discontinue the bus service on December 31 and which was afterward rescinded by the commission, will probably be removed by the abandonment of the Claiborne as a passsenger terminal by the railroad.

Alexander Jackson, president of the Shore Transit Company, said today that a meeting would be held next month by the Pennsylvania and the transit company, when the future program would be outlined.

Application has been filed by the railroad to the Public Service Commission for the permission to bring the main line of the B. C. & A. Railroad through Easton to Queen Anne and thence to Love Point.

It is said that it is the purpose to give up the passenger service for the 16 miles west of Easton, thus making Love Point the only passenger ferry of that company from the Eastern Shore.

40,000 Carried.

More than 40,000 peaople have been carried by the Shore Transit Company in the past 10 months between Salisbury and Claiborne. The route passes through Sharptown, Hurlock, Preston, Easton and St. Michaels, covering a distance of 67 miles through a rather poorly provided section. It is operated over the State road entirely.

The route from Easton, which Mr. Jackson says will be in operation within 10 days, is 52 miles in length, is badly needed. To go from Easton to any of the points touched now requires a private conveyance if any one wishes to return the same day. It is proposed, Mr. Jackson says, to link the new route with Denton and a permit has been asked for this line.

Seek New Line.

Permission was asked yesterday to operate another line from Elkton to Chestertown. It will pass thoough Chesapeake City, Cecilton and Galena. This will make is possible fo rthe people of any part of the Shore to visit any other part and return the same day. It should prove a boom to the State Normal School now building at Salisbury.

As soon as the present plan is worked out the Shore Transit Company says it will establish a route from Salisbury to Crisfield, Pocomoke, Snow Hill and Berlin.

In all its activities the company officials state they are making Baltimore the point to be reached and they call attention to the fact that if there be any interruption to the ferry service by ice or storm they will still be able to transport pepole to Elkton.

Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading, 10 cents per line, each insertion. No advertisement less than three lines.

FOR SALE—FORD COUPE, 1924, run only 400 miles. William Bullock, Denton. 3-2t

TWO BLACK MINORCA COCKERels for breeding purposes. G. H. Rue, Denton.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages. Fred R. Owens, Attorney-at-Law, Denton, Md.

HOW MANY LICENSE PLATES TO CARRY?

Maryland and D. C. Sign Temporary Truce

Ever since Maryland has had a gaad road program she and the District of Columbia have been at loggerheads over the queston of reciprocity of license tags. Maryland contended that as she had hundreds of miles of good roads while the District had few, she must collect a license from the District motorists. The law which organizes those States which recognize the District of Columbia license. The result has been that for years all District of Columbia motorists carried both District of Columbia and Maryland tags, and all Maryland drivers who wanted to come into Washington carried District of Columbia tags.

Now a temporary truce has been declared, Governor Ritchie having agreed that for the first two months of 1924, District of Columbia tags will be recognized in Maryland, while the District of Columbia authorities will recognize Maryland tags. The Commissioners of the District are pledged to attempt to secure from Congress a gasoline tax law in lieu of license fee, which will, with Maryland having the same law, tax all alike; that is, the Maryland man in Washington will pay the tax in Washington on what gas he buys and District of Columbia motorists touring in Maryland will pay the tax to Maryland.

Thus one more obstacle is removed from the passage of the universal license law, a thing as inevitable in the long run as the building by the government of the national highways on which motorists can travel through all the states from end to end, north and south enst and west. Every motorists in Maryland who ever entered the Distrct, and all Washington motorilsts devoutly hope that Congress will find it possible for the "armistice" to be "a permanent peace!"

Why Mr. N. Windsor (R. I.) Put Up with Rats for Years

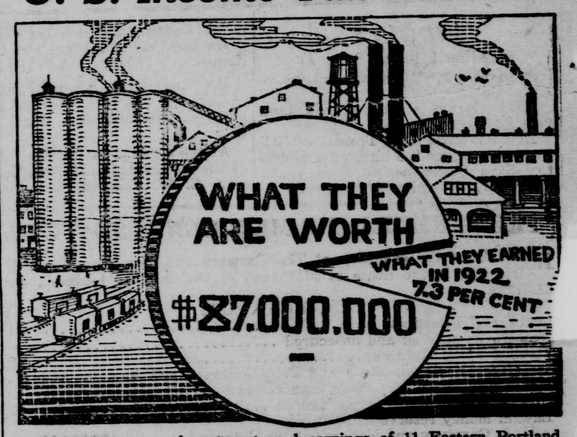
"Years ago I got some rat poison, which nearly killed our fine watch dog. We put up with rats until a friend told me about Rat-Snap. It surely kills rats, though house pets won't touch it." Rats dry up and leave no smell. Prices, 35c, 65c, $1.35. Sold and guaranteed by

DENTON DRUG CO.
NUTTLE HARDWARE CO.

What Eastern Cement Mills Earn Shown By U. S. Income Tax Returns

For the first time an impartial analysis of the profits of the cement industry in the East has just been completed, covering earnings and operations for last year. It is based on the U. S. Income Tax returns of 11 of the principal Eastern cement companies. This has been made public in the form of a letter to Hon. George F. Silzer, Governor of New Jersey, from which this extract is taken.

By H. PARKER WILLIS
Professor of Banking, Columbia University.



Relationship between investment an d earnings of 11 Eastern Portland cement companies, representing 75% of the cement produced in the East

IN order to determine from an unprejudiced standpoint the operating results of the year 1922 as reflected in the position of the principal cement mills in the Eastern district of the United States, some leading producers of Portland cement in that district recently offered to place their operating returns at my disposal with the request that I should analyze them and determine the facts shown for that year.

The returns I am presenting, have, in every case been based upon the income tax statements furnished by the concerns to the United States Treasury. They are, therefore, substantially uniform in their basis of computation besides being free of doubts as to accuracy which might exist were they merely the results of local bookkeeping not checked up or adjusted to any general standard.

The industrial results of the year 1922 on the part of these mills have been the production of the largest volume of cement in their history.

For the eleven companies under consideration, this output was 28,774,191 barrels, or over 25 per cent of the entire product of the country as a whole. Gross sales of the eleven companies comprising both new and old product, were worth $49,592,872.

The relationship between the output thus indicated and the capital invested will be inferred from the statement that the aggregate net worth of the invested property of the concerns as reported was $87,003,767.

On this actual investment, the eleven mills have earned a total net income after expenses and taxes amounting to $6,363,461, or an average return of about 7.3 per cent for the entire group.

It is worth noting that great variations in the percentage of net earnings to net worth are found, some companies reporting only a fraction of 1 per cent as their net return, while others run higher in varying degrees. Several were operated at a net loss. It is also interesting to observe that the largest percentage of return is by no means obtained by the largest companies.

Total cash dividends declared during the year 1922 were $2,278,634, or an average percentage of slightly over 3.5 per cent on a total capitalization of $64,664,061 (reckoning both common and preferred stock as the basis of computation). Four companies declared no dividends whatever. Two stock dividends were declared, amounting together to $2,823,900, or slightly less than 4.6 per cent on the combined capitalization just mentioned.

In view of the fact that, during the discussions of industrial earnings in recent years, much has been made of statements that earnings returns were frequently vitiated by the existence of very large allowances for depreciation, it is especially worth comment that total allowances for depreciation and depletion of every kind aggregated, during the year 1922, for this group of companies, a total sum of $2,984,014 or the equivalent of about 3.4 per cent of the entire net worth of the group as already stated.

It would appear that whether viewed as a return upon business turnover upon the value of the output; whether viewed as a return upon actual investment, the earnings of representative cement producers during the year 1922 have been well below the average obtained by industrial undertakings at large.

From this point of view, too, it is noteworthy that the eleven companies under study materially reduced their prices during 1922, receiving on the average $.15257 less per barrel than in 1921. This figure represents the difference between an average 1921 price of $1.75453 and a price for 1922 of $1.60196 as reported.

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