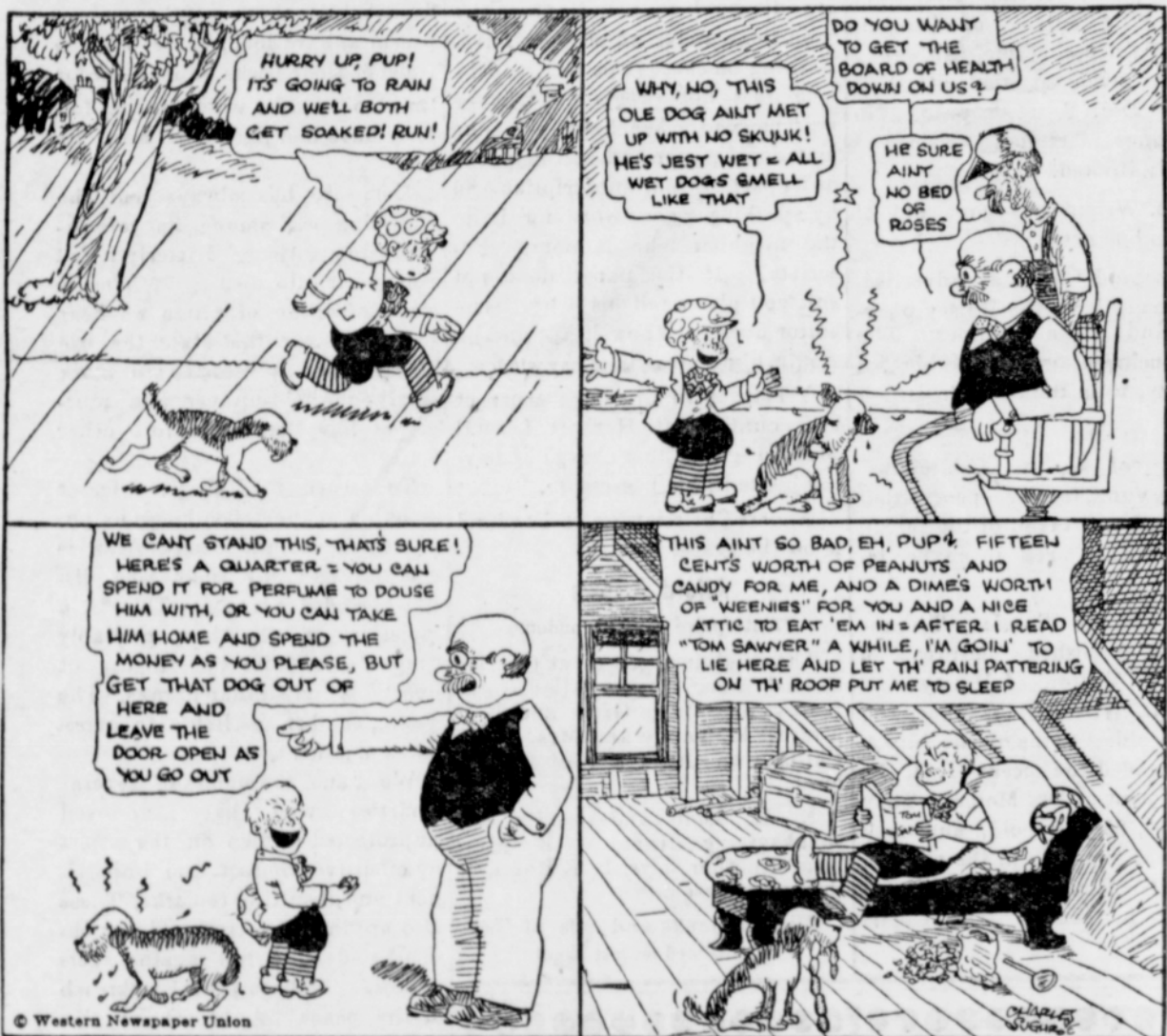


# OUR COMIC SECTION

## Famous Last Words



## MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL



## THE FEATHERHEADS



# DAIRY POULTRY

## SOME GRAIN IS NEEDED BY COW

Though rich in food elements, alfalfa hay must be supplemented with a grain mixture if the dairy herd is to be kept in good condition and at the same time produce a large amount of milk. This is the conclusion drawn by the dairy department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, from experiments and farm experiences in New Jersey and elsewhere.

In one instance, a dairyman of this state claimed repeatedly that he could secure just as high a production from a ration of good alfalfa hay and first-class corn silage as from one containing also a liberal amount of grain concentrates. Investigation showed, however, that he was giving the cows large amounts of very choice alfalfa hay and was not forcing them to eat it up clean, but allowing them to pick out only the leaves and tender parts. The left-over stems were fed to horses. This dairyman failed to appreciate that the cows were not eating alfalfa hay, but chiefly alfalfa leaves, which contain nearly as much crude protein as gluten feed, and not much more fiber than oats.

All the concentrates in a ration were replaced by alfalfa hay in a trial at the New Jersey experiment station. A ration consisting of 17.5 pounds of alfalfa hay and 35 pounds of corn silage was compared with a ration containing 9 pounds of concentrates rich in protein, fed with corn silage and corn stover. This latter ration was far from ideal, for it contained no legume hay. It produced, however, over 20 per cent more milk and butterfat than the alfalfa hay and silage ration.

In a six-year test at the Illinois experiment station it was found that cows fed some grain in addition to silage and alfalfa hay stayed in better condition than those fed silage and alfalfa hay alone.

## Give Plenty of Feed to Increase Yield of Milk

There is a tendency to decrease the amount of feed fed as the costs mount. The proper thing to do is to select cows with sufficient capacity to become profitable and then increase the amount of feed.

Experience has shown that it is not the highly concentrated rations that make for the greatest production. It is the fresh, partially dilute, soft, palatable feeds, with a low crude fiber content—such as grass—that give the best results.

A mixture of different kinds of hay is important, especially with a high-producing cow, in order that all the nutrients may be provided. Hay should be cut before feeding and the different varieties mixed. Grain is combined with this and plant minerals added. If properly mixed, this feed receives the same treatment in the paunch as hay. This aids digestion and lightens the process of mastication.

## Growing Various Crops to Provide Dairy Feeds

The following amount of home-grown feed should be provided for each cow for a period of one year:

- 3 tons silage if as many as 10 head of cows are kept.
- 1 ton good legume hay—alfalfa, red clover, soy bean, cow pea, etc. If no silage is provided, 2 tons legume hay should be grown for each cow.
- 15 bushels corn.
- 10 bushels oats.
- Plenty of good pasture from frost to frost.

If the above amount of feed is grown on the farm for each cow it will be necessary to buy only about five bags cottonseed meal and three bags wheat bran in order to have ration filling the requirements outlined above.

## Addition of Dried Yeast to Normal Calf Ration

In tests at the Minnesota experiment station in which 47 calves were fed, C. H. Eckles, V. M. Williams, J. W. Wilbur, L. S. Palmer and H. M. Harshaw found that the addition of dried yeast to normal rations, including whole or skim milk, grain and hay, did not increase the rates of gain from two weeks to 180 days of age.

"In several experiments with rats, from 15 to 20 per cent of yeast in the ration was required for the production of normal growth. Increasing this amount did not have an additional stimulating effect. A calf ration was fed to rats, with and without yeast, with unsatisfactory results in both cases, due probably to an excess of bulk."

## Box Stall for Bull

A box stall is the best place to house a herd sire, although he should be allowed more exercise than he will get by just tramping around in a small stall. Turn him out into a small paddock each day or give him the freedom of a barn lot to roam around and exercise. The ordinary ration of hay, silage and a small amount of grain is suitable for him. Silage will have no ill effects upon his potency, although he should not be made to subsist upon silage altogether.

## FEEDING PULLETS IN COLD SEASON

Pullets must be well developed, vigorous and must carry a surplus of body fat if they are to produce heavily during the winter months.

D. C. Henderson, poultry specialist in the South Dakota State college extension service, says that pullets which come into laying with weak frames and undeveloped bodies usually break down under the strain of egg production during the winter months. He advises a careful feeding program for pullets so that they will have the surplus body fat so necessary to heavy egg production.

"Feeds containing protein and minerals are essential for proper growth of bones, feathers and muscles," he says. "Skim milk, if available in sufficient quantity, is an excellent feed. The birds should be given access to the milk at all times. It can be fed either in the sweet or sour form.

"If the milk is limited, part of the protein may be supplied through the use of meat scraps or tankage in a mash mixture."

A dry mash mixture which Henderson advises for satisfactory development of pullets is composed of one part each by weight of cornmeal, ground heavy oats, wheat bran, flour middlings and tankage.

One pound of salt should be added to each 100 pounds of mash. If a limited amount of milk is available, one-half part of tankage may be fed in the mash. Dry mash should be kept in the hoppers before the birds at all times.

Grain is necessary for the proper storing of a reserve of fat in the body, states the specialist. Late hatched pullets should be forced heavily with both bran and mash to develop flesh and bone, essential. In continuous heavy egg production, early hatched pullets, that are well developed and are coming into laying should be fed heavily on grain feeds and sparingly on dry mash. The pullet flock must carry a surplus of body fat, obtained primarily from grain feeds, if they are to give profitable winter egg production.

## Late Laying Hens Best for Building Up Flock

Eggs usually are the chief source of income from the farm poultry business and one of the quickest ways to build up the egg-laying capacity of the flock is to breed from the best of the late laying hens rather than from the young pullets which have not had a chance to show their worth as layers. Only those late laying hens which have the proper size, type and other desirable characteristics should be used in the breeding pen. Poorly colored birds and those with disqualifications, such as side sprigs on the comb and stubs on the legs, are undesirable as breeders, the poultrymen say.

The most desirable of the late laying hens which molt as late as September 15 or later should be mated with the best males of the flock or preferably with males secured from a breeder of a good strain of production-bred stock.

## Arranging Nests for Easy Cleaning Is Best Plan

Arrange nests for the hens and the new pullets as soon as possible. It is best they become accustomed to this equipment so that they are not afraid of it later on. If possible, build the nests in a long row, using a 12-inch board for the base, and square sections of same for partitions. Fasten together with hooks like screen door hooks, so the whole structure will come apart for thorough cleaning. This is infinitely better than nailing up a few old boxes, and expecting the hens to use them.

Hens prefer dark nests, and if given choice between a dark nest and a light nest, will almost always avoid the light. It is convenient, also, if you can arrange the nests along the wall, so that the eggs can be taken up without going into the scratching area. This is convenient, and avoids disturbing the chickens.

## Attend to Ventilation

Those who expect any great number of winter eggs from old hens are doomed to disappointment unless they have especially favorable conditions such as electric lights. Old hens will molt. The poor layers start shedding in June while the best hens may not do so until late in the fall. And once in a while there is a hen that does not molt until December.

One must depend upon the pullet flock for satisfactory early winter egg production.

## Blood Spots in Eggs

Blood spots in eggs are due to various causes, and often are not serious so far as the flock is concerned. Such spots are found quite commonly in eggs from commercial flocks, and unless in unusual numbers call for no change in management. If they do appear in larger numbers, examination of the ration to find whether there is not something wrong with it is recommended. The cause is sometimes feeding condimental foods such as pepper.

## What Is a Diuretic?

People Are Learning the Value of Occasional Use.

EVERYONE knows that a laxative stimulates the bowels. A diuretic performs a similar function to the kidneys. Under the strain of our modern life, our organs are apt to become sluggish and require assistance. More and more people are learning to use Doan's Pills, occasionally, to insure good elimination which is so essential to good health. More than 50,000 grateful users have given Doan's signed recommendations. Scarcely a community but has its representation. Ask your neighbor!

## DOAN'S PILLS

Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys  
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Spicy Story

George Plympton, the scenario writer, loves to tell how he broke into the literary game. He was in New York at the time, and personally submitted his first offering to the editor. The editor took one look at the main title and said:

"I can tell by the name of your story that it won't do for us. Our magazine prints only spicy stories."

"Then this ought to be just the thing," insisted George. "It's a story about a cinnamon bear."

## Why Suffer Pain

from a cut or burn? Cole's Carbolsalve stops pain instantly and heals quickly without a scar. Keep it handy. All druggists, 30c and 60c, or J. W. Cole Co., 127 S. Euclid Ave., Oak Park, Ill.—Adv.

## Spread of English Tongue

More than half of the world's business is done in English, points out an editorial in Liberty. Prior to the World War, German ranked second and Spanish third, in commercial languages.

## Of Course

"He believes in turning the other cheek."  
"Preacher?"  
"No, barber."

**Colds Broken in a day**  
Hill's act quickly—stop colds in 24 hours. Fever and headache disappear. Grippe is conquered in a day. Every winter it costs millions danger and discomfort. Don't take chances, don't delay an hour. Get the best health science knows.  
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For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

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If you are troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation or similar disorders  
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correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Inset on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.