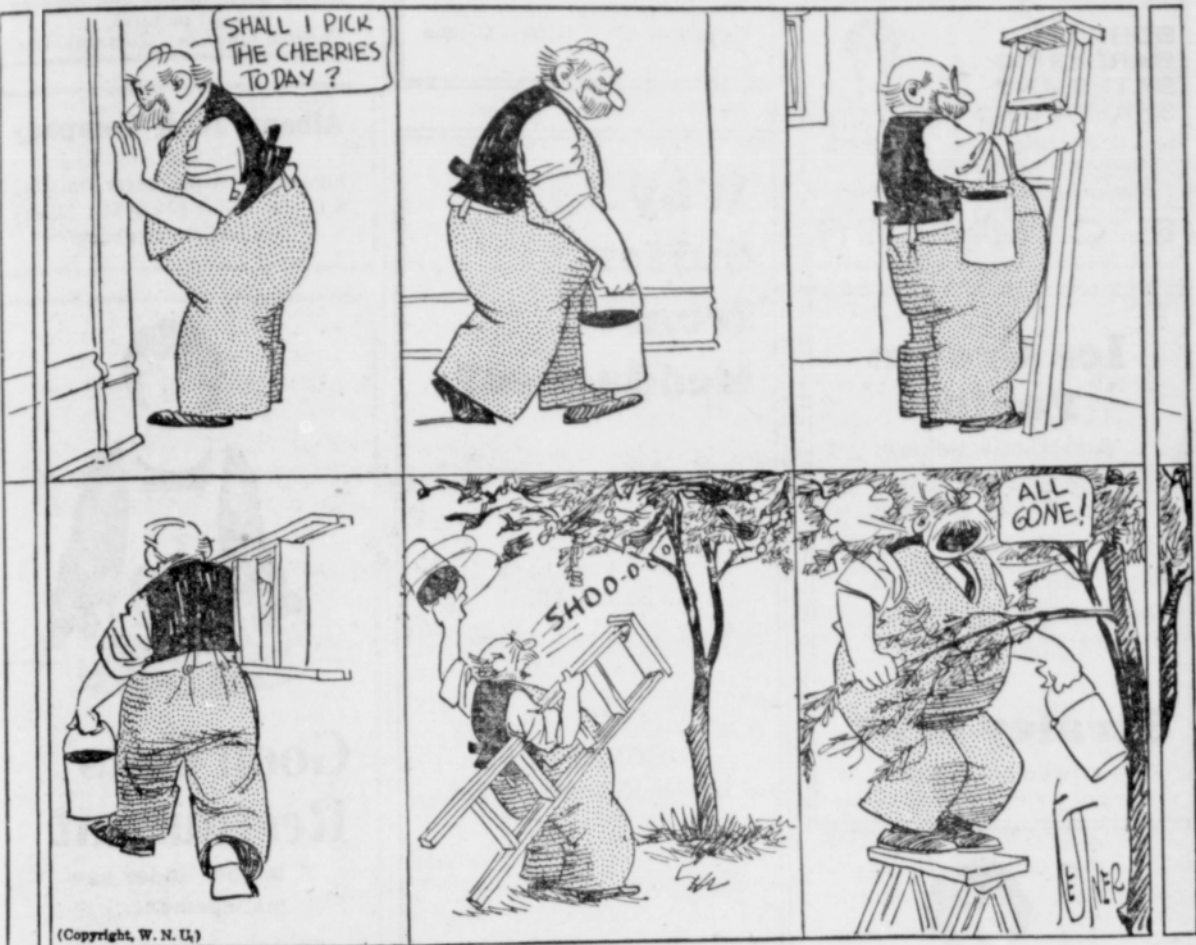


OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



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THE FEATHERHEADS



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FINNEY OF THE FORCE



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Yes, Too Much Powder

POULTRY

DOSING FAILS TO DESTROY VERMIN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many farmers and poultrymen have believed it possible that certain chemicals administered as medicine or mixed with feed or water may protect their animals from external parasites. Ignorant and unscrupulous dealers, particularly in the poultry business, have played on this belief. The prevailing idea is that the material is taken up by the blood and then excreted on the surface. Many believe that the parasites are either poisoned in this way, or else that a condition is induced which makes the fowl displeasing to its parasites and causes them to leave. Vendors of nostrums have sold liquids, tablets and powders for use in this way. The insecticide authorities in the United States Department of Agriculture have issued warnings against these remedies, and in many cases have forced the makers to cease advertising and selling the frauds.

In Technical Bulletin 60-T, "Ineffectiveness of Internal Medication of Poultry for the Control of External Parasites," just off the press, departmental investigators give the results of experiments on which they based their opinion to this effect. In approximately 50 tests of the preparations advertised none showed any indications of value against the common external parasites with which the hens were infested. Lice and mites thrived and multiplied as they might have been expected to do if the "medicine" had not been administered. These tests were the basis of the campaign against the fakers.

In addition, the department carried out tests with a considerable number of other chemicals in addition to those revealed by analysis of these "vermin eradicators." Chemicals tested included magnesium sulphate or epsom salt, sodium carbonate, naphthalene, calcium thiosulphate, calcium sulphide, magnesium oxide, sodium sulphate, potassium nitrate, ferric oxide, ferric sulphate, ferrous sulphate, potassium tellurite, potassium telluride, diethyl diselenide, sodium nitrate, tartar emetic, potassium iodide, sulphur flowers, capsicum, gentian, ginger, fenugreek, garlic, camphor, powdered tobacco, quinine, nux vomica, and others.

In no case was there conclusive evidence of any benefit from dosage. The ticks, lice, mites, and fleas were not eradicated. Furthermore, there is grave danger in giving certain internal medicaments to healthy fowls, as their vitality may be decreased to such an extent that the parasites find them an easier prey than they would have been had no doses been administered.

The conclusion of the investigators is that "the use of internal medications against external parasites is detrimental to the poultry industry in that it not only involves useless expenditures but allows the parasites to continue their ravages when they might be destroyed by recognized methods."

Poultry raisers who desire to review for themselves the evidence against the nostrums may obtain Technical Bulletin 60-T free, while the supply lasts, by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Poultry Hints

Keep the pullets growing if they are to produce winter eggs. This means keeping the mash hoppers filled.

More profitable summer egg production will be obtained in flocks that are given continual access to grain and mash rations.

If shade is provided for the poultry a mash hopper should be placed within easy reach. The birds will range during the morning and late afternoon.

When new oats and wheat arrive from the threshing machine there is always a temptation to overfeed the birds on the new grains before getting them used to them. This practice often results in heavy losses.

Chickens appreciate good shade and fresh water this time of the year.

Sweet or sour skim milk brings big returns when fed to either young or old poultry.

Feed mash to hens right through the summer. It will increase the egg production and profit.

Baby chicks are so tiny and the new brooder house looks so big that before we realize what has happened, the chicks are crowded.

There seems to be direct connection between empty feed hoppers and small eggs as well as in getting them from pullets hatched from small eggs. No matter how clean and fresh these small eggs are they will be graded as number two.

Confine broody hens the first night they stay on the nest. Have a broody coop with a slat or wire bottom, located in a shady place. Have dry mash, milk and water before them and once a day give one ounce of dry mash moistened with milk.

The DAIRY

BACTERIA THRIVE IN HOT WEATHER

Bacteria, like other forms of plant life, thrive and grow in warm weather, especially when food and moisture conditions are favorable. Bacteria, or "bugs," in milk or milking utensils have an almost ideal food and moisture supply. When temperature conditions become favorable for their growth during the warm summer months, precautions are required to control them.

The man who milks cows to supply his own table only deserves a clean food for himself and his family. The farmer who sells cream to a creamery owes his community his best efforts toward the production of a high class product. He can thus encourage quality grading and the payment of better prices for a higher class product than he formerly marketed. The constantly expanding dairy industry may gain more of a foothold in his section within the next few years, co-operative creameries may be established and top prices paid for milk and cream properly handled, says the Kansas Farmer.

Five factors essential to clean milk production are: healthy cows with clean udders, clean, healthy attendants, sterilized utensils, cleanliness in milking and in handling the milk, and cooling it to at least 50 degrees Fahrenheit immediately after milking. Keeping milk cool retards growth of bacteria.

Milking machines prevent contamination of the milk from the coat of the cow, from the milker's hands and from the air. Test cups and rubber tubes on the machine, however, must be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized after every milking to control bacterial growth. Some recent tests with several types of milking machines illustrate this point. Milk from machines on which tubes and test cups were not sterilized contained from 200,000 to 1,000,000 bacteria a cubic centimeter. Milk from these same machines, when cups and tubes were sterilized, contained only 2,500 to 5,000 bacteria a cubic centimeter. This count, which is considerably below the requirement of 10,000 or under for certified milk, emphasizes the possibilities for producing a quality product with milking machines.

Drawing water through the machine immediately after milking, first cool and then hot, is one of the most important steps in keeping it clean. Most manufacturers recommend chemicals for cleaning the tubes of their machines. The rinsing of all utensils with cold water removes fluid milk, hot water having a tendency to make it stick. Then a thorough cleaning with hot water, washing powder, a brush and live steam, if available, make uncomfortable conditions for the bacteria.

Cool Cream Immediately After It Is Separated

Cool the cream immediately after separation by setting the can in cold water. The spoiling of cream as well as the decomposition and putrefaction of other foodstuffs is caused by germ life, bacteria, yeast and molds. Like other living organisms, germs require warmth to thrive. In the absence of warmth they are inactive and are unable to continue their work of destruction. When the cream comes from the separator it is warm and in ideal condition for bacterial decomposition and spoiling. If it is cooled promptly the activity of the bacteria is checked and the cream will keep sweet for a reasonable length of time. The lower the temperature to which it is cooled the longer it will keep in normal condition. Cooling to the temperature of the water available on the average farm alone greatly retards bacterial action and prevents spoiling.

Dairy Facts

- Use well-bred dairy cows.
- Allow free access to salt daily.
- Follow the practice of the most successful dairymen.
- Use well-balanced rations made from a variety of feeds.
- Give cows six to eight weeks of rest between lactation periods.
- Good pasture grass holds a place in the list of delicacies for dairy cows which no other feed can quite fill.
- The ability of grass to produce milk is generally overestimated, and a cow cannot maintain a heavy flow of milk on grass alone.
- Supply an abundance of pure fresh water never colder than that of a deep well.
- Blanket cow immediately after calving if there is danger that the cow will become chilled.
- Remove the afterbirth, if necessary, inside of 48 hours after calving, and do not allow the cow to eat it.
- Remove the calf from its mother after the first two to four days and teach it to drink from a pail.

Lead in North America

Lead was mined and smelted near Falling Creek, Va., as early as 1621. During the Colonial times there were lead mines in North Carolina, New York and New England, where the metal was obtained on a small scale. Lead ores in Missouri were discovered in 1700 by Pennicaut and first worked in 1720.

Hedge Trimming

Trimming the hedge is simplified, according to reports, with a trimmer that has nearly 100 inches of cutting edge and is operated like a collapsible bracket with two handles. One man can trim from 50 to 100 yards of hedge an hour with it, and there is less likelihood of leaving irregular edges.

Lobster not a Fish

Though it is customary to speak of the lobster "fishery," the interesting animal is not a fish, but a crustacean, says Nature Magazine. It belongs to a division of the animal kingdom that includes such diverse creatures as shrimps, crabs, wood lice, water fleas and barnacles.

Moon and Sun

The moon's revolution about the earth carries it forward, or toward the east, at such a rate that it gains about 12 degrees on the sun daily. It therefore rises, crosses the meridian, and sets on an average of about 50 minutes later each day.

Wellington Boots

Wellingtons are riding boots with high legs reaching to the bend of the knees at the back, but covering the knee in front. They were named after the duke of Wellington, who is said to have introduced them in the British army in place of jack-boots.

World Demands Service

Virtue is never passive. Just doing nothing isn't being good. An egg that merely lies around gets rotten. The world doesn't need passive righteousness half as much as it needs active service, so be up and doing your bit.—Grit.

World's Earliest Ages

The cave men lived during the Paleolithic age. The earliest period of the Stone Age may have extended as far back as 600,000 B. C., the latter Paleolithic probably to 100,000 B. C., and the Neolithic to about 15,000 B. C.

Modern Electric Fans

The electric fans in a restaurant in Detroit have been made more attractive by the proprietor, who has added miniature airplane bodies to them and suspended them from the ceiling.—Detroit News.

Fire Never Quenched

The "House of Everlasting Fire" is a small lake, Hottelunau, frequently filled with boiling lava, in the great sink of the Kilauea volcano in the eastern part of the island of Hawaii.

Something Like Trouble

Fair Philosopher—My dear, would you believe it; when my evening wrap arrived, it was a full half-size lighter than my gown! But then as I told Henry, we all have our crosses.

Sedentary Job

At one time dramatic critics used to sit on the stage. Nowadays they merely sit on the author, the cast, the scenery and the producer.—Humorist, London.

Merely a Symbol

The head of a woman which appears on the United States 25-cent piece represents simply a generalized head, symbolizing Liberty.

Sad Spectacle

Another pretty sad spectacle is a person that doesn't like roquefort cheese eating it out of politeness.—Ohio State Journal.

God's Presence

Truth and love are two faces of the same coin, and either is God, and God is both truth and love.—Mahatma Gandhi.

Good Recipe

The recipe for becoming an optimist is short and sure. Forget your failures and remember your successes.

Motor Car Advice

Another way to make your new car's finish last is always to park it between new cars.

Belated Learning

The last that most of us learn is our limitations.