

FARM TOPICS

PREVENT DISEASE IN DAIRY CATTLE

Check Ailments Before They Start, Advises Expert.

By Dr. George E. Taylor, Extension Dairyman, Rutgers University.—WNU Service.

The old adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is doubly true in the case of diseases in dairy cattle. Treatment, cures and control methods get the spotlight while preventive measures that maintain sound herd health take a back seat. When not in trouble dairymen seem satisfied to go along carelessly taking chances which may eventually lead to costly difficulties.

For years we have thought and talked disease and many continue to do so. If sound herd health had been discussed as much as disease has, we might have better cattle health and less disease today. More progressive herd owners are already anticipating disease problems and are taking constructive steps to prevent their occurrence. It is entirely possible that in the future veterinarians may be employed on a disease preventive basis rather than for disease treatment.

The majority of diseases and ailments of dairy cattle may be largely controlled by the adoption of proper management and herd practices, combined with improved scientific methods of feeding. Dairymen should realize that proper management, good feed and care are of paramount importance in the treatment of disease. Herd owners should endeavor to follow or imitate nature as closely as possible in all management and feeding practices. After all, it may be most difficult to deviate too far from nature and expect to get excellent results.

For just one example consider the importance of roughage in the ration of dairy cattle. Roughage is the natural feed that nature intended a dairy cow would consume. The feeding of concentrates has become a necessity in order to satisfy the animals' requirements for higher levels of production. Nevertheless, grain is toxic to dairy cattle and unless the grain ration is supplemented with a high quality roughage serious difficulties will result.

Yellow-Skinned Birds Indicate Past Service

Hens of the yellow-skinned varieties indicate their past performance as layers by the amount of yellow pigment or coloring present in their beaks and shanks. Birds that receive normal amounts of yellow corn in their ration store the pigment, first in the beak—beginning at the base—and then in their shanks, when not laying. The more yellow color in the beak and shanks, the poorer the past performance. The best poultrymen use this indicator as a guide in removing the poorer layers.

Hens usually do not moult and then stop laying, but quite to the contrary they stop laying and then moult, observes a writer on the Montreal Herald. Birds that lay at a slower rate usually moult earlier in the season and carry a definite yellow beak and shank color at the time they start to moult.

The removal of these unprofitable birds can be most easily accomplished at night with the aid of a flashlight to locate them while on the roost.

In the Feed Lot

There is nothing more important than to practice cleanliness in the poultry yard and houses.

Many good hens have been forced out of production during hot weather because of heavy infestation of lice and mites.

The yield per acre of cotton in Brazil is considerably larger than the North American average.

Live stock specialists say that pound for pound, wheat is worth slightly more than corn for feeding farm animals.

According to the Iowa experiment station, ground corn is worth 20 to 25 per cent more as feed for cows than ear corn.

Coarse ground corn is said to be worth more as cow feed than is finely ground corn—and it costs less to grind.

Guernsey cows are the product of 10 centuries of breeding which started on the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney.

Most poultrymen discontinue artificial light late in the fall so the hens can molt before cold weather and rest before the next laying or breeding season.

More than two-thirds of the cotton sold by American farmers during the crop year is marketed before December 1.

House cleaning in preparation for pullets should be done carefully, especially if disease has been present.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF LIFE

Clean Comics That Will Amuse Both Old and Young

BIG TOP

Alta, the elephant, has been given a chance to make good, after her attack on "Silk," the ringmaster, who demanded her death.



By ED WHEELAN

LALA PALOOZA

Pinto Knows Good Food



By RUBE GOLDBERG

S'MATTER POP— A Fella Has to Remember These Things!

By C. M. PAYNE



MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY



Just Like Downtown, Almost



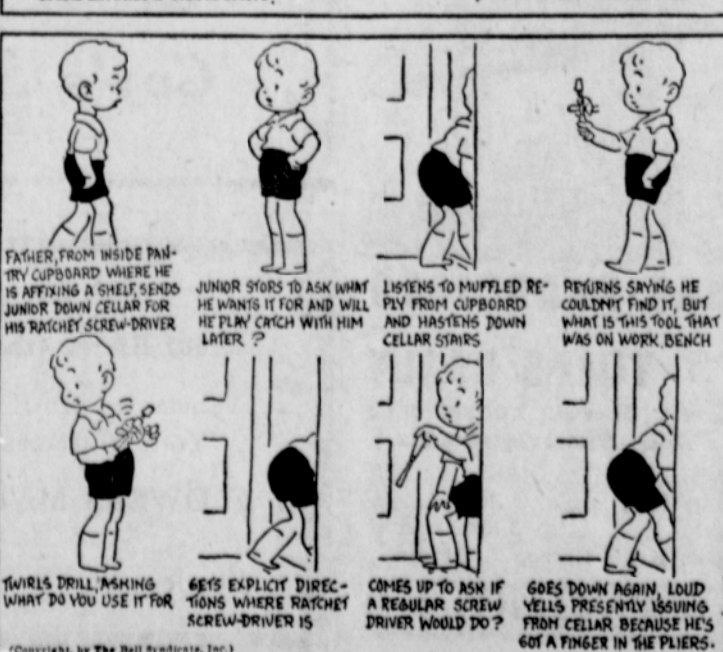
POP— Technically Speaking

By J. MILLAR WATT



CARPENTER'S ASSISTANT

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



THE EXPLANATION

Chief—Do you believe in life after death?
Office Boy—Yes, sir.
Chief—Then everything is in order. After you had gone off for the afternoon yesterday to bury your grandfather, he came in here to see you.—Stray Stories magazine.

Getting Tired

"Is your daughter improving in her music?"
"No. But the next best thing is happening. She's getting tired of it!"
Courtesy
Manager (pointing to cigarette end on floor)—Smith, is this yours?
Smith (pleasantly)—Not at all, sir. You saw it first.

MOVIES AS EDUCATION

Boogy—You must be very fond of the movies, Woogy, to go three nights a week.
Woogy—To tell the truth, Boogy, I'm not keen about a lot of the shows they have nowadays, but I have to go to understand what my youngsters are talking about.

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