

# OUR COMIC SECTION

## Along the Concrete



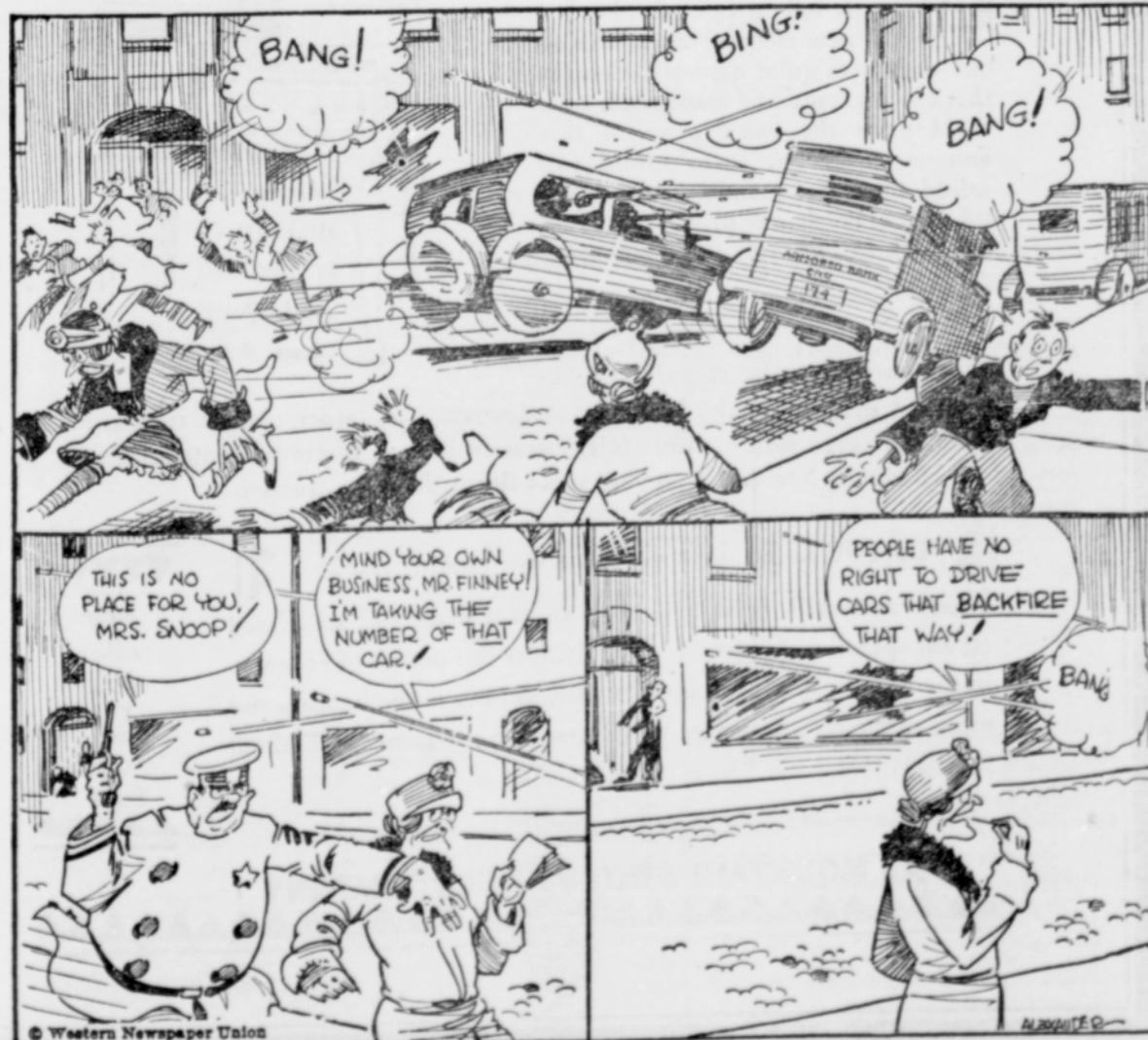
## THE FEATHERHEADS

## The Kid Thinks Fast



## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

## Or That Fire Back and Forth



# POULTRY

## DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG TURKEYS

Many people report good success in raising young poults until they are one or two months old and then report losses. In a recent majority of cases this is due to the birds becoming affected with blackhead. This disease does not always show a blackened color of the head and for this reason many confuse it with something else. Blackhead is really a disease of the liver and intestine and in some of the extreme cases the head shows a discoloration. The more common symptoms are weakness in activity, a diminished appetite and diarrhea.

Blackhead is closely associated with small ceum worms. The small parasitic protozoan which causes blackhead seems to enter the system of the fowls through the small irritations made by these worms. Therefore, the prevention of worms is as important as the prevention of the disease proper.

Fortunately the prevention of worms is accomplished by the steps necessary to prevent the disease. Keeping the poults on fresh ground away from old birds, especially chickens, is necessary. Chickens are often affected with the disease but it does not injure them in the same manner as turkeys. Moving the poults to fresh ground at frequent intervals not only insures greater freedom from the disease, but it also helps to furnish green material and good range.

It has been demonstrated that it is not necessary to allow young poults the run of the farm. In fact many people are reporting better success when keeping them on ground that is not frequented by chickens.

A good ration for growing chickens is also a good ration for young poults.

## Tuberculosis Is Subject of New Government Film

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) "T. B. or Not T. B.," a question that is causing many Midwestern poultrymen to soliloquize on the future of their flocks, is the title of a recently released United States Department of Agriculture educational film. The picture is a two reeler dealing with tuberculosis of poultry.

The film, which is presented in story form, is designed to instruct poultrymen on ways and means of controlling this plague and keeping it from their farms. Scenes depict the various common conditions which are conducive to the introduction of the disease to the poultry yard, the breeding of germs and the spread of the infection. Avian tuberculosis is not only fatal to fowls but spreads to swine as well, frequently resulting in heavy financial losses to the owners of the sick birds. Methods of wiping out the dreaded avian T. B. bacilli and preventing future losses from the disease are stressed in the new film.

Copies of United States Department of Agriculture films are available for loan without charge other than the cost of transportation, which must be assumed by the borrowers. Prospective users of the film should apply for bookings to the office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

## Apoplexy and Internal Rupture Cause Death

When hens that have been apparently healthy are found dead under the roost in the morning or on the nests, the loss is probably due to apoplexy or some internal rupture. This is often due to the strain of laying. Too heavy feeding of corn which makes the birds overfat is responsible for some of the sudden losses. Leghorns do not become overfat as easily as the heavy breeds but they lay a large egg which may cause a severe strain and occasional losses. A few birds may die from apoplexy and internal rupture in spite of the best of management and such losses help to make up the normal death rate in most poultry flocks. A postmortem examination of the internal organs may help in locating any disease if that condition is present.

## Get Chicks Outside

Weather permitting, baby chicks should be allowed to run out into the open air when they are a week old. Running outside will give them an opportunity to get away from the heat of the brooder stove and absorb the life-giving elements of the sun at the same time. Wooden frames two feet by ten feet, covered with one-inch poultry netting, can be used to make a small yard near the brooder house. The first few weeks the baby chicks should be confined to this small yard.

## Buy Baby Chicks

Many poultry raisers would find it more profitable to buy their baby chicks rather than try to hatch them. Each year the hatcheries are producing better-quality chicks. This year it would be safe to state that average hatchery chicks will be better than many farm-hatched chicks. Such a condition may be attributed to the hatcheries having culled their breeding flocks closer than ever while the average farmer has not practiced culling.

# DAIRY FACTS

## SUNLIGHT EFFECT ON DAIRY CALVES

T. W. Gullikson and C. H. Eckles make the following report in the Journal of Dairy Science:

Four heifer calves were placed on an experiment at from three to seven days of age. Two were confined in a completely dark well ventilated box stall and allowed in the open only at night. The other two were allowed to run out of doors during the day and confined only at night. The ration for all animals was identical. The grain portion consisting of corn meal, corn gluten feed, wheat bran, and linseed oil meal, 3:1:1:1, and timothy hay of fair to poor quality forming the roughage. The animals were weighed every ten days and the height at the top of the withers measured every thirty days during the two-year period.

The animals in both lots continued normal in all outward respects during the test. All heifers came in heat when less than a year of age. The two in the "sunlight" group were accidentally bred at the first heat period. One dropped a normal full-time calf, and the other a small, slightly deformed calf, with both eyes present but blind. This condition was not thought to be due to the ration. One heifer in the "no sunlight" group was bred at about sixteen months of age and dropped a normal calf. The other heifer of this group was found to have malformed reproductive organs which prevented conception but did not hinder oestrus.

From these data it is concluded that the absence of sunlight was without effect upon calves kept in darkness from the age of one week to two years. Normal reproduction also occurred.

## Best to Compound Grain Mixture for Dairy Cows

In making a ration, cost is one of the important factors. The best practice is to compound a grain mixture so that it will balance with the home-grown roughage. With this in mind, the separate grains should be selected to supply the necessary nutrients at the lowest possible cost. For this, not only the price per hundred pounds but also the relative cost of each constituent, especially protein, must be considered. For example, to determine the cost of a pound of digestible protein in a given feed divide the price of 100 pounds by the per cent of digestible protein in the feed. If this calculation is made for several feeds, the relative cost of protein in each will be apparent. Then the feeds that furnish protein at the least cost can be selected. The same can be done to determine the cost of the carbohydrates and fat, which are the heat-making or energy-producing part of the feed.

## Good Grade Bull Better Than "Scrub" Pure Bred

While pure-bred cattle still perform well enough at the pail to add something to grade herds by contributing the right kinds of bulls for breeding purposes, not all pure-bred cows are capable of producing bulls that will do this. A certificate of registration is not enough to prove that a bull will increase the value of the grade herd into which he goes. Many farmers have said that they would rather have a good grade bull at the head of their herd than a "scrub" pure-bred. This stand is a stand for better production, but at the same time, the one way to insure that a "scrub" pure bred is not being purchased is to insist on a bull with butterfat records back of him, just as the buyer would insist on butterfat records back of any grade bull which he would consider "good."

## Dairy Notes

Concrete makes a good dairy stable floor.

A good milking goat gives about two quarts a day. An equally good cow will give at least ten quarts. A goat will usually milk six to seven months.

A parasite in the dairy business is the man who keeps an underfed herd of cows, feeds his family butter substitutes and complains about the low price of butter.

A fair milk production for a mature Holstein cow is 40 to 45 pounds a day. The cost of feed at present prices will be around 40 cents per day. If feed is all purchased at retail the cost may be higher.

Don't feed a cow too much protein. It causes udder troubles and difficulties in breeding.

Don't expect full pails from half-filled cows. Sunshine and exercise make healthy cows, but feed is necessary to make a healthy cow pay.

More bulls (cows, too) than you would think die from eating nails, etc., in feed. In Pennsylvania, feed manufacturers are not allowed to use wire to fasten tags to feed bags, just because of this danger.



MOST people know this absolute antidote for pain, but are you careful to say Bayer when you buy it? And do you always give a glance to see Bayer on the box—and the word genuine printed in red? It isn't the genuine Bayer Aspirin without it! A drugstore always has Bayer, with the proven directions tucked in every box:



Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocloacetic Acid of Salicylic Acid

**Poor Team Work**  
Dealer—Well, wasn't I right when I said it was a 90-horse-power car?  
Customer—I don't doubt it, but 45 of the horses want to go one way and the other 45 another.

## WILL DO ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO

### Mrs. Steele Says of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Pratt, W. Va.—"I was so weak and nervous that I was in bed most all the time and couldn't sit up and I am only 30 years old. I saw your advertising in a magazine and after I had taken three doses of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could feel that I was better. After taking two bottles I began doing my work and I feel like a new woman. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and say it will do all it claims to do and more. I will gladly answer all letters I receive."—Mrs. S. E. STEELE, Pratt, W. Va.

**Expensive Laugh**  
It is mighty pleasant to raise a laugh and to tingle to the applause of one's wit, says the modern philosopher, but there is no surer way of rousing the hate of that wit's butt.—The American Magazine.

## Cute in a Baby—Awful at Three—and it's Dangerous

by Ruth Brittain



Thumb sucking does look sweet in a baby, but it is disgusting in the three-year-old and sometimes it hangs on until fifteen or sixteen! The habit may cause an ill-formed mouth or induce adenoids; and it always interferes with digestion. Pinning the sleeve over the hand; attaching mittens, or putting on cardboard cuffs, which prevent bending the arms at the elbows, are some of the ways to stop the habit.

Another bad habit—irregularity in bowel action—is responsible for weak bowels and constipation in babies. Give the tiny bowels an opportunity to act at regular periods each day. If they don't act at first, a little Fletcher's Castoria will soon regulate them. Every mother should keep a bottle of it handy to use in case of colic, cholera, diarrhea, gas on stomach and bowels, constipation, loss of sleep, or when baby is cross and feverish. Its gentle influence over baby's system enables him to get full nourishment from his food, helps him gain, strengthens his bowels.

Castoria is purely vegetable and harmless—the recipe is on the wrapper. Physicians have prescribed it for over 30 years. With each package, you get a valuable book on Motherhood. Look for Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on the wrapper so you'll get the genuine.

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