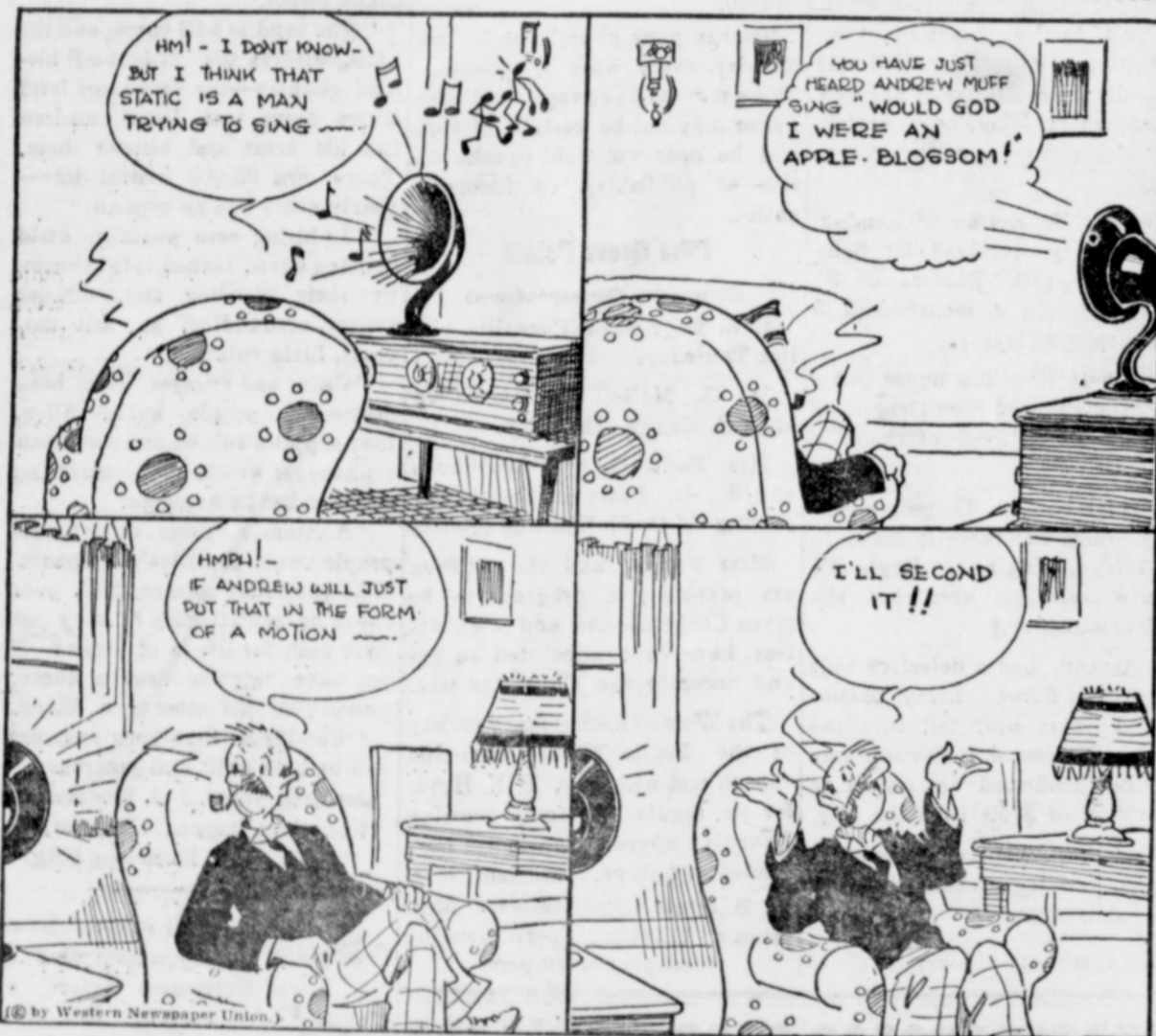


# OUR COMIC SECTION

## Our Pet Peeve



## THE FEATHERHEADS



## MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL



## Shop Talk

# DAIRY FARM POULTRY

## BIG ADVANTAGES OF FALL CALVES

There are a number of advantages in having dairy calves dropped in the fall. Cows which freshen in the fall usually produce more milk than cows which freshen at other seasons of the year. Heifers are usually bred so that they will come in milk at two years of age. If they are fall calves they will mature at the proper season. Calves which are to be raised on skim milk can be kept growing nicely during the winter and turned out on pasture without checking their growth. The disadvantages of feeding and care in winter are more than offset by the annoyances from flies and hot weather which are experienced by the spring calves. In addition there is usually more time available for giving the calves proper attention in the winter.

Clean pails for feeding and clean barns for housing are two important essentials in raising the calves. The calves will need to have a stall or lot where they can get plenty of sunshine. If the calves are confined to a dirty, dark stall they are apt to become unthrifty.

Calves should have their mothers' milk when they are started on feed. Whole milk should be continued for the first month and gradually shifted to skim milk. The calves should be given grain as soon as they will eat it. If a little cracked corn is placed in the bottom of the milk pails the calves will soon acquire a taste for it. The amount of milk and grain should always be limited. Better results are obtained if the calves are kept hungry.

An abundance of clean water should be accessible at all times or available at frequent intervals. Good hay should be provided. Many people favor mixed hay for calves as it is less apt to cause scours than alfalfa hay. However, good results can be had in feeding alfalfa hay if it is fed in limited quantities so that the calves will not gorge themselves. If any scours appear, the hay should be changed and special attention paid to cleanliness of both the stalls and milk pails. Sanitation, feeding and housing are the important details in raising fall calves successfully.

## Dairyman Gains Much by Better Feeding Methods

That ground corn and ground oats make a dairy cow ration that is far superior to broken ear corn has been strikingly demonstrated in the case of one Knox county (Ill.) dairy herd, says C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, who has charge of this Knox county herd improvement associations in the state. The owner of this Knox county herd increased his profits \$27.74 during one month by changing from a feed of broken ear corn to one of ground corn and ground oats, Fred Shipley, tester in the county herd improvement association, reported. With the change in the ration came an increase in the average production of each cow for the month of 100 pounds of milk and 6.7 pounds of butterfat.

The ration was improved both by grinding the corn and by adding the ground oats, Rhode explained. The benefits of grinding in this case are in line with the results of experimental work and the experiences of practical dairymen, according to Rhode. Dairy cows are hard-working animals and they will give better results if such feeds as corn, oats and barley are given to them in the ground form, he added.

## Twin Bulls Declared to Be Potent as Breeders

Will twin calves breed? This subject is often misunderstood. Twin bulls are as sure breeders as bulls of single birth and there is no reason to suspect failure to breed when a bull is twinned with another bull, says W. W. Swett of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The same thing can be said of heifers that are twinned together. They are as sure to be breeders as any other heifers.

When a heifer and a bull are born together, the heifer is known as a free-martin. The bull, twinned with a heifer is as certain to be a breeder as a bull of single birth, but the free-martin heifer is almost sure to be sterile. Only a very few free-martins have been known to breed, and the chances are very small that they will ever reproduce. As a rule it is not advisable to raise free-martin heifers as they usually result in failures and are worth no more than their beef value.

## Effect of Big Storm

Dairymen who have kept milk records for a series of years well know the effect of a big storm on the producing herd. Invariably there is a severe shrink resulting from a cold, stormy winter period. To prevent this shrink requires some additional work on the part of the cow keeper. A herdsman who is able to prevent a shrink during a blizzard understands his business and deserves commendation, for he has proven that he is efficient in his work.

## SANITATION PAYS CHICKEN RAISERS

Illinois farmers, who took big strides toward more profitable pork production by adopting swine sanitation, are now finding that sanitation pays just as well around the chicken lot as it does with pigs. To further the idea, poultry specialists of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois mapped out a workable system of poultry sanitation and already many chicken raisers of the state are profiting as a result of it.

There's the case of B. A. Barker, a Grundy county farmer, for instance, who took up the poultry sanitation idea and thereby put a stop to the heavy losses which he had been taking as a result of tapeworms and other poultry parasites and diseases. In connection with the sanitation system, Barker yarded his old hens for the first time this past year and as a result the egg production of the flock was more uniform throughout the summer than it had been in previous years, due to the fact that the hens were uniformly fed. Under this plan they always had access to mash but were not allowed to overeat on grain. Barker has co-operated with the agricultural college in its poultry flock record project for three years.

In putting the poultry sanitation plan into practice on his farm, Barker had his flock tested for tuberculosis. It also was pronounced free of bacillary white diarrhea, one of the worst of the many chick diseases. The old yard where most of the chicks had been raised before was turned into a garden and the chicks this past year raised on fresh ground which was sown to oats and rape. During the summer the rape provided shade as well as green feed. A movable brooder house was used.

C. H. Wilke, a McLean county farmer, is another Illinois poultryman who has profited as a result of following a definite system of poultry sanitation.

Wilke, who is co-operating with the extension service of the agricultural college in keeping records on his chickens, took off a hatch of 437 chicks in March and placed them on clean ground where no chicks had ever been raised before. The ground happened to be in a corn field. In line with the sanitation system which he was practicing, Wilke used movable brooder houses. No signs of disease showed up in these chicks throughout the entire season and 190 pullets were taken from the bunch and placed in winter quarters. They were plump and ready to lay.

Wilke's experiences with a batch of April chickens which were raised the old way are a striking contrast to the results which he obtained under the sanitation plan. There were 1,332 chicks in the hatch that came off in April. They were raised in old chicken yards where hens had run before and where chicks had been raised in previous years. The result was that one disease alone, coccidiosis, wiped out 25 per cent of the chicks. Roup followed as a result of the weakened condition of the stock.

## Feeding Soaked Bread Is Dangerous Practice

There is danger in feeding soaked bread to poultry, according to a writer in an exchange. Soaked bread, he says, is one of the worst things one can feed poultry, either young or old, as usually fed, but there is a way of feeding stale bread that transforms it into one of the best and cheapest poultry foods.

To do this cut the bread into slices and dry it over a stove or in the oven, until it is dry enough to crack; put the bread in a pail, or stout box, and chop it up with a spade.

When ready to feed, put a quantity of this in a pail, cover with hot water and pour water off in about one minute, then mix in enough mash so that it will crumble. For summer or winter feeding this cannot be beaten as an egg or flesh producer. The finer particles of bread left in the bottom of the box when chopping up the bread make an excellent food for small chicks and may be fed dry.

## High Egg Production

In cold, severe mid-winter weather the winter-egg man gives attention to keeping his poultry house properly ventilated, as he knows from past experience that cold temperature and moist atmosphere do not go well with winter egg production. Too frequently, as cold weather comes, the poultryman begins to close the windows at night and pull down the curtains, which all goes to make matters worse, and causes marked decrease in egg flow.

## Mating the Flocks

When mating the flocks, allow 8 to 10 hens of the heavy breeds, such as Brahmas or Langshans, 10 to 12 females of American breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, and 12 to 15 hens of the light breeds, as Leghorns and Anconas, to each male. Cockerels will care for more hens than cocks and fewer males are necessary if the flock enjoys free range. Eggs may be saved for hatching and will generally be found fertile two days after the males are introduced.

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## LIQUID VENEER

### Little Pollyanna

#### Saw Bright Side

S. G. writes in great dejection: "There is nothing in life for me now since the shattering of my firm belief that movie serials never end. I have just witnessed the tenth and last installment of a thriller, and the denouement is, I think, worthy of note. The sister of the villain, who complicates the plot dreadfully by being the finest little woman in the world, rides up on her galloping steed to the scene of a bloody combat between the hero and the shameless rascal, but only our hero is visible, his head bloody but unbowed. "Where," pants she, "where is my brother?"

"Our hero walks with bowed head to the edge of the cliff, and points to the ledge below where the villain lies crushed to a pulp.

"Oh, well," says our little Pollyanna, "he was only my half-brother, anyway."—Kansas City Times.

#### Culticura for Pimples Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum. Advertisement.

#### Bologna Discovers Art

Bologna, Italy, kept quiet as long as it could while other cities discovered works by old masters. Now it announces that it has uncovered a panel by Michelangelo that represents St. Anthony whipping himself in the midst of hellish monsters. Experts pronounce it authentic.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose does it. Adv.

#### The Cat's Out

Sister—Peter, what do you mean by coming in here like that?  
Peter—I heard mother say you had been fishing for Mr. Waverly a long time, and I just wanted to see if that was a fishing smack I heard.—Passing Show, London.

It is not always the head of the family that foots the bills.



Walter—"What's the matter, Mister, you look as though you weren't enjoying your food."  
Diner—"I'm enjoying it well enough, only I'm thinking how I must suffer with indigestion afterwards. With it could eat everything I want as other folks do."

Walter—"May I suggest the use of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER?"  
A blessing to those with weak stomachs, constipation, nervous indigestion and similar disorders. When the stomach and bowels are in good working order good health usually prevails. When not in working order, use August Flower. 20c and 50c bottles, at all druggists. If you cannot get it, write to G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

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