"Buying Good Feed Is Cheaper Than Buying Good Cows"

Milk Cows High and Hard to Find at Present Time.

"Feeding a good dairy ration is a lot cheaper than buying good cows," says D. H. Van Pelt, dairy authority with Purina Mills, "especially in a year like this when dairy cows have increased almost 100 per cent in value over 1932 and 1933 prices. Dairy rations, on the other hand, show a price rise of only about 30 to 35 per cent and hay about 25 per cent."

Summarizing the conditions of 1932 and 1933 Van Pelt says, "Dairy cows brought extremely low prices in those years in comparison to the cost of their development. Prices ranged from forty to sixty dollars. Milk prices were on the same level, ranging as low as ninety cents per hundred and seldom higher than $2.50. Feed prices showed similar trends, with good rations averaging about $35 per ton at retail. Hay averaged about $15 per ton.

Upward Trend in 1933

"The curve started upward in the fall of '33. All commodity prices stiffened slightly, and in general, everything pointed to a return of healthy exchange. Laborers began to find work and in consequence had more money to spend. Food consumption increased, thereby creating a greater demand for milk and milk products.

Cow prices have doubled since 1932-33; dairy feed prices have risen only a third.

"Fortunately this upward trend has been maintained. Today the outlook is greatly improved over what it was in '32 and '33," Van Pelt says. "Cow prices at present range from $90 to $125—and good ones hard to find. Milk prices vary from $1.50 per hundred pounds up to $3, depending on use and market. Dairy feeds run around $45 per ton, with hays bringing about $20 for the same grade that sold at $15 a ton a few years ago.

Milk Cows Profitable Now

"Quite a different outlook from the bleak years of '32 and '33 when profits were almost an impossibility," Van Pelt comments. "Today there are definite profits to be made in dairying provided the dairyman thoroughly understands the problems confronting him. Besides watching prices on feeds, animals, and milk, the good dairyman must devote a great deal of consideration to the care of his herd.

Dry Cows Important

"The most important cow in the herd is the dry cow, and yet it is during this period that she is most universally neglected," according to Van Pelt. "Research shows that during the dry or preparation period dairymen have the best opportunity of developing a sound foundation for the entire lactation period that follows. The proper length for this period is about 8 weeks for a mature cow, and a little longer for the first calf heifer—10 or even 12 weeks. Eight weeks is necessary for the mature cow," the Purina dairy authority says, "because a cow carries a calf for nine months, develops 38 per cent of it in the first seven months and then hustles up and finishes the other 62 per cent in the last two months. During this period her body reserve or energy must be built up to a par with the indicated milking ability of the cow.

Loss Must Be Rebuilt

"Cows are susceptible to costly cow troubles immediately following freshening because at that time they may not have the strength and vitality to build up resistance, and may easily fall victim to the disease carrier of the herd. A large cow in calving shrinks from 130 to 150 pounds. The following three days she should regain 12 to 18 pounds of that weight. But unless the dairyman makes special feeding provisions for her she may shrink 70 to 90 pounds more in the next three months.

"Everything that a cow loses in calving cannot be immediately rebuilt," Van Pelt points out, "but a refill with good feeds will help to prevent so drastic a shrinkage as to weaken the cow.

(Editor's Note: The local merchant handling Purina feeds will be glad to supply dairy farmers with a bulletin describing in detail the complete dairy feeding and management program recommended by Purina Mills. There is no charge.)

Big Progress in Chick Care and Feeding Since 1900

Weight at Six Weeks Increasd 150%; Livability Almost Doubled.

Tremendous progress has been made in poultry raising the past three decades. Both in chick feeding, and in chick management have new and important discoveries been made.

Before 1900, chicks hatched out into a world where bugs, worms, weed seeds, corn bread, rolled oats, table scraps and clabber were the chief starting feeds. Only the strongest had a chance to live. They were hatched and brooded under hens. More than half died before they were six weeks old and those that did live seldom weighed more than a pound at six weeks.

In 1900, commercial scratch feeds for chicks were first placed on the market. Chicks fed these feeds showed an improvement over those on the "bug-diet." In 1904, a leading feed manufacturer brought out a laying mash for hens, which many poultrymen used as a starting feed. Although not intended for them, chicks came through the six weeks starting period far more satisfactorily on his feed. Sixty-five per cent of them lived, with an average growth of three-quarters of a pound at six weeks.

Alfalfa Meal Added

The addition of alfalfa meal to the laying mash fed baby chicks was one of the important innovations of 1915. The same feed manufacturer who had brought out the first laying mash pioneered alfalfa meal, a vegetative source of minerals, vitamins and proteins.

Research workers now turned their attention to the problem of preventing rickets in young chicks. This leg weakness which sent many chicks to an early grave, could be prevented, it was found, if enough vitamin D was included in the starting ration. Good grades of cod liver oil provided this necessary vitamin. In 1922, cod liver oil became one of the standard ingredients in chick feed. The addition of cod liver oil greatly simplified brooding since an abundance of vitamin D in the starting feed eliminated the necessity of keeping chicks in the sunshine to absorb vitamin D from the sun's rays.

80% Livability With Startena

A red-letter year in chick history came in 1922 when startena, a special mash feed made to fit the nutritional needs of baby chicks, was put on the market. Although somewhat inadequate judged by the standards of 1937, startena was a decided improvement over any feed up to that time. By feeding startena, chick raisers found that livability could be stepped up to 80 per cent, and the weight at six weeks increased to seven-eights of a pound—almost double what chicks had weighed previous to 1900.

But there were still other valuable discoveries to be made. In 1928, soy bean meal, a rich source of protein, was added to checkerboard startena, and chicks did even better than before.

The year 1930 saw the appearance of all-mash startena, a complete, all-in-one starting feed that solved the problem of what to feed baby chicks. Almost every nutritional need of the chick was met in this new all-mash starter. Only ten per cent died, and at six weeks birds averaged one pound.

Disease Cut Down

Since 1930, progress has been even more rapid. Feeding, breeding, and management have been tremendously stepped up. Improved incubation has resulted in stronger chicks. Improved brooders have greatly helped livability. Chicks today have every opportunity to live, compared to the chicks of thirty years ago who chilled in drafty houses or followed their mothers around in damp grass. Efficient sanitation agents have been very helpful in keeping surroundings and drinking and feeding troughs clean. Disease and infection have been cut down.

Since 1931, all minerals that go into startena have been carefully balanced so that chicks get exactly the right amounts for best development. Proteins were synchronized in 1932, and the texture improved. Since 1934, ingredients going into checkerboard startena have been biologically tested for growth. The net results of balanced minerals, synchronized proteins, balanced texture and bio-testing of ingredients was 93 per cent livability, bigger bones and better feathering, and an average weight of one and one-eighth pounds at six weeks.

Puratene, Pro-Vitamin A, Added

What a feast grandmother's chicks would have on today's startena! In 1935 one of the most sensational and important announcements in animal nutrition was made by Purina research workers. A rich pro-vitamin A concentrate called puratene, which it was found, could be profitably utilized as an ingredient in poultry mashes, was announced to the poultry world. The addition of puratene was found to produce smooth plumage and healthier pullets. Chicks fed on mashes fortified with puratene are guaranteed all the vitamin A they need for bodily requirements. As a result, livability at the present has been stepped up to 95 per cent and the weight at six weeks to a pound and one-quarter. The addition of puratene (vitamin A) to chick feed means better and faster growth.

WORLD TELEPHONE NEWS EXCHANGES

New York . . . One-half of all the telephones in the world are in the United States, which has an average of about fourteen telephones for every 100 of its population. The next highest per capita distribution is in Canada, which has about eleven telephones for every 100 people. Canada has, however, only about three and one-half per cent of the world's total. Europe has thirty-six per cent of the world's telephones, but only two telephones per 100 of population. Denmark has the highest per capita development in Europe, with slightly over ten telephones for every 100 persons.

Manila . . . Merging of the Davao Telephone System with the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company has made an addition to the telephones available for connection with the Bell System and other telephones throughout the world, according to Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards. The Philippine Long Distance Company operates the only dial system telephones in the islands. With the exception of the Baguio Telephone System, which is owned by the municipal government, all other telephone systems are owned by the provincial government, some of them being very small with less than 100 telephones in operation. Telephone service between the Philippines and the United States was inaugurated March 30, 1933.

Burma . . . Mandalay, Rangoon and other up-country towns of Burma made famous by Sir Rudyard Kipling now have telephone service, according to Vice Consul Lyle C. Himmel of the U. S. Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Excellent telephone service is reported by the new lines recently placed in operation and the Posts and Telegraph Department of the government is contemplating an extension of service to other Burma cities and towns in the near future.

Athens . . . The inauguration of dial telephones has revolutionized the development of the telephone system throughout Greece. At the close of 1935 there were 22,000 telephones in operation as compared with 9,000 at the end of 1931. All but 2,000 of the telephones in service at the latter date were dial operated. Greece is one of the few countries of the world that is not connected by telephone with the Bell System.

Dublin, Irish Free State . . . Reduced telephone rates have resulted in an appreciable increase in telephone calls, particularly those served by trunk or out-of-town lines. The Ministry for Posts and Telegraphs under which the telephone system is operated has a big program in hand for the improvement of telephone service generally all over the country. Special attention will be paid to the provision of more out-of-town or trunk lines.

Belgrade . . . Construction of a telephone line between Belgrade and Wildon, Austria, is to be started during the current year, Consul Robert B. Macatee reports to the United States Department of Commerce. Yugoslavia with a population of 14,000,000 is served by about 50,000 telephones and Austria with approximately 6,800,000 people by 260,000 telephones.

Feather picking is a vicious habit held over from chick days. It can sometimes be checked by providing birds with bulk, such as good green dried alfalfa. A box of soil about 4 feet square in each pen may break up the habit. The soil should be changed every week.

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Many poultrymen object to feeding wet mash at night. It chills the birds in cold weather, and not enough mash can be consumed to keep the birds comfortably filled until morning. Mash pressed into handy grain-like pellets fills a definite need in the feeding program. Purina Layena checkers should be fed in the evening so that every bird goes to roost with a full crop.

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Many breeders rotate their male birds, using red, blue and yellow leg bands. Each set of males is kept with the flock four days, then rested eight days. This increases fertility and keeps the males in fine condition.

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Practical research on how to handle male birds shows that they develop better if kept by themselves on free range through the growing season and into late fall. Various pens of birds should not be mated until two weeks before eggs are to be saved for hatching. Males should be kept where there is little likelihood of their combs freezing, since this definitely reduces fertility and lowers the hatch.

OVER THERE

Evangelist John Moses Baker
Baltimore, Maryland

There's a bright and happy land,
Over the golden strand;
No more burdens for the weary ones
to bear.
Loved one who have gone before,
Wait our coming on that shore,
By the tree of life eternal, over there.

We are going, bye and bye,
To that happy land on high,
When the toiling time is over and
the care,
Tell the story of God's love,
In our Father's house above,
By the tree of life eternal, over there.

When we lay our burdens down,
We'll obtain a robe and crown,
And a mansion in that city bright
and fair.
Every conflict will be over;
Safe at home forevermore;
By the tree of life eternal, over there.

They are waiting by the river,
And watching on the shore,
Our loved ones who have left are
not lost,
Just gone before.
We can almost hear them singing,
In that happy land so fair,
By the tree of life eternal, over there.

CONVENIENCE

Now, long ago when I was young,
And things went as they should,
And everybody told the truth,
And folks were generally good;

Why, nations then would go to war
With dignity and poise,
And not begin haphazard
Like a bunch 'o scrapping boys.

They'd meditate, collect their guns;
They'd say "The flag's insulted!"
Call consuls home, declare war,
And then the war resulted.

But nowadays they drop a bomb
Upon a feller's head,
And say that he begun it,
And, the feller bein' dead,

You see, he can't deny it.
It's a riot they are quellin';
It really isn't any war,
It's just some folks rebellin'.

But then, there's points, for when a
war's
With dignity begun,
Your pride would never let you quit
Until the war was won.

But when it's just a riot,
If the fightin' gets too hot,
Or the folks at home get tired,
You can stop as well as not.

And they've got a notion
That's as bright as it can be,
To go and do their fightin',
In some other chap's country.

For instance, see the savin'
Of the ruins and the pain,
If all nations did their fightin'
in—it might as well be—Spain!

—Una Rands

Have We A Crazy Streak?

A noted scientist explains how trivialities may arouse hidden manias in apparently normal men and women, driving them to irrational and often cruel acts. Read this interesting story in the April 18 issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine which comes regularly with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. Your newsdealer has your copy.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Doctrine of Atonement" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, April 18.

The Golden Text will be from John 1:29—"John seeth Jesus coming unto him and saith, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of th eworld."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible—Mark 15:39—"And Jesus cried with a loud voice and gave up the ghost."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 25—"Jesus taught the way of life by demonstration, that we may understand how this divine Principle heals the sick, casts out error, and triumphs over death."

With The Movie Stars

"The Green Spotlight," a big section devoted to movies and radio pictures of favorites of the screen and ether lanes. The most fascinating section printed. A regular feature with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On sale at all newsstands.

If only Nature had arranged it so we'd start hurting when we start being naughty instead of after it is too late.

When a man's wife does as she pleases he is very apt to do as she pleases, also.

If lemons are heated by dipping them into hot water before squeezing they will yield more juice.

Rising Sun High School News

BY THE JOURNALISM CLUB

Hyde Marionette Show

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde will again present a marionette show on Monday, April 19, at 2:30 p. m. entitled "Hansel and Gretel" in the High School Auditorium. Those who attended the show last year know what an excellent performance was given. The public as well as the high school and elementary students are invited to attend. A small admission fee of ten cents will be taken. The school will receive the additional money after the expenses are paid.

—Lila Todd.

Class of '33

Among nearly 30 graduates of the class of 1933, many have been married; many others are working.

Rodney Henry works at Sparrow's Point and Elizabeth Kincaid is working in Arizona; Oscar Long, in New Jersey; Marvin Lusas is working in Oxford.

Louise Monger is working at Allie & Shepherd's store, and doing well. Marguerite Orr is nursing. Rita Owens is a sister in a convent.

John Owens is a truck driver. Wessels Pusey is a clerk dealing in paint for the power company in Holtwood.

Charlotte Rawlings is in training for a nurse at South Baltimore. Robert Rawlings is doing farm work.

Newell Jenkins is now working at the Conowingo Power Co.

Some of those who are married are: Dorothy Akers, Mildred Boyd, Lottie Childress, Mary Keppel, Anna Mae Raine.

James Taylor is working for Balderstons near Colora. George Taylor is doing odd jobs.

Dean Reese graduated from Miss Illman's School in Philadelphia, and has been substituting at Tome School a little during the winter. Vivian Graybeal graduated from Beacon and has a job in Wilmington, Del. Nancy Connelly is training at the University of Maryland for a nurse.

Committees For Senior Play

As the date of our Senior play darws nearer, the various committees are at work, each doing a definite job. Each member of the class is doing their share to make the play a success.

Perhaps one of the more busier committees is the carpenter group. Chairman of this group is Harold Way. Others are: Bruce Graybeal, Gerald Pierce, James Pafford and William Baugher.

The decorating and small property group are: Mildred Ansalvish, chairman; Helen Duncan, Betty Phillips, Ida Tome, Dot Elville and Gertrude Atkinson.

Another important committee is the furniture committee. This group includes Catherine Keilholtz, chairman; Virginia Kincaid, Elizabeth White and Catherine Witman.

The wall paper group consists of: chairman, Florence Drew, Helen Gifford, Gladys Johnson, Marian Rawlings, Alice Carr and Pauline Shetez.

The property coach at the entrance on the left is Lila Todd. While the bell and radio will be tended by Mildred Ansalvish.

The costume committee is also important. They are: chairman, Pauline Sheetz, Mildred Ansalvish, Elsie Brammer and Pearl Ewing.

The make-up committee includes: Dorothy Elville, Elizabeth White, Florence Drew and Betty Phillips.

The general helper is Marian Rawlings, and Bruce Graybeal will attend to the curtain with Gerald Pierce attending the lights.

Those in charge of printing the tickets and programs are Wm. Baugher and Bruce Graybeal.

Ida Tome and Dorothy Elville are on the publicity committee, including the posters and advertisements.

Those in charge of selling the tickets prior to the play are Alice Carr and Lila Todd, while Catherine Witman and Helen Duncan will sell tickets the nite of the play.

Helen Gifford and Gladys Johnson will distribute the programs and Harold Way will collect tickets the nite of the play.

The ushers will be Ida Tome, Pauline Sheetz, William Baugher and James Pafford.

With all these committees doing their duty surely we should have a full house and a successful play.

Senior Play

We want everyone to come out and see our three act comedy "Here Comes Charlie."

Much hilarity is given throughout the play with the cook, played by Pearl Ewing and the policeman, played by Harvey Townsend. There is quite a contrast between Uncle Aleck played by Herbert Dinsmore with his Ozarkian talk and ways and Mrs. Smythe-Kersey played by Virginia Kincaid with her high tone customs.

In the first act the little waif, Charlie enters in the midst of some hot discussion as to whether her new father, Larry, played by Kirk Gifford is to keep her. Charlie, played by Genevieve Foster, is a very talkative child from the Ozarks and always horning in when she isn't wanted.

In the second act Charlie, after much bulldogging from Larry's aunt played by Catherine Keilholtz, and her finance Vivian played by Elsie Brammer, decides to leave Larry until she has better manners and is educated more so she won't humiliate him in front of anyone anymore than she has already.

In the third and final act Charlie returns but looking nothing like she did before she left. Three people are in love with Charlie and want to marry her. Mortimer played by Eugene Tharp, Ted played by Hubert Webb and Larry. Which one gets the girl? Well, that's the secret. Let's everyone come and find out.

—Ida Tome.

ELEMENTARY PROGRAM

On Thursday, April 1st, the Rising Sun Elementary school gave a fine program in the high school auditorium under the supervision of Miss Scarborough.

The fifth grade, under the direction of Miss McFadden, presented a play entitled "Once in a Western Land." The characters were as follows: Paul, George Coulter; Cecilia, Ella Wigton; Natelkia, Mary Sprinkle; Mela Robert MacDonald; Carlos, Edward Kilby; Kaeyo, Caroline Bird; Natanak, Lewis Snyder; Bud, Richard Hall; Susannal, Grace Rawlings.

The seventh grade, under the instructions of Miss Blake, gave a musical program. The group sang "Our United States" which was followed by the singing of "Mighty Lak' A Rose" by Emily Ayers and Dorothy Kyle. Isabel Little gave a musical recitation entitled "Rose Marie". The audience was favored next with a tap dance by Pauline Keesey. A group of boys gave solos in the "Flag Song". Richard Crawford carried an Italian flag; Irving Liggett, a French flag; Fred Stemple, an English flag, and Malcolm Jenkins carried an American flag. Rodney White sang "When I Do Wrong". A group of girls, Isabel Little, Margaret Garris, Emily Ayers, Hope Hutchens, Dorothy Kyle, Freda Stemple and Elizabeth McMullen, sang in costume "I'm Nothing But An Old Rag Doll". The entire group closed their part of the program by singing "Voices of the Woods."

The sixth grade presented a play entitled "The Trial of Jimmy Slang". The cast of characters was composed of the following pupils: Janitor Clear Speech, Clyde McMullen; Maids, Sara Simmers and Harriet Coale; Captain Grammar, James Gamble; Lawyer Good English, Thomas Wilson; Clerk Knowledge, Francis Gifford; Lawyer Bad English, Wilson Ewing; Judge, Lewis Garvin; Ain't Children, Ruth McPeak and Wanda Reynolds. Family of speech was made up of: Mother Noun, Gladys McMullen; Father Verb, Everett Ayers; Little Pronoun, Virginia Little; Conjunction, Ruth Tharp; Adjective, Ruby Graybeal; Adverb, Telford Lutman; Preposition, George Stevens; Interjection, Leon Love; Jimmy Slang, Prisoner, George Orr. The jury was composed of the following: Marie Greene, Betty Ragan, Genevieve Tosh, Dorothy Atkinson, Pearl Riley, Lillian Starkey, Emmory Jackson, Mildred Wigton, Janet Tosh, Clyde McMullen, Harold Sprinkle and Vernon Garvin.

The program came to a close by the seventh grade singing "Good Night Song". Much credit goes to Elizabeth White, a senior of Rising Sun High School, for her playing the piano to accompany the various numbers on the program. The Elementary School made $20.80. They gave a splendid program which was enjoyed very much by the audience.

—Alice E. Carr.

SPRING TREE PLANTING IS NOW UNDERWAY

It is hoped that nearly 660 acres of land will be reforested on farms of Maryland cooperators in the program of the Soil Conservation Service, this spring, according to O. C. Bruce, State Coordinator. Tree planting has already begun on the soil conservation project near Hagerstown, he states. Plans call for planting about 142,000 hardwood seedlings and 650,000 conifers on farms of cooperators who are adopting soil conservation methods, provided the weather permits.

Farmers are asking for many varieties of trees, Mr. Bruce says, and the forest experts in charge of the work try to select such species as are best suited to the particular locality where the trees are to be planted and those which best fit the needs of the individual farm.

It is recognized by the Soil Conservation Service that there are steeply sloping areas on the majority of farms, which can better be used for producing trees than for any other farm crop. It is well known also that perhaps no other form of use will serve so well to prevent the rapid runoff of water with the accompanying loss of soil.

SECURITY FUNDS FOR STATE

Maryland's allotment of social security funds for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind during the second quarter of 1937 has been approved, the Board of State Aid and Charities has been notified by Washington.

The State will receive altogether $646,165.80 in Federal funds during this quarter, including a balance of $60,804.19 from last quarter. Only the April money is being made available immediately.

Good luck is the most popular brand of nerve food.