

The DAIRY

COW FRESHENING IN FALL FAVORED

Conditions Are More Favorable for Heavy Milking.

Cows which freshen in the fall make better production records than cows which freshen at other seasons, because conditions are more uniform for the fall cows while they are milking heavily, according to C. L. Blackman, of the animal husbandry department of the Ohio State university. Not only are the feeding conditions uniform through the period of heaviest milking, Blackman points out, but toward the end of the lactation period the fall cows are turned out on green pasture and receive an extra stimulus to their milk flow. When the flies and dry pastures of summer occur, these cows are giving so little milk anyhow, that these difficulties do not seriously affect their total milk production for the season.

"Since fall freshening cows produce more milk, every possible means should be taken to fit them for freshening," says Blackman. "Often, cows running dry toward the end of the pasture season are allowed to stay out in some back pasture very late, and as a result come into the barn late and in low flesh. While this practice may temporarily save feed and labor, in the long run it is uneconomical."

"Dry cows should be carefully watched from now on, and should receive extra feed, either grain or roughage or both, sufficient to get them in good flesh at freshening time. They should be stabled as soon as the milking herd, and not unnecessarily exposed during the frosty nights or cold storms."

Take Every Precaution to Keep Stable Clean

Dust in the stable air is liable to get into milk. For this reason every precaution should be taken to have the air pure during milking. Handling dry feeds, especially hay, should not be done just before or during milking. Sweeping the stable during these periods is equally objectionable. If the stable is built with tight ceilings and smooth walls, it will be easy to clean, and dust will not readily collect in sufficient quantities to contaminate the air heavily.

The milker's hands should be washed thoroughly and kept clean during milking. If they are allowed to become dirty they are liable to be a source of dirt in the milk, especially if "wet-hand" milking is practiced. The clothing of the milker should be free from dust, which may fall into the milk pail.

Care is necessary to protect the milk from dust and dirt after it is drawn. Except when the milk is actually being poured into the strainer, it should be kept covered at all times to prevent the entrance of dust and insects. Much fine sediment is often blown on to the strainer if the latter is left uncovered during the intervals between straining.

Dairy Cow Profitable With Big Production

A dairy cow will not pay her expenses, in the opinion of Prof. J. H. Fuller, head of the dairy department, University of New Hampshire, unless she produces at least 7,500 pounds of milk per year. This production which he considers necessary to meet such charges as feed, labor and overhead, is nearly 3,000 pounds greater than that of the average cow in the United States.

Professor Fuller suggests a minimum of ten cows for each full-time worker, assuming that the man who cares for ten cows will also do some other work about the farm. He says that a man with fifteen cows can well afford a milking machine and recommends the use of litter carriers and drinking cups to keep labor costs on the dairy farm to a minimum.

Sterility of Cattle Is Great Loss to Dairying

Sterility of cattle or their failure to reproduce is one of the greatest sources of loss to the dairy industry. Experiments have shown that some forms of sterility in cows can be overcome by feeding sprouted oats. Sprouted grains, together with regular exercise, are effective also in prolonging the active service of valuable sires. Other experiments show that when roughages of the proper quality are available, cows of more than average producing capacity obtain sufficient nutrients from a ration consisting entirely of roughage.

Cause for Stale Butter

The stage of lactation and season of year are two factors which tend to cause butter made from cream produced during the advanced lactation periods, and in the winter, to be stale in flavor. The lack of volatile flavor producing elements in milk also aids in staleness. This is more pronounced as the cow advances in lactation. The stale flavor defect may be overcome by using a good starter, or adding cream produced by cows recently freshened.

POULTRY

GREEN FEED FOR GOSLINGS HELPS

Tender Grass Should Fill Principal Part of Ration.

An important item in the care of young goslings is to keep them warm and quiet for the first few days and an equally important item in their feeding is to start them out on green feed, preferably tender grass.

For about two days after hatching goslings show little inclination to do anything but keep warm and quiet. They may come from under the hen and nibble at whatever they may see that is edible. They are most partial to grass and tender plants, but will take a little mash if it is offered and will dabble their bills in the water.

After that the gosling begins to take more interest in affairs and will feed industriously for short periods, always preferring short, tender grass and weeds for its diet, with mash and other substantial feed that may be offered in small amounts. A common mistake is to feed green food as an accessory to grain feed when it should form the principal part of the ration with mash and grain as an accessory to the green stuff.

Goslings may be brooded with hens or in small colony brooders or with geese. In the latter case they will get along very well if left to the old birds, the keeper supplying a soft feed of grain once or twice a day as the appetites of the goslings may dictate. This is true only when the range is ample and furnishes good grazing. The geese which are mated with one gander will usually raise their broods in one group, the gander being watchful over his whole family.

When the goslings are brooded by hens or brooders they require close attention while small. They should be confined for the first few days in pens which will keep them near the hen or brooder. These pens can be made of narrow wire netting or boards and placed on sod. When the goslings clean off the grass they should be moved.

Egg-Eating Habit Among Hens Hard to Control

The egg-eating habit is usually caused by the hens getting hold of a soft-shelled egg that happens to be dropped on the ground somewhere in plain sight. They get to rolling it about, finally breaking it, and the trouble has started. The next thing is to get it stopped. Sometimes it may be stopped by making a slight break in the side of an egg, running a part of the white and then inserting a good dose of cayenne pepper, closing the hole with adhesive tape or court-plaster. Drop this out among the guilty ones and see what they do with it and how it affects them. Another way is to heat an egg to the boiling point, crack slightly and place out for them.

In case neither of these work, a plan that will be effective is to put a false bottom of burlap in your nest box just a few inches from the real bottom, tacking it around the sides, then cut a cross in the center of the burlap large enough for the eggs to drop through. They will go down out of sight and trouble. It may be that at the start of this dirty work you may be able to locate one leader, and taking her out to herself the trouble in the flock will be ended.

Poultry Facts

Keep hens ridged of worms.

The air in a chicken house should be continually moving at a fairly slow rate.

The first three weeks of the life of a chick is recognized as one of essential importance.

Baby chicks will digest a crop full of mash in from two to two and a half hours and are then ready for another feed.

The breeding turkey should receive a good laying mash along with scratch grain.

The turkeys should not be fed straight alfalfa meal or alfalfa steam meal because it is too bulky to be handled by their digestive systems.

It is generally recognized by poultry disease specialists that chickens have remarkable resistance against most diseases, and the class of troubles commonly spoken of as colds and roup is no exception to this statement.

The first symptoms of colds among a flock are sneezing and loss of appetite and activity by those infected.

Liver troubles in hens are difficult to treat, as they are seldom discovered until the bird becomes sick and dies suddenly.

Hens don't need and can't eat such feeds as corn cobs and shucks. Save the corn-and-cob meal for the cows. Give the hens whole corn, or preferably cracked corn. They'll lay more eggs.

Jap Beetles Are Gaining Ground

Plant Industry Bureau Urges Effective Control—Says Pest Is Here To Stay.

Although only the northern part of Luzerne County has felt the effect of the Japanese beetle, that pest is now firmly established in Pennsylvania and the people of the Commonwealth must learn to live with it, entomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain in a recent publication on this insect. Farmers in this vicinity are urged to marshal their forces against the beetle.

Commenting on traps, specialists of the bureau pointed out that this method is still somewhat in the experimental stage, but that during the last few years considerable work has been done by the Federation Department at Moorestown, N. J., in devising an efficient trap. One particular type has been successful in capturing large numbers of beetles.

Certain flies and small wasp-like insects are the greatest enemies of the beetle. The bulletin says: "According to the Federal Department of Agriculture, the purple grackle and starling are probably the most important bird enemies of the beetle. Remnants of beetles have also been taken from the stomachs of the king bird, cardinal, meadow lark, cat bird, quail, great crested fly catcher, crow, red winged black bird, English sparrow, vesper sparrow, brown thrasher, wood thrush and robin. English pheasants show a great liking for both dead and living Japanese beetles."

According to authorities, the beetle cannot fly but is carried on produce. The new publication is entitled: "The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania" and can be secured by any interested persons by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

CONTRIBUTORS COLUMN

(Continued from page 2)
to me to be not only the product of an unsound mind, but of a very glib talker, willing to say anything that happens to enter his head—of which you have witnessed a very painful specimen in his arguments to you in this article. He can't help it, the moment he begins to talk, his mental operations cease. I never knew of but one thing which compared with him in this particular; that was an old steam boat back in the days of boating on the Susquehanna from Nanticoke to Wilkes-Barre. This boat was used for passenger service, puffing, wheezing, and snorting, never getting anywhere to speak of. It had a five-foot boiler and a ten foot whistle and every time it whistled it stopped.

A DALLAS TAXPAYER.

LEGAL NOTICE

The Board of School Directors of Lake Township will receive Sealed Bids for the different bus routes as follows:

Route No. 1. Starting at Lake Bridge via Worden Place and Alderson to Laketon School.

Route No. 2. Starting at Lehman Line by way of Outlet to Laketon School.

Route No. 3. Starting at A. N. Williams' Corners by way of Loyalville to road leading from Outlet then to Laketon by way of Krulips Corners.

Route No. 4. Starting at Rock School to Laketon by way of John Brislin's.

Route No. 5. Starting at David Williams' Corners to Loyalville by way of Charley Kuptus' Store.

Specifications may be obtained by applying to Corey Grey, secretary, Alderson R. R. D., No. 1.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All bids returnable May 6, 1929.

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Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent
3 Per Cent Interest Paid On Savings Deposits
\$1.00 Will Start An Account

Shavertown

A Variety Shower was given recently by Miss Stella Weidner, of Trucksville in honor of Miss Alverda Harrison, who is to be the bride of Mr. Walter Cooke, of Wilkes-Barre in the near future. Miss Alverda is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Harrison of this place.

The Trucksville Senior Class gave its class play before a large audience last evening in the Etonville M. E. Church. After the performance the class members were entertained at a house party, where a royal good time was had by all.

Mrs. Anna O'Dell and Mr. G. L. Weitzel have returned from a three months visit at Miami, Florida. They made the trip both ways by boat from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Walton and family, of Philadelphia, spent some time this week with Mr. and Mrs. Dorman Woolbert, of Shaver Avenue.

Guss Kuehn is building an addition to his property on Main Street. Pete Lutz, of Dallas, is the contractor. Rev. George Ruff, of the Lutheran Church, has gone to Pittsburgh to join his wife and son. He will make a short stay under orders of his physician.

Wayne Heely, young son of Mrs. Irene Heely, is quite ill at his home.

Dr. and Mrs. Joe Warkowski, of Luzerne, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Shaver, of Shaver Avenue.

WILD ANIMALS AGAIN ROAM IN AMERICAN FORESTS

Robert V. Stewart, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has declared that the American forests are again becoming a paradise for wild animals. With the exception of the grizzly bear and the caribou, all animals are increasing in number.

Deer are increasing 5 per cent faster than hunters can kill them. More than 700,000, it is estimated, are roaming in the national forests. Means are being sought to keep the numbers of the herd within the feeding capacity of the forests.

Elk are also increasing faster than they are being killed off, with 75,000 elk grazing today in national forests. Antelope are increasing in their numbers at about 10 per cent annually. It is estimated 8,000 of them are on the national ranges.

More than 8,000 moose are existent despite the invasions of hunters. Beavers are thriving in the west, and nearly 200,000 of them are listed in the animal census.

Black and brown bears now number about 52,000, having increased 10 per cent annually. But outside of 2,500 in Alaska, only 800 grizzly bears are known to be in American forests. Only 35 caribou are listed in the records of the forest service.

Lucky, if They Do

Our idea of success is for the young couple to buy all they need on the installment plan and have the payments cleared off by the golden wedding anniversary.—Dallas News.

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MONDAY and TUESDAY—Ramon Navarro in "The Flying Fleet."

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—"In Old Arizona," 100% talking and 100% entertainment.

FRIDAY—Milton Sills in "The Crash." Added feature Movietone act.

SATURDAY—Ken Maynard in "The Phantom City," Movietone act, comedy and news pictures.

MARINOS THEATRE

MAIN STREET—LUZERNE

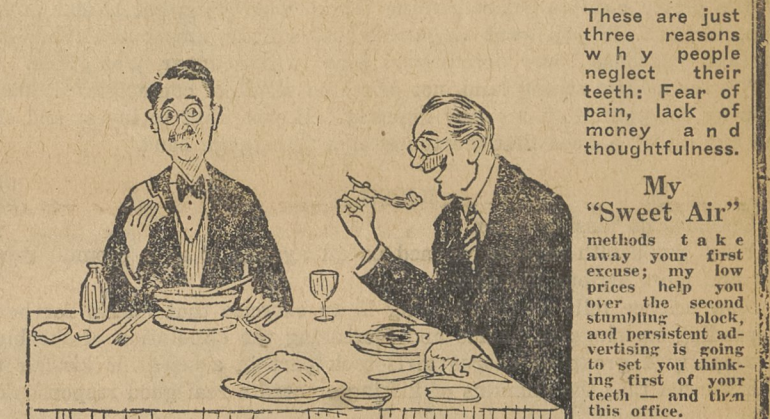
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