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W. J. SENDA STUDIO
Kauai Views, Kodak Film Finishing
LIHUE

The University Extension Letter

YELLOW OR WHITE CORN

Many have been the disputes between farmers and scientists regarding the relative value of white and yellow corn. The farmers seemed to think they got better results from yellow corn; the scientists could find no difference; practical feeding tests which went exhaustively into the question had not been performed.

Following the discovery and importance of vitamins by McCollum another Wisconsin chemist, Dr. Steenbock found the yellow corn contained a considerable percentage of the fat soluble vitamins, and that white corn contained a little or none.

Since the green leafy part of the plants contain large amounts of this same fat soluble vitamins it was evident that when green feeds or legume hays which contained this vitamin accompanied the feeding of corn, white corn might prove equal to yellow corn. This failure to exclude other feeds containing this fat soluble vitamins from feeding tests comparing white and yellow corn was largely responsible for the failure to get conclusive results.

Five separate feeding tests at Wisconsin since this time show clearly that yellow corn produces larger and more economical gains when fed to pigs not on pasture, than does white corn. But for pigs on good pasture, or who otherwise have large quantities of green feed or dried legume hays supplied them, the difference between the white corn and yellow was very slight or missing altogether.

Preliminary experiments at the same station indicate that yellow corn apparently is superior to white for chickens which do not receive plenty of fresh green feed, or alfalfa chaff.

So far as known, white corn is as good as yellow for animals like horses and cattle which normally get plenty of the fat soluble vitamins in the green forage or pasture, or the legume hays supplied to them.

MILK OR SKIM MILK AS SOURCE OF FAT SOLUBLE VITAMINE

While milk contains the fat soluble vitamins in abundance, skim milk contains only one tenth as much of this mysterious substance as does the whole milk. "Filled milk" which is sold on the market under various names as milk substitute, is made of skim milk with some vegetable fat added to replace the butter fat that has been removed. "Filled milk" contains very little of the fat soluble vitamins.—L. A. Henke.

SURVEY AND ANALYZE YOUR FARM BUSINESS

If you haven't yet made a survey of your farm and got into the habit of analyzing your farm records, whether they be sales or purchases; accounts, crop yields, live stock production, labor turnover, overhead, experimental data, or what not, get familiar with the graphic method for presenting the facts in your business. Farmers, like business men, are of three types: the successful, the hangers-on, and the failures. The first know what is going on; they analyze their work; the second may work hard, but to no definite purpose, they fail to chart their business; the failures, and their name is legion in farming as elsewhere, are those who fail utterly to learn by experience, they lack definite knowledge of their business.

Chart your farming enterprise and learn how to operate with safety and to the best advantage. The farmer needs to acquire greater efficiency, quicker and more economical results. Know what you are doing, chart your data by the graphic method—as is done in other successful industry. Our advanced sugar plantations have taken up this method of analyzing their business. The same methods can be applied to other lines of farming, such as dairying, livestock production and diversified crops, to determine their relative value. The writer recently visited the Wailuku Sugar company's diversified agricultural enterprises on Maui. H. B. Penhallow, the efficient manager, is reducing to graphic representation innumerable data covering his cane and farm operations. We are particularly impressed by his graphic method of recording the field distribution of sugar cane varieties in his breeding work by bud selection. We regret that we cannot reproduce this and other charts by way of illustrating.

To the uninitiated we would recommend the following texts: Farm Management, Adams; Market Analysis, White; The Value of Analysis Groth; The Ratio Chart, Fisher. Beginning with the new term at the university, a course will be offered along these lines, Adam's Farm Management being the text used.—F. G. Krauss.

COWS IDENTIFIED BY THEIR NOSEPRINTS

People have long been identified by finger prints—especially those who have had anything to do with police departments. And now they are experimenting with making nose prints of cows on the mainland, and the method seems to give absolute and permanent means of identifying cattle. Substitution of inferior animals for valuable ones has been rare, but it has been done in some cases by unscrupulous men. The nose print system of identification should be adopted by pure bred registry associations it will absolutely do away with the possibilities of substitution.—L. A. Henke.

DESTRUCTIVE MITES ON POULTRY

Summer time is the chicken mite season. If, as warm weather advances, some of your birds become pale and droopy and manifest other symptoms suggestive of disease, look for mites before you dose your fowls with internal remedies for complaints you know not of. The possible cause is this destructive parasite, which, while very minute, and likely to hide in cracks and crevices during the daytime, nevertheless get in its deadly work unless kept under control.

This is a real blood sucker, gray in color except when engorged with blood sucked from the fowl. Then they present a reddish appearance. Possibly the best remedy is to thoroughly spray every nook and cranny inside the house and out with kerosene. Crude oil may be added to make the spray more lasting. Do this repeatedly, three to five times weekly if necessary. Keeping everlastingly at it will finally bring results sought after. (See Extension Letter No. 9 for treatments for chicken lice).—F. G. Krauss.

THE VALUE OF A HEN

According to careful records kept by Prof. Krauss, a hen should return to her owner a net income of \$3 a year. His flock of 60 hens produced 8,460 eggs (705 dozen) in one year, an average of 141 eggs per hen a year. These he sold at an average of 70 cents a dozen, a total of \$493.50. The total grain feed for the year amounted to 5,500 pounds costing \$216. For labor, interest on investment, depreciation, etc, he charged off \$97.50 for the year, leaving a net profit of \$180 from 60 hens for the year, or \$30 per hen. Scrub hens would probably yielded him no income at all.

Interesting Facts Gleaned from the U. S. Census of Hawaii

The following are the acreages of some of the leading crops in Hawaii in 1919 as shown in the 1920 census:

Sugar cane, harvested, 123,165; corn 6,027; rice 5,801; coffee 5,687; orange crops 850; potatoes 405; sweet potatoes 232; other vegetables 1,718.

The acreages of less important crops were as follows:

Peanuts 75; cotton 14; soy beans 15; cassava 23; awa root 68; strawberries 23.

Fruits are listed as numbers of plants or trees, and are as follows for 1919:

Pineapples 160,145,278 plants; bananas 190,267 plants; coconuts 7,197; trees; papayas 21,675 trees; oranges 2,372 trees; mangoes 1,736 trees; figs 1,132 trees; breadfruit 1,407 trees; avocados 1,349 trees.

Comparison between the 1920 and the 1910 census show that:

Corn production increased 37.4 per cent.

Rice production increased 29.3 per cent.

Bean production increased 8.8 per cent.

Coffee production increased 102.2 per cent.

Soy bean production decreased 37.9 per cent.

Tobacco production decreased 99.9 per cent.

White potato production increased 40.4 per cent.

Sweet potato production increased 7.5 per cent.—L. A. Henke.

HAWAIIAN HONEY

The first honey bees in Hawaii were brought here from California in 1857, previous attempts to bring colonies around the horn having been unsuccessful. Commercial beekeeping on a considerable scale dates back to about 1900, but at present the industry is not profitable, and therefore is temporarily not being pushed as vigorously as it was two years ago. In 1920 there were over 15,000 colonies, producing about 750 tons of honey per year and 20 tons of beeswax. About four-fifths of this was in the hands of four large cor-

porations, who have distributed their aparies all over the territory wherever good pasturage could be found. The honey crop of Hawaii for 1922 is estimated at about 600 tons.

About half the honey produced in Hawaii is "honeydew honey," not (nectar honey), and the other half is gathered from various kinds of flowers, chiefly the algaroba (kiawe).

BUTTER AND CHEESE

The expense of running a dairy is greater than on the mainland, because so much of the feed has to be imported, as well as all dairy equipment. This not only makes milk prices higher here but makes it very difficult to compete with Cal-

ifornia and New Zealand in butter and cheese prices. The result is that nearly all the butter and cheese used here is imported from the outside, although there is some manufacture of butter within the territory. It is doubtful if local production could displace imports because of the inequality in costs of production. The 1920 census figures show our imports of dairy products to have been as follows:

Butter (and substitutes), U. S. 1,326,762 lbs; foreign 26,227 lbs.
Cheese and substitutes, U. S. 351,712 lbs; foreign 7,158 lbs.
Condensed milk, U. S. 4,367,078; foreign 31,178 lbs.

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