



THE FEATHERHEADS





DAIRY HINTS FOR SEVERE WEATHER

The dairy cow is a home market for feeds produced and if she is to pay the highest prices by producing milk, she must be kept comfortable in winter. That's just the way it is and the owner who doesn't keep his milk cow warm and dry will find that she will not produce milk at a profit.

"The cow that is not kept warm by a good barn and a dry bed will use a large part of her feed for this purpose and thus reduce the amount of nutriments available for milk production," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at the North Carolina State college. "Then, too, grain must be fed liberally on those farms where It will be necessary to use low grade roughage for legume hays."

Mr. Arey recommends that fresh, clean water of a medium temperature be given the cows during winter. Cold water chills their bodies and feed energy must then be used to warm them. The water supply must also be convenient for the cows to use. Cows forced to go long ways through mud and rain for water do not drink enough for heaviest milk production. It is advised that an accurate feed

and milk production record be kept on the cows during winter because some cows pay well for the feed consumed, while others do not. Accurate records are needed to locate the unprofitable cows. Mr. Arey states that the new year might be started in the right manner by the dairyman buying a pair of milk scales.

Another winter suggestion by Mr. Arey is to give the young heifer calves some extra feed and care during the cold months of December, January and February. A stunted helfer never makes a good cow, he states, and many dairy cows are under-sized because they were not properly fed when calves.

Noble Sir Felix

Big Production Records

Possible on Small Farms Expensive equipment and highpriced herdsmen are not always necessary for making advanced registry records with cows, according to the dairy department of the New Jersey College of Agriculture. Good cows are the first requirement for good records, and many a man does not realize how good his cows are until he gives them a chance.

Fame and fortune have come to many a small breeder because he started official testing of his herd with what equipment and means he had instead of waiting until he had every-thing just right. It isn't necessary to break any records to make official testing a very profitable venture. Good ordinary records make additional values that pay big dividends on the money and labor involvea.

The department further points out at the



OF LIVE POULTRY

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Agreements establishing a live poultry inspection service in New York city have been signed by the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants association, the Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced today. The service goes into effect November 15.

The agreement is the outcome of efforts by New York poultry interests to establish better business methods In the industry. The department was asked by the trade to make a survey of conditions in the New York market, with a view to putting into effect an inspection service under government supervision.

The survey, made last August, Indicated the practicability of the work to be financed by the trade, and in conjunction with compulsory inspection of all live poultry arriving at New York, under board of health regulations, the department worked out an inspection system which has been ap proved by the trade. Inspectors are to be licensed by the

Department of Agriculture, the poultry to be inspected for condition, and later for class, grade, and quality. Inspection certificates under the agreement are to be joint certificates of the Department of Agriculture and the two co-operating organizations.

Inspection fees are to be fixed by the secretary of agriculture, and the inspection work conducted in line with the sanitary code of the New York city board of health, as well as with the laws and regulations of the states of New York and New Jersey. The agreement is to run until June 30, 1927, unless terminated at an earlier date by mutual consent. It may be renewed, however, at expiration.

Green Feed Important for Layers in Winter

Green feed is important in the ration of hens in winter. A California bulletin tells of a request from some of their breeders for help in combating a disease which resembles roup in many respects. The station found that It was not roup for it could not be transmitted from one hen to another. Further investigation showed that the flocks were affected with a nutritional disease on account of lack of green feed in the ration.

A good many people supply this green feed by sprouting oats or by having a supply of root crops. Some could improve their ration and overcome a good deal of their trouble by making use of the shattering leaves from clover or alfalfa hay. If the shatterings, which in the majority of cases are mostly leaves, are picked up and given to the hens in the morning



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well, Crete, Neb.

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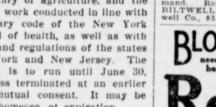


Woman Makes Good as Ship's Officer

Miss Victoria Drummond of the Blue Funnel liner Anchises is the only feminine engineer officer in the British or any other mercantile marine. She is now on her second long sea voyage preparatory to her final examination. Thereafter she will remain on shore as a consultant engineer.

Miss Drummond has been a wonder to her shipmates on the Anchises, upon which she has already completed one four months' voyage. During that time she performed every duty that could be expected of a man engineer.

"When she joined," explained one of her fellow officers at Liverpool last month, "we did not think she would make a second voyage. Even young men, after four months' experience, often refuse to reneat the dose, but seek more congenial jobs ashore. Miss Drummond, however, never missed a watch or failed to take on her regular duty, no matter how high the sea was running or how stiff the work. She has won the respect and esteem of all of us."-The Argonaut.



nall breeder has some distinct advantages in his favor. He lives closer to his cows. He knows them better and they know him. He can always rig up some place to make his test cows comfortable, and by his personal care and attention overcome many of the advantages the big breeder may have in the way of elaborate equipment and expensive herdsmen.

If the small breeder brings out a sensational producer, the credit, fame and fortune are all his and he doesn't have to divide it with anyone, except to give his wife due credit for her encouragement.

Selecting Herd Bull Is

Serious Dairy Problem Every breeder of dairy cattle should study seriously the problem of herd Improvement as the whole future of the herd is at stake when the bull is selected, says R. E. Waters, extension dairy specialist, Clemson college.

The problem of getting a better herd is largely one of having better young stock coming on. This is a matter of breeding and particularly of selecting the right bull.

The ability to produce milk is inherited through both the sire and dam, but since the sire is responsible for half the inheritance of each animal born in the herd, he is clearly the most important single factor in the development of the dairy herd.

To obtain the greatest possible improvement by use of the bull it is very important that due consideration be given to his pedigree, for both type and production. And where possible, select a bull that has some daughters, preferably some that have been in milk and proven their ability as producers. With the above points in mind a breeder can select a bull that will, with reasonable certainty, transmit to his offspring the desired type and production.

Balanced Ration Helps

A slight change in the ration of eight dairy cows reported recently made a difference of more than \$46 a month in net profits from them. The change consisted in adding a portion of a high protein concentrate to the ration, which brought immediate results in the increased yield of milk. No matter how good a cow may be if she does not receive a good balanced ration suitable for her needs she cannot give a protitable yield of milk and butterfat.

they will eat a lot of the leaves and smaller stems. The coarser material will make excellent scratch material in which to feed the grain portion of the ration. These shatterings make a good substitute for other green feed.

Poultry Notes

Sprout oats for the poultry flock. . . .

The big, fat, yellow-legged hens seem to be doing anything but laying eggs.

. . .

The average egg production, the country over, is said to be 130 per hen per year. . . .

Cod liver will help keep the poultry

flock in good health and keep the eggs coming this winter.

Many eggs will stand 20 pounds pressure on the shell. The average is about fourteen or fifteen pounds. . . .

The production of winter eggs requires care and feed which make the conditions as nearly like spring as possible. The person who feeds his hens nothing but corn, oats and wheat will be disappointed.

Hatching eggs should be not only fertile but also standard weight, clear, sound, fresh and uniform in shape and color. . . .

Growing chickens, like all other young and growing animals, need large amounts of high-protein feed for muscle and bone building.

Breeding hens should be kept out in the sunshine as much as possible. Every time the sun shines they should be driven out, if they don't go on their own accord.

. . .

One thing for the poultryman to remember: Old hens need more feed than pullets need to produce a dozen eggs. . . .

Best results can be obtained if the brooder house is ready, the stove in place and the heat properly regulated before the chicks arrive.

Winter seems to whet the appetities of chicken thieves; and locks are no good. One man trained a lot of hysterical Leghorns to squall lustly ut any sound in the henhouse.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsan, applied on going to bed, will relieve there by morning. Adv.

lirtue's Reward

Bonem-After my death, the world will realize what I have done.

Sympathetic Friend-Well, don't worry about that, old chap. You'll be out of harm's way then.

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For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashloned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the sys-

tem so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

