

OUR COMIC SECTION

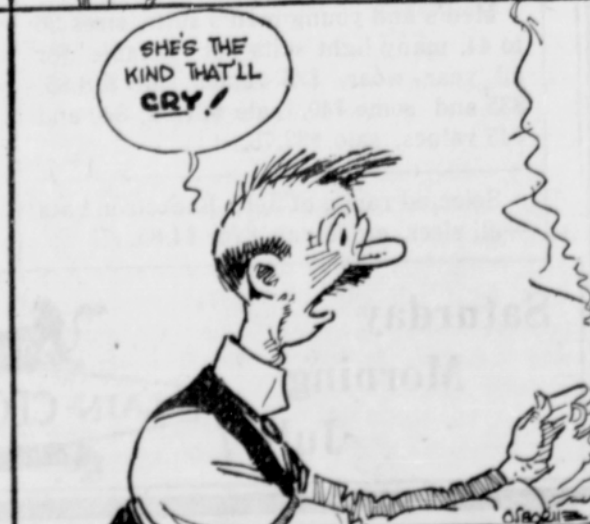
Events in the Lives of Little Men



FINNEY OF THE FORCE



THE FEATHERHEADS



Fire Prevention Week

POULTRY

REMOVE ROOSTERS FROM HEN FLOCKS

Now that the hatching season is over and fertile eggs are no longer needed, every poultryman should remove all of the male birds from his flock. For, says C. S. Platt, assistant poultry husbandman at the New Jersey experiment station, the production of fertile eggs for market purposes is never desirable, though it cannot be avoided during the hatching season.

On many farms there is a desire to keep over some of the better cockerels and the temptation is to allow these to remain in the flock. The number retained, however, should be reduced to a minimum by careful selection. When this is done, the few that are kept should be segregated. It must be remembered that a new crop of cockerels will be reared during the coming season and good, vigorous cockerels are usually better than older birds anyway.

The exception exists on those farms practicing pedigree mating. Where this is done it is absolutely necessary to keep over all of the male birds until one knows what their daughters have done. A proved male is practically priceless and as one cannot determine in advance exactly what his daughters will do it becomes necessary to keep the birds over until they have had a chance to show their ability.

Male birds that are kept should be given plenty of sunshine, green food, and yellow corn. They will not need much animal protein. A free range and whole yellow corn fed twice daily will take care of their needs until the next breeding season. If kept confined, cod-liver oil should be provided in addition to the corn and green food. One per cent of them should provide sufficient oil. Under confined conditions it will also be necessary to be on the watch for lice and mites all of the time. These can be kept under control by painting the roosts with a carbolineum product and by dusting the birds with sodium fluoride.

Fatten Broilers Before Sending Them to Market

Profitable gains usually will be made by broilers that are fattened for a period of two weeks before they are sold. However, one should not expect to fatten broilers for longer than a two weeks' period, as the gains will not be rapid and profits are likely to disappear. Cockerels should be separated from the pullets and confined to a small yard. A roosting shed should be provided for the fattening birds.

A satisfactory mash mixture for fattening broilers is one composed of two parts of cornmeal and one part of wheat middlings. This should be mixed with milk and fed for fifteen to twenty-minute periods three times daily. A liberal feeding of cracked corn should be given late in the afternoon. If liquid milk is available it can be kept before the birds during the fattening period and no water need be given. Plenty of water should be provided if no milk is fed.

Slow-Feathering Chicks Common in Some Breeds

"Slow feathering or 'naked' chicks are quite common in general purpose breeds, and sometimes occur in the lighter breeds," says Prof. C. W. Carick, Purdue university. "Such chicks are usually those that lack the vigor necessary to grow rapidly but chicks may also become stunted from improper feed, chilling, or crowded conditions during the first few weeks of their lives. Whatever the cause may be, little can be done to make such chickens profitable. If pullets, they lay poorly and are likely to be susceptible to disease. They should be marked with leg bands when five or six weeks old, and marketed as soon as they reach sufficient size, otherwise they may feather out slowly and be kept in the flock to produce similar chicks next season."

By constantly culling out these low-vitality chicks, one can practically eliminate them in the future offspring.

Good Laying Mash

A farmer who raises corn, wheat, and oats can work them into a good laying mash. It can consist of 100 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of ground wheat and 100 pounds of meat scrap. The addition of 2 per cent bone meal, 2 per cent ground limestone and 1 per cent fine salt will furnish minerals. Adding 50 pounds of bran to the 500 pounds of mash helps to give it more bulk, when ground wheat is used in place of bran and middlings.

Prevent Diseases

It is an established fact that most of the tuberculosis in fowls is found in the older birds. When the older birds are eliminated, the principal spreaders of tuberculosis are eliminated. Therefore the sale of birds after they have completed most of their first year laying cycle is not only the method of securing the highest production per hen but also a method of helping to prevent spread of disease such as tuberculosis and other ailments.

DAIRY FACTS

DRY SKIM MILK USED IN FEEDING

Calf raising experiments at Pennsylvania State college show excellent results using dry skim milk, remixed with water, from the second to fifth weeks, and fed dry with grains from then to the end of four months. The experiment station's fortieth annual report summarizes the work by Professor Bechdel as follows:

"It has been known and appreciated for some time that skim milk powder of good quality, reconstituted with water to a total solids content of 9 per cent, has a value equivalent to fresh liquid skim milk.

"An investigation was started during the past year to determine the advisability of feeding milk powder in the dry rather than in the liquid form. Thirty-five grade Holstein calves were fed experimentally in three groups. They were weaned to a dry ration when thirty-four days old.

"The oldest group of 12 calves, of which data are now available, made an average daily gain of 1.30 pounds up to six months and were 95.7 per cent normal in size. The milk powder was discontinued when they were one hundred and fifteen days old. These calves consumed a total of 105 pounds of milk powder, on the average, in addition to 120 pounds of whole milk. The feeding of milk powder in the dry rather than the liquid form affords many advantages in labor-saving. Less equipment is needed, also, and the precautionary measures for sanitation are reduced to the minimum. The results of this work to date prompt the advice that the calves be changed to the dry ration at six weeks of age after feeding the powder in the reconstituted form up to that time. The dry mixture, at first should contain not over 45 per cent milk powder, and preferably not over 40 per cent. The percentage of powder should be reduced then as the calves grow older and consume more concentrates."

Dairyman Appreciates Big Value of Legumes

When one studies the differences shown in the profit columns of different dairy farms one quickly appreciates the value of legumes as a factor in profitable dairying. Legumes bring about a greater production by furnishing a better balanced ration, as well as saving in feeds purchased by reducing the needs for as large an amount of high protein feeds.

In addition to the benefit as shown directly by increased dairy returns or account of lessened expenditures for high protein feed, there is also a resulting profit due to the use of legumes through increased production from the soil. Surveys of dairy farms show distinctly that farm profits come not only from good rations and high production of cows, but also from high production of farms as well.

Large production per acre and large production per cow should be made the watchwords of good dairy farms as they usually mean increased profits in developing a scheme of this kind legumes are essential.

Most of Milk Produced Stored in Cow's Udder

Discarding the old theory that little milk is stored in the udder but that most of it is secreted during milking the Missouri College of Agriculture has found with dairy cattle slaughtered at the college that the udder is capable of holding all or nearly all of the milk that is produced at one milking. When the udders were removed from the animals and their milked out, the amount and quality of the milk approximated the normal milkings. They indicated that milk secretion is a continuous rather than a periodic process.

Dairy Hints

The small or delicate calf should be fed the smaller amount and if the milk is of high test less is required.

Overfeeding is one of the worst dangers in rearing calves. This can be avoided if the calf is kept just a little hungry.

Hand feeding usually starts when the calf is two to four days old, the amount fed varying from six to ten pounds daily.

A four-week-old calf will eat a little grain and nibble at hay, making it possible to start the change from whole milk to skim milk. The change should be gradual, requiring at least a week.

If a herd bull is a scrub he represents 100 per cent of the inheritance of the calf crop, for all his calves will be scrubs.

Sometimes milk will appear to be poor in fat due to a difference in the coloring matter, but if tested, it will be found all right.

It is better to feed silage to dairy cows once a day over a longer period than to feed it twice a day for a shorter time if no other succulent feed can be had.

Infalible Method

An amateur farmer answered an advertisement headed "A Sure Way to Make Hens Lay." This is what he got for his money: "Tie a stout string around the hen's body, place the bird on her side on a board and fasten the string underneath. If it is thought desirable, a pillow may be placed under the hen's head."—Boston Transcript.

Breakfast for Doughboys

The French cooks could never get in line with the American breakfast which was demanded by the Americans who were called to France during the war. The French breakfast consists of a roll and coffee, while the American demanded eggs and bacon as well.

Soap Bubbles

A mixture of castile soap, glycerin and ammonia with rain water or distilled water, gives a bubble that can be blown very thin and will last a long time before bursting. For especially good results make the mixture three days before it is to be used.

The First Flyers

There is some doubt among scientists as to what animals were the first to fly. They find skeletons of primitive birds and flying reptiles at about the same period of the earth's history. They are inclined to believe the reptiles flew first.

Greenhouses

On the south coast of England, growing fruit and vegetables under glass has become a great industry; there are about 44 miles of greenhouses in the Worthing district, in which are figs, peaches, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, etc.

Remember Plants Are Alive

In dealing with plants cautious care must be exercised, because they are living things which are always changing. Unless this is remembered serious mistakes may be made in landscaping the home grounds.

Weighing the Words

It is said a Baltimore book store has adopted the method of selling books by weight. This is about the only way in which the intelligentsia who write our heavy stuff will get what is coming to them.

Slight Mistake

Some men found guilty of robbery confessed, the other day, that they did it in order to start business. They had better have kept to the usual procedure and started business first.—London Passing Show.

Source of Progress

All valuable inventions are not conceived in the laboratories of big business. So-called free-lance inventions afford the basis for new and independent enterprises.—Woman's Home Companion.

Vanished Artisans

What ever became of the old-fashioned fellow who could take a piece of soft copper wire and twist it up into your girl's name, on a harpin, for 15 cents?—Detroit News.

The Horse's Measure

Horses have been measured by "hands" from very ancient times. The measurement is from the top of the shoulder to the ground. A "hand" is four inches.

Few Escape Censure

It is harder to avoid censure than to gain applause. But to escape censure a man must pass his whole life without saying or doing a foolish thing.—Hume.

The Pastor Says:

The seat of greatest power on earth is that occupied by the mother in the holy of holies, next to the heart of the child.—John Andrew Holmes.

Pleasing Belief

One of the most valuable qualities which the average man possesses is the belief that he is above the average.—Ottawa Citizen.

False Happiness

We do not gain happiness by forcing ourselves into positions that are not natural to us.—Woman's Home Companion.

One Point of View

Life is less than nothing, without love.

DEAN RECTAL & COLON CLINIC
 PORTLAND SEATTLE
 VANCOUVER SPOKANE
 BOSTON CHICAGO WASHINGTON
PROOF RESTS WITH PATIENTS
 Letters and names and addresses of hundreds of grateful patients contained in our FREE BOOK on Rectal and Colon ailments also details of Dr. C. J. Dean non-surgical method of treatment, which we use exclusively. Send for it today and learn of our WRITTEN ASSURANCE TO ELIMINATE PILES OR FEE REFUNDED.