

Pays to Feed Corn in Form of Silage

Is More Assimilative and Easier to Masticate and Digest.

For many years our experiment stations have been publishing feeding results, nearly all of which have illustrated the value of feeding the corn in the form of silage. As on an average, some 40 per cent of the nutritive value of the corn plant is in the stalks and leaves, we are not surprised that the silo method has proved the best. We also know that ensiling retains the largest amount of food nutrients and holds it in the best possible condition for feeding throughout the year.

A few have advocated that only the stover be ensiled. A test was made at the Illinois experiment station comparing stover silage with normal silage in the wintering of calves. The result of this test showed the normal silage produced nearly twice the gain of the stover silage. The calves fed stover silage gained 86.9 pounds each, while those fed normal silage gained 154.5 pounds each. If the corn is left in the field until the ears are ready to husk or snap, the forage has been somewhat damaged by weathering, over-ripeness and frost so that it is best to harvest the plant when it has reached the proper stage for ensiling. At this period the plant has obtained its maximum amount of nutrition from the soil and 's, what we term, mature for the silo. If left in the field, some of the nutrient turns to woody fiber and indigestible cellulose. The stalk becomes harder and less succulent; the leaves fall or wither, and if frozen will quickly lose their food value by oxidation.

Corn which has gone through the ensiling process is not only more assimilative, but is easier to masticate and digest. For this reason corn in the silo is in its best possible shape for feeding live stock. There would be a loss rather than a gain by removing the corn before ensiling.

Waste in Trench Silo Not Really Important

The question is often asked, "How about the waste in using the trench silo." Experience with two silos of this type at the Nebraska experiment station in 1930 indicates that the waste is not as much as is sometimes estimated.

In one silo from which 106.4 tons of good ensilage was taken out, the waste was found to be about 7.2 tons or 6.75 per cent. The 7.2 tons of waste was considered unfit to feed to sheep, but probably much of it could have been fed to cattle with perfect safety. With careful covering and packing, the waste should be kept below 6 per cent, when considered from the standpoint of cattle feed.

There was found to be almost no waste whatever along the sides, none at bottom, although dirt side walls were used. The waste on top varied from 4 inches at the center of the top to 18 inches at the edges where the wet straw cover was not so well applied. The portion of the top covered with heavy roofing paper with straw over it spoiled worse than that where the heavy covering of wet straw alone was used.—Nebraska Farmer.

Well to Think Now of Winter Care of Horses

Work horses can be comfortably wintered in a shed that is well-bedded and dry, with access to good quality forage much more cheaply than when stabled and fed grain, according to M. W. Harper, New York State college.

Remove the horses' shoes when turned out for winter to prevent injury in playing or fighting, Harper warns. Inspect the feet weekly to see they are in good condition. Correct all irregularities with a rasp to prevent long hoofs throwing the feet and pasterns out of shape and making the horse unsteady.

Since horses eat mostly roughage, their teeth will need attention, occasionally. The upper and lower teeth do not mesh exactly and sharp edges are often left on the inside of the lower molars and the outside of the upper molars. If the teeth remain uncleaned for they will make the mouths sore and animals will go out of condition. Sharp edges should be rasped down with a guarded rasp.

Screenings and Wheat

If you are ranging on land that is to be used for a garden next year, be careful about feeding screenings or wheat that has not been cleaned. Screenings will bring in a remarkable collection of weevils which greatly increase the work of raising a good garden. If screenings are fed to poultry it is probably best to feed the grain in troughs and then burn any small seeds that the chickens will not eat.—Michigan Farmer.

Nitrogen Fertilizer Pays

Fertilizing the hay crop with sulphate of ammonia paid on the farm of John Henderson in Belmont county who secured an increase of one and one-half tons of hay from an expenditure of \$3 for the fertilizer applied as a top dressing, according to estimates. Part of the field received no fertilizer and here the timothy yielded only 1,500 pounds per acre, while on the fertilized portion the yield was almost two and one-half tons to the acre.—Ohio Farmer.

How to Prevent and Remove Cattle Warts

Hides So Affected Greatly Lessened in Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.)

Common warts on cattle, though sometimes considered of minor importance, reduce the value of affected hides from slightly to as much as 25 per cent—sometimes more. Moreover the prevalence of warts on cattle is increasing, according to information gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Leaflet 75-L. Just issued by the department, tells how to prevent and remove these growths. Warty hides when tanned have roughened and weak spots where the warts occurred on the skin, and the affected parts are considered worthless, the publication shows. Cattle buyers, therefore, make discounts for warty animals purchased in the markets.

Experiments conducted with wart material show that the growths are infectious and under ordinary conditions are probably spread when the infective material comes in contact with the injured skin of healthy cattle. Preventive measures include the removal of all warty cattle from the herd and the cleaning and disinfecting of exposed pens, rubbing posts, and other equipment. Small warts may be removed by clipping them off with sterile scissors or tying a sterile thread tightly around the wart near the base. The stumps remaining after the warts are removed should be touched with glacial acetic acid or tincture of iodine. The removal of large warts requires the attention of a veterinary surgeon.

Leaflet 75-L, Warts on Cattle, may be obtained free by applying to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Feeding Test That May Be Worth Some Thought

In a feeding test carried on last winter and spring at the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, calves did better than either yearlings or two-year-olds in being fattened for the beef market.

Owing to the conditions, the fattening of feeders for the market through the period indicated was not a profitable farm enterprise. However, in fattening three lots of cattle—one of two-year-olds, one of yearlings, and one of calves—W. H. Peters, head of the animal husbandry division, found that the calves gave the best returns. The calves made 100 pounds of gain on a great deal less feed than either yearling or two-year-old feeder steers.

The foregoing is the gist of a report which Mr. Peters made. It is not to be assumed, though, that the results answer for good and all the question whether it is better to buy, for fattening, two-year-olds, yearlings, or calves. Under other conditions as to market "margins" a different showing might have been made.

In the tests the cattle in the three lots were fed in exactly the same way and under similar conditions. The ration used was: Ground barley, 85 per cent, and ground oats, 15 per cent, for the first 84 days of feeding, after which shelled corn replaced the ground barley.

Leaf Area Needed for Best Apple Production

The Washington experiment station has been conducting experiments on the relation of leaf area to fruit. It was found that twenty to thirty leaves for each fruit are necessary to produce an apple of commercial size under conditions in Washington state, and that forty to fifty leaves per fruit are needed if fruit buds are wanted for the next season's crop. The maintenance of a vigorous growth of tree by an available supply of nitrogen, abundance of organic matter, and sufficient moisture will maintain a large leaf area. There have been indications that in the East moisture is most commonly the chief limiting factor of these three last items. It is estimated that the average twenty to twenty-five-year-old apple tree will carry sixty to one hundred thousand leaves, which means that the crop on such a tree should be limited to one thousand, five hundred to two thousand, five hundred fruits, if best commercial size and quality as well as annual crops are to be obtained.

FARM NOTES

The best time to transplant conifers is in the fall, according to a Pennsylvania nursery.

Health and vigor of the stock are the foundation of success in the poultry business.

Bermuda onions grown in Florida this year were equal in quality to those grown on the island of the same name.

A young queen and young bees in a hive in the fall are good insurance against weak, unproductive colonies next spring.

The time to sell the unprofitable cow is when she is found to be unprofitable; and she should be sold to the butcher.

A pure bred large white sow owned in Lincolnshire, England, in giving birth recently to 21 pigs has completed the raising of 50 pigs in her last three litters.

ASTROLOGY'S HOLD ON EASTERN MIND

Astrology, which is as clearly one of the oldest of superstitions as astronomy is the oldest of the sciences, appears to have reached its climax in the West in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, when its position was one of great honor and importance in the courts of Europe. But the combined effect of the Copernican astronomy, the Reformation, and the Renaissance was to sap its foundations, and after the middle of the Seventeenth century its decline was rapid and unchecked.

In the East, however, which was its real home, and where Copernicus counted for little and Luther for nothing, it has had a far longer life and a far stronger hold, and doubtless has a wide vogue still. In Egypt, India, China, and Chaldea it was the subject of elaborate study and high honor almost from the dawn of history.

The special eminence of Chaldea in this department is attested by the Bible when it tells us of Daniel's appointment by Nebuchadnezzar as "master of the magicians, astrologers, Chaldeans, and soothsayers." And it is a probable conjecture that the wise men from the East who followed the star to Bethlehem some five centuries later were magi and astrologers from Chaldea.

If, after the lapse of 19 more centuries this strange hybrid of science and superstition which flourished so vigorously under the clear skies of the plains of Shinar still retains much of its ancient power, the fact is not to be attributed solely to the conservatism of what till the last few years really was an unchanging East. While in the West religion has helped science to discredit astrology, its hold upon the East has apparently been strengthened by the great religious reformation which now claims more than 200,000,000 adherents.

Success always requires some kind of courage. For that reason, it is somewhat rare.

Storm Was Thorough
Lightning struck a building in San Dimas, Calif., during an electrical storm, fired the building and set off the automatic fire alarm. Then, having started the fire and summoned the fire department, the storm unloosed a downpour of rain which extinguished the blaze before the firemen could arrive.

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Make Pets of Mice
London has a club of mice breeders which holds monthly meetings and the members spend their time in discussing the "points" of the mice which are brought for exhibition by the members. Sometimes a hundred mice are shown at one of these meetings, and enthusiasts become lyrical over their beauty. The champion mouse has a broad skull, tulip-shaped ears, beady eyes and with a long tail set well in at the base. As to color it can be chocolate, lilac, blue, black or silver. The "Tans" are the newest breed, and they can be obtained in two colors. The under color is always yellow, but the top color varies.

World Has Changed
In the year 1905 I had the privilege as a young officer of being invited to lunch with Sir William Harcourt. In the course of the conversation I asked the question, "What will happen then?" "My dear Winston," replied the old Victorian statesman, "the experience of a long life has convinced me that nothing ever happens." Since that moment it seems to me nothing has ceased happening.—Winston Churchill in "The World Crisis."

Youth thinks it can always easily make new friends, and later finds out differently.

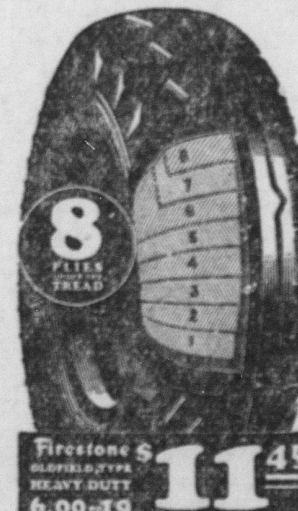
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Ford	4.50-21	5.05	6.10	4.78	4.78	9.20	
Chevrolet	4.50-21	5.05	6.10	4.78	4.78	9.20	
Ford	4.75-19	6.55	6.55	5.65	5.65	11.14	
Chevrolet	4.75-19	6.55	6.55	5.65	5.65	11.14	
Whippet	4.75-19	6.55	6.55	5.65	5.65	11.14	
Erskine	4.75-20	6.75	7.25	5.75	5.75	11.20	
Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	7.25	5.75	5.75	11.20	
Chandler	5.00-19	6.98	9.10	5.95	5.95	11.60	
DeSoto	5.00-19	6.98	9.10	5.95	5.95	11.60	
Dodge	5.00-19	6.98	9.10	5.95	5.95	11.60	
Durant	5.00-19	6.98	9.10	5.95	5.95	11.60	
Gray	5.00-19	6.98	9.10	5.95	5.95	11.60	
Hotchkiss	5.00-19	6.98	9.10	5.95	5.95	11.60	
Willys-K	5.00-19	6.98	9.10	5.95	5.95	11.60	
Essex	5.00-20	7.10	10.10	6.10	6.10	11.90	
Nash	5.00-20	7.10	10.10	6.10	6.10	11.90	
Essex	5.00-21	7.35	10.40	6.35	6.35	12.40	
Nash	5.00-21	7.35	10.40	6.35	6.35	12.40	
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