

DAIRY

DAIRY INCOME IS MOST CONSTANT

Gross cash income to farmers from the sale of dairy products has been more stable during the past eight years than the gross cash income from any other department of agriculture, according to figures which have been analyzed by V. R. Wertz of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, working with the rural economics department of the Ohio State university.

Wertz has studied the gross cash income of agriculture as an index of farm prosperity which is more reliable than unit price indices, because it shows the volume of business done. His statistics are based upon an index of 100, which is the average gross cash income from the principal sources, in 1924, 1925 and 1926.

On this basis the dairying income started in 1920 at 147 and dropped with all other sources of income, in 1921 to 97, which was a shorter drop than was shown by any other group of commodities, and was seven points above the total gross cash income.

In 1922 there was a further drop to 91, which was three points above the figure for the total. It was above the index for every other department except the sale of meat animals. Dairying income soared in 1923 to 116, the highest figure reached by any important department of farm industry since 1920, and 21 points above the total income index. It dropped in 1924 to 103, but was still above all other figures. In 1925 the index was 97, three points below the figure for the total, and in 1926 dairying income belied its past performance by registering 99, the lowest of all the indices.

In 1926 all important departments of farming other than dairying showed peaks as compared with 1925. But in 1927, according to preliminary estimates, there was a sharp drop which was not shared by the dairying branch. While the index for the total income in 1927 was down to 91 points, dairying remained at 99, the point reached in 1926.

The average index for the eight-year period for dairying income was 108 points, while the total gross income average has been 102 points. Income from the sale of dairy products makes up approximately 23 per cent of the total cash income of Ohio agriculture.

Bad Flavors and Odors in Milk Due to Weeds

Bad flavors and odor in milk and cream are common in spring due to wild onions and other weeds in pastures. Taking the cows off pasture at least three hours before milking is advised as a preventive measure. Even if the pasture contains no wild onions, sudden change to grass in the spring is apt to develop bad odors in milk. Some additional feed should be given when the pasture season opens. The grass is short and it does not at first provide sufficient nourishment to maintain the milk flow. A small amount of grain and hay will pay well until grass has made a good growth.—John Tolliver, Deputy State Dairy Commissioner, Colorado Agricultural College.

Keep Calves in Dry Lot Until They Are Marketed

Calves which have been full fed on grain during the winter, with the intention of marketing them, ought not to be turned on pasture before they are shipped. These calves should be fat enough so that they can be finished in the feedlot and marketed by the first of June. If they are turned on grass for a few weeks they will not make as good gains as in the feedlot. Changing from dry-lot feeding to pasture causes the calves to secure somewhat and consequently their gains will not be as good as they will be if kept in the dry lot until ready to ship to market.

Get Rid of Cows Giving Very Slimy or Ropy Milk

Milk drawn from cows affected with a bacterial udder trouble, known as garget, is sometimes called ropy. In reality, it is merely very slimy. It is almost impossible to strain slimy milk through cheesecloth. A cow may contract it from an udder bruise, by lying on a cold floor, or from faulty feeding. Some cows have the trouble frequently. In such a case it is best to get rid of them. Others have it only occasionally and are cured by cutting down the feed and giving them a dose of epsom salts and a teaspoonful of saltpeter in the feed each day for two or three days.

Insufficient Pay

When some people get their check from the creamery they are apt to look on both sides of it, for they wonder if it is sufficient to pay for the feed that the cows have eaten. The resulting effect of this idea usually takes effect in either one of two forms; they either change the market place for their cream or they try to economize on the feed that is consumed by the cows. Some cows that are star boarders should be put into the fattening pen.

POULTRY

MAKE PROFIT IN RAISING TURKEYS

Most people consider that it is practically impossible to raise turkeys. However, the results of some breeders as well as those of the experiment stations show that it is not only possible to raise turkeys, but it is also possible to make a profit at the work.

When turkeys are being raised a producer has only one thing in mind, namely, keeping them alive and healthy so that they will grow into marketable poultry. With chickens there are two propositions to watch, eggs and market poultry.

Turkeys are subject to many of the ailments that bother chickens, but the chief trouble has been a disease known as blackhead. This disease affects turkeys of all ages, but is particularly disastrous when poults are just nicely feathered.

There has been a reason for these losses in many cases. Chickens are affected with blackhead, but it does not usually kill them. In many cases chickens have acted as carriers of the disease to the turkeys. In view of this many people have found it advantageous to raise the poults away from chickens and on fresh ground. This has encouraged the use of incubators and brooders for turkeys and, where properly managed, they have proved very satisfactory.

When young poults are reared with chickens they usually get worms. Worms seem to help the parasites that cause blackhead, as it makes an opening for the parasite to enter the system. People who raise their young turkeys on fresh ground, away from other poultry, are not apt to be troubled with blackhead. Turkeys will even stand confinement, if plenty of green stuff, good sanitation and adequate protection is provided. The Minnesota experiment station raised turkeys in confinement for the last three years. It is not necessary for the young poults to catch grasshoppers, as animal protein needed in their ration can be supplied with meat scraps.

First Feed of Poults of Much Importance

The first feed of the poults is very important. The second day they should be given a little clean drinking water and have access to some fine sand.

The third day they will show signs of hunger. Feed them about five times each day for several days. Hard-boiled eggs, clabber cheese, corn bread and pinhead oats are all good foods for the baby turk.

Give only what they will clean up quickly. Keep them hungry and looking for more. As they develop they may be given cracked wheat, corn meal and hulled oats. Good results will be obtained by keeping bran before them at all times. Sweet skim milk and buttermilk may be given in the early morning. Green feed and grit should be given, if it must be purchased from the poultry supply dealers.

When the hen is allowed to range, the turks will get plenty of exercise and pick up lots of bugs and worms as well as weed seed and green material. One must be careful to drive the mother in before a rainstorm and put her and her brood in a house that does not leak.

The hen should not be allowed to roost away from her coop a single night while poults are small. Rats and skunks may steal her young and a storm may come up during the night and destroy the young. Keep a watchful eye on the flock and success will be assured.

Late Molters

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. A small pen of 15 to 25 breeders will produce cockerels for the flock matings the following season and, furthermore, will help to lay the foundation for a flock of high producing birds.

Giving Eggs Air

Cooling the eggs gives them an airing and replaces the stale air in the egg chambers. It also slows down the hatch. The early hatches need no cooling except the amount received while they are turned. If the eggs are cooled too much twice a day it is evident that it will take some time to bring them back to 103 degrees. It often means that three or four hours out of each twenty-four the eggs will be developing at a temperature below 103 degrees.

Kill Weak Chicks

This advice given by the Ohio College of Agriculture seems a little bit cruel, but it is probably worth following: Do not under any circumstances help chicks out of the shell. Chicks which do not have enough vitality to get out of the shell, either because of a lack of vitality in the egg or because of faulty incubation, are not worth having. "Kill and burn all weak or crippled chicks as soon as the hatch is over. Weak chicks are always a menace to the flock."

Overnight End Colds

Stop a cold before it stops you. Take HILL'S Cascara-Bromide-Quinine. Stops the cold, checks the fever, opens the bowels, tones the system. Insist on HILL'S. Red box, 30c. All druggists.

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move the bowels free from pain and unpleasant after effects. They relieve the system of constipation poisons which dull the desire for food. Remember they are a doctor's prescription and can be taken by the entire family. All Druggists 25c and 75c Red Packages.

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Belated Honors

M. Stratopoulos, the Greek Croesus, was bequeathed \$10,000 for the erection of a memorial in Sparta to Leonidas, the king who defended the pass of Thermopylae. It will help to repair the ravages of time.

Such a memorial once existed, a stone lion erected by the Greeks, but has vanished during the centuries. The same unsparring hand has wrought havoc with the pass, which is a disappointment to the sightseer. Once a narrow track of about 14 feet, it has, by geological action, been widened to a couple of miles or more.

Polyandry in Tibet

The highest type of polyandry is found in Tibet and in this case there is a close approach to the essential elements of the modern family. The wife lives in the home of her husbands, who are kinsmen, usually brothers. It is the prerogative of the eldest brother to choose the wife. All the children are assumed to belong to him, the first is known to be.

Just a Plain Senator

After the delegation had given the senator a list of what was demanded he remarked pleasantly: "I'll do my best. Still, I am not senator from Utopia."

If you desire to give advice at every opportunity, become a doctor or a lawyer and sell it.

Wrong to Call Human Heart Automatic Pump

The accepted idea of the heart as an automatic pump sending blood to all parts of the body may have to be revised.

A famous German heart specialist, Doctor Mendelsohn, says the heart is simply a governor to control the orderly flow of the blood, this current itself being due to the constant intake and outgo of liquid caused by chemical action in the body cells.

Doctor Mendelsohn says the heart, a small muscle the size of a man's fist, could not possibly be capable of driving the tenacious mass of the blood through the entire body. He elicits invalids with hearts so flabby as to release scarcely any energy, yet they lived for years with sufficient blood circulation.—Popular Science Monthly.

Had Saved His Money

A Polish man who had worked on an Otis farm for several years was told by his employer that the farm was not paying and that his services would have to be dispensed with. The farmer told him that there was no hurry, that he could leave any time, to which the hired man answered that he was ready to leave at once. He took a pickax, went to an obscure corner, dug up a large milk can, brought it in and dumped the contents on the kitchen floor. It was money and amounted to more than \$1,700, money that he had saved while in the employ of the Otis farmer.—Boston Globe.

Church 800 Years Old

Plans for the celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of a church in Oslo, Norway, are being discussed. The unique pagoda-like structure is the only surviving edifice in the vicinity having the style of architecture of the early Twelfth century and is one of the sights of the city. It is of wood and built entirely without nails, wooden pegs, braces and glue holding the structure together.

Tragedy

He groaned and turned pale as he picked up the ticker tape. "Ruined?" asked a friend soliloquously.

"Yes," he sobbed. "I've just remembered that I was to get some ribbon for my wife this noon."—Life.

There are as yet remote, unknown regions in Africa and the jungles of Brazil which have not yet been penetrated by white men.



The Cream of the Tobacco Crop



MARTIN JOHNSON, Explorer, Smokes Lucky Strikes in Wildest Africa

"Once on the Abyssinian border my shipment of Lucky Strikes from America missed us, and I was miserable until the natives followed our tracks across the Kaisout desert to Nairobi with my precious cargo of Luckies. After four years of smoking Luckies in wildest Africa, I find my voice in perfect condition for my lecture tour in America."

Martin Johnson

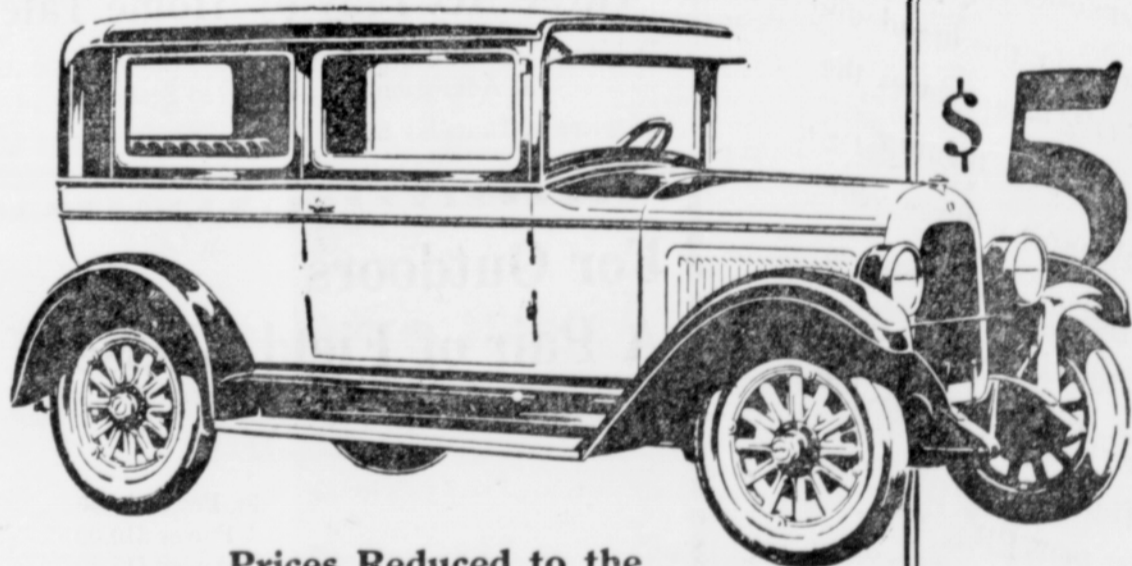
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