

# OUR COMIC SECTION

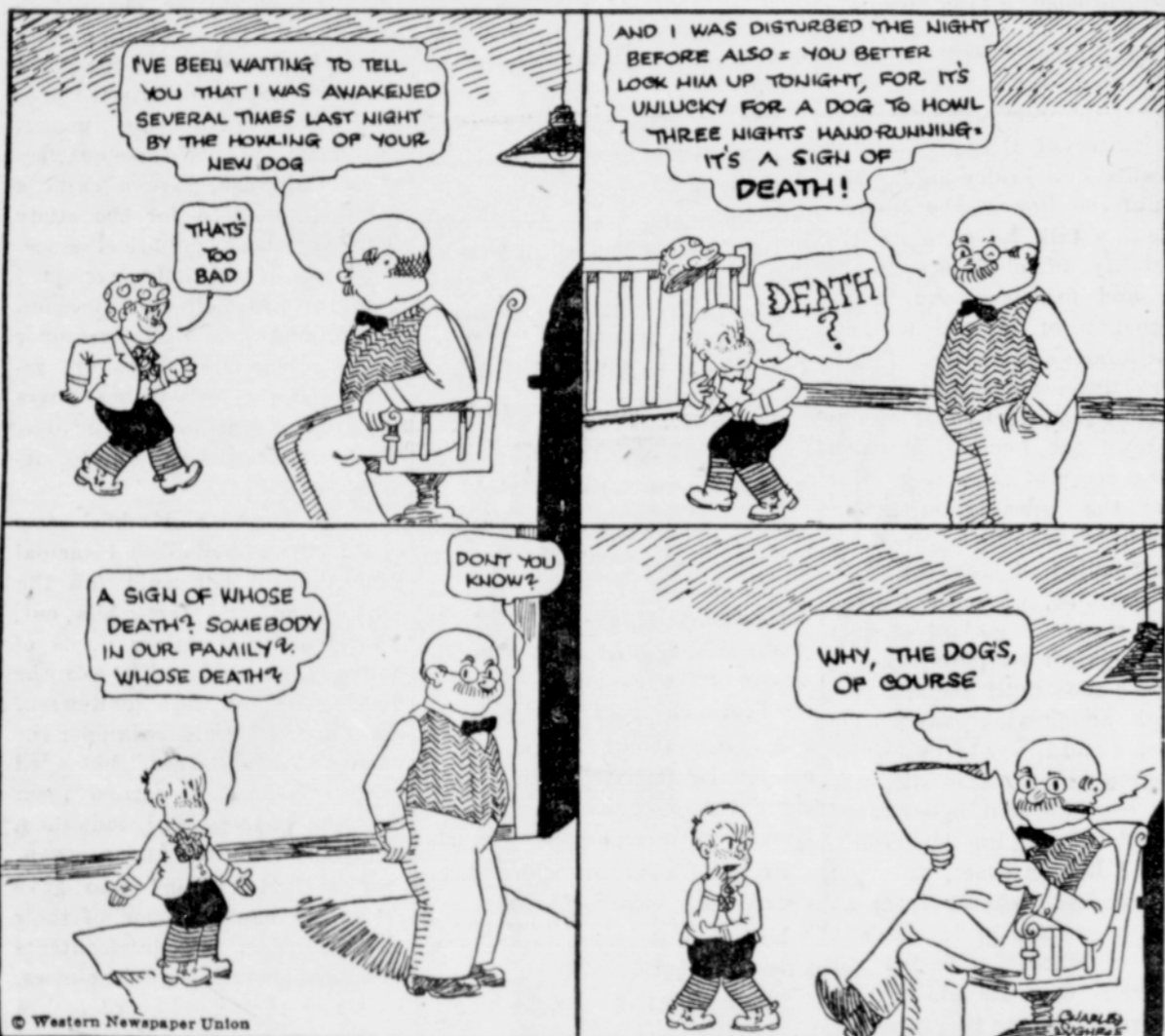
## Ether Waves



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## MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

## Sounds Plausible



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## THE FEATHERHEADS

## No Sale!



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# POULTRY

## FEEDING LAYING HEN IS REAL ART

Much of the success in winter egg production is obtained from a bucketful of feed in one hand and a bucketful of common sense in the other. Feeding the laying hen is a real art, for so much depends upon the poultryman's decision each day in the matter so that his birds will work most efficiently.

The feeder is a skilled mechanic who systematically holds the birds up to 50 to 60 per cent production from November 1 to the following fall, without causing a slump in egg production and at the same time maintaining their health and vigor.

One of the first prerequisites in feeding is to understand what the egg consists of. It is made up of a yolk, white, shell, and is two-thirds water.

The yolk is fat and is made from feeding fatty or starchy foods, as corn, wheat and oats.

The white is animal protein, which is made from material such as meat and milk.

The shell is made mostly of calcium, which is found in certain kinds of stone and oyster shell. In order to aid in the digestion of all of these foods some bulk is desirable which is green and succulent, such as sprouted oats, mangel beets, cabbage, etc.

In order for these foods to be properly digested, an abundance of grit should be available, as this acts as the hen's teeth in grinding the food in the gizzard.

Water is cheap. Have it before the birds at all times.

## Legume Hay Helps Solve the Green Feed Problem

Legume hay helps solve the winter green feed problem for the chickens. Experiments in Ohio, Kansas, Texas, and California seem to indicate definitely that where no other source of green feed is available the addition of a legume hay will increase the number of eggs produced and their hatchability. It will also reduce the mortality from nutritional troubles, points out G. S. Vickers, extension specialist in poultry at the Ohio State university.

Save the hay with the most leaves and the greenest color for the chickens. An easy way to feed chickens is to provide a rack along the wall and keep hay before them all the time. A trough along the bottom of the rack will catch all the leaves that would otherwise be wasted. These can be fed from the mash hopper.

Alfalfa meal may be used if good hay cannot be bought at reasonable prices. The meal should be used in the mash. About 10 per cent alfalfa meal will substitute for a like amount of bran. A combination of mangel beets and legume hay makes a good winter combination to use instead of sprouted oats. It may be that hay is about to take the place of our old reliable, but troublesome, sprouted oats as a winter green feed.

## Poultry Hints

The laying hen never loaf. Soy beans can be used in a poultry ration if minerals are added.

Poultry raising brings quick returns and involves a small capital investment in land, buildings and equipment.

The factors of scientific poultry housing are to keep the pens, yards and houses clean, dry and sanitary.

Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons offer good markets for capons. January and February are also good months since at that time poultry of all kinds is scarce and buyers are willing to pay top prices.

Systematic culling may profitably be practiced throughout the year. Sick birds, those lacking in constitutional vigor, and those showing any sign of physical defects should be disposed of whenever found.

Litter that is not kept loose and light is too heavy for the hens. Put a little down first; when that is broken and fine, add more.

Ducks have been successfully bred up until seven years of age. The age of vigor and productiveness in a duck is double that of the hen.

Green food in some form is essential and should be provided regularly during the winter months. Cabbage, carrots, turnips, beets or potatoes will serve.

When culling a flock one should find out whether it is the hen or the owner who is at fault.

Everything inside a poultry house should be made removable so that it can be cleaned.

Summer chicks command good prices in late fall. They should weigh about five pounds to the pair. Those hatched in the fall stop growing as the cold weather sets in, and are usually small but compact in appearance.

# The DAIRY

## USE SKIM MILK FOR DAIRY CALF

"Many farmers are not successful in raising calves on skim milk," says R. W. Clark in Colorado Extension Bulletin No. 127. "Whole milk may produce the best calf, but not necessarily the best cow. As good an animal can be produced on skim milk as can be produced on whole milk, but greater care and attention is required in producing the former."

"The calf should nurse its mother for the first few days, after which it should be removed and fed by hand. Whole milk, warm and fresh from the mother, should be given for ten days or two weeks at least. Ten to twelve pounds per day in two or three feeds should be given at first, and the length of time that it should be continued depends upon the strength of the calf. Ordinarily ten days to two weeks will be required to make the change from whole milk to skim milk. Gradually substitute skim milk for whole milk, increasing the former until the whole milk is entirely replaced. This may be a week or it may be a month. Skim milk should be warm and sweet when fed, as cold sour skim milk is the greatest cause of scours. It may be fed for six or seven months, depending mainly upon the supply. It should be given until five months of age at least."

Two new Missouri Jersey records in milk and butterfat production have been reported by the dairy specialists at the Missouri College of Agriculture here.

## Missouri College Cows Make New Milk Records

Raleigh's Velvet Queen, a mature cow in the herd of Longview Farm, Lees Summit, in ten months produced 332.78 pounds of butterfat and 12,731 pounds of milk. This is the highest mature 305-day Jersey record ever made in Missouri, the specialists said. The new champion has been awarded a gold medal by the American Jersey Cattle club, New York.

In a previous test made when she was a two-year-old, Queen produced 526.25 pounds of fat and 11,025 pounds of milk in 365 days. Another Jersey cow, Campus Love C., established a new senior four-year-old record for Missouri by producing 710.67 pounds of butterfat and 12,266 pounds of milk in 365 days. This cow also was tested as a junior two-year-old, when she produced 460.84 pounds of butterfat and 7,456 pounds of milk in 365 days.

The dairyman who is milking ten or more cows in the corn belt can well afford to consider the advisability of using silage for his cows. Dairy cows need succulence in their ration to produce to the best advantage. Corn makes a large amount of feed per acre when it is converted into silage and provides the succulence that dairy cows need when pasture is not available.

## Silage Must Be Given Serious Consideration

Some of the larger dairymen find a profitable use for two silos. A large silo is used for winter and a smaller silo is used for summer. In this scheme the men are able to provide a succulent feed for their cows at any season of the year. If it happens to be a very moist year and the pastures remain good, the silage in the small silo is carried over or fed to some other type of stock. However, there are not many years when silage will not come in handy to supplement pasture crops.

## Dairy Facts

Alfalfa hay and corn silage together supply ideal roughage for dairy cows. Individual stalls and pails are advisable so that each calf will get its share. When the calves are about two weeks old, they should be taught to eat grain and hay. Feed the cows according to their production; about one pound of grain to three or four pounds of milk. Weigh and test the milk and estimate the cost of the feed to determine which cows are helping pay the bills. For dairy cows on pasture a mixture of equal parts of ground oats and corn is ordinarily the most practical ration. In the case of extremely heavy milkers during the late summer it may pay to add a little oil meal. Cool milk or cream to not less than 50 degrees F. within a few minutes after it is drawn or skimmed. Maintain this temperature. Weed out the unprofitable cows. It is wiser and more profitable to milk three good cows than six or eight poor ones. The calf should also have free access to salt. Salt is just as much needed for the calf as it is for the cow, even though the quantity it will consume is very small.

## If Back Hurts Begin on Salts

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally, by Drinking Quarts of Good Water

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, begin to drink soft water in quantities; also get about four ounces of Jald Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jald Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications.

## Warning to Autoists

A plan aimed at impressing automobile drivers that they should operate their machines safely has been adopted at Pittsburgh. Large white crosses are painted on dangerous street intersections of the city where a number of fatalities have occurred. A short distance from the cross is painted a large white figure indicating the number of people who have already lost their lives at that particular spot.

## DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear if You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 26 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

## Steam as Fire Alarm

Pounding of steam in the radiators in the home of Isadore J. Abramson of Philadelphia awakened him. He found the house to be on fire. The six members of the family were forced to flee. The water in the heating system boiled when the fire started next to the steam pipes in the basement.

## On the Other Hand

"He who laughs last laughs best." "Yeah, but he soon gets a reputation for being dumb."

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