

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



MELANCHOLEY
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POULTRY DAIRY

LIGHTS KEEP HENS LAYING IN WINTER

Winter means nothing nowadays to the hens that produce New York's 6,000,000 eggs daily.

It used to be that the season of short, dark days was vacation time for the pullet. If she laid an egg every three or four days, she had done her duty. But now modern efficiency methods have taken her in hand. Winter days are made as long as summer ones by electric lighting of the chicken houses, and the thousands of suburban poultrymen of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are ringing up profits at the season when prices are highest.

Just how the artificial lighting fools the hen into believing that winter never comes is explained in the Farm Journal by Leslie M. Black, poultry expert of the New Jersey Agricultural college, who reports on a six-month test made with 103 flocks of pullets.

Oddly enough, Mr. Black found that one method of lighting worked better than others and produced 10.7 more eggs per bird over the period of the test than when no lights were used.

"Three systems of lighting are most generally used," he explains. "The first is the 'evening lunch' system, when the houses are lighted for an hour at night, usually between 8 and 9, or 9 and 10. The second, or morning lights, plan consists of turning on the lights before dawn. The third plan is to use the lights both morning and evening so that the length of the day is made to equal absolutely the length of night.

"This last system seems to have given the best results. Under it the pullets averaged 83.6 eggs per bird for the period. It produced 10.7 more eggs per pullet than when no lights were used, 6.7 more than under the 'evening lunch' plan, and 1.3 more than the morning lights system."

FEEDING METHODS REDUCE FLAVORS

Offensive Taste Due to One of Four Causes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While milk producers are giving considerable attention to preventing losses due to sour milk, they too rarely recognize that other flavors and odors also cause an annual loss probably as great as that from sour milk. Milk containing abnormal flavors and odors is rejected by dealers and consumers.

Abnormal flavors result mainly from four causes, according to C. J. Babcock, of the bureau of dairy industry, United States Department of Agriculture. They may be due to the physical condition of the cow, to highly flavored feeds and weeds, to the absorption of odors by the milk after it is drawn, or to biological changes in the milk.

If due to the condition of the cow or to feeds the objectionable flavors and odors will be noticeable just after milking and usually will not increase with time. Those caused by absorption develop only when the atmosphere is permeated with pronounced odors, whereas those due to biological changes become more apparent after some time has elapsed.

Feeds and weeds impart flavors and odors to milk mainly through the body of the cow, although feed-tainted barn air may have some effect. The time of feeding, therefore, is an important factor to consider in preventing undesirable flavors in the milk, according to Babcock. In most cases feeds do not flavor the milk except for a few hours, although some feeds, such as cabbage, when consumed in large quantities may still be noticeable in milk drawn 12 hours after feeding. For this reason, he says, highly flavored feeds should be fed immediately after milking—never just before. When fed as short a time as one hour before milking, such feeds as silage made from corn, alfalfa, sweet clover, or soy beans; and such feeds as green alfalfa, cabbage, turnips, rape and kale seriously affect the flavor and odor of milk. Green rye, green cowpeas, potatoes, dried-beet pulp, and carrots affect the milk only to a slight degree, whereas green corn, green oats and peas, green soy beans, pumpkins and sugar beets have practically no effect on the flavor and odor of milk.

Grain Should Be Given Before Roughage Is Fed

Most farmers who feed grain and good silage or alfalfa hay to their cows in the winter time have learned that it pays to feed the grain before the cows are given their roughage. Some cows relish silage so much that they will actually leave some of their grain in their troughs and clean up the silage. Four reasons are cited by practical dairymen why grain should be fed before the roughage is fed. The first reason is that heavy producing cows will get the concentrated grain feed that they need to maintain their production and their body, the second that the cows will relish the grain more when fed alone, the third that they will produce more milk and butterfat from a certain quantity of feed and the fourth one is that they will produce more during their entire lactation period.

Good Green Feed

Alfalfa hay, preferably of the best cutting, provides winter green feed for poultry on the farm of P. D. Eames, Pottawatomie county, Iowa. Mr. Eames makes winter egg production a specialty.

"I have raised stock bees for my hens," said Mr. Eames, "but I saw no noticeable improvement in egg production. The hens seemed to produce just as well on green alfalfa as when the bees were used."

Poultry Breeds

There are a great many different breeds of chickens suited to various poultry raising conditions. In general the breeds are divided into four classes—American, Asiatic, English and Mediterranean. All birds of the American class, which includes the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Rhode Island White, Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant, have qualities which make them good producers of eggs and meat. However, the strain and breeder is most important.

Egg-Eating Habit

The egg-eating habit is started by birds getting a taste of eggs that have been broken. It usually starts when hens are not getting enough minerals and are laying soft-shelled eggs. Offenders usually can be picked out because they have egg yolk on their beak. These should be sold, eaten, or isolated from the flock. Oyster shell should be kept before the birds to supply lime. Darkened nests with plenty of straw will decrease the chances of eggs being broken.

Neal's Mother Has Right Idea



Within a few months there will be no more feverish, bilious, headachy, constipated, pale and puny children. That prophecy would surely come true if every mother could see for herself how quickly, easily, and harmlessly the bowels of babies and children are cleansed, regulated, given tone and strength by a product which has proved its merit and reliability to do what is claimed for it to millions of mothers in over fifty years of steadily increasing use.

As mothers find out from using it how children respond to the gentle influence of California Fig Syrup by growing stronger, sturdier and more active daily they simply have to tell other mothers about it. That's one of the reasons for its overwhelming sales of over four million bottles a year.

A Western mother, Mrs. Neal M. Todd, 1701 West 27th St., Oklahoma City, Okla., says: "When my son, Neal, was three years old he began having constipation. I decided to give him California Fig Syrup and in a few days he was all right and looked fine again. This pleased me so much that I have used Fig Syrup ever since for all his colds or little upset spells. It always stops his trouble quick, strengthens him, makes him eat."

Always ask for California Fig Syrup by the full name and see that the carton bears the word "California." Then you'll get the genuine.

Coming Football Star.

The football squad at York (Maine) high has a candidate who, for size, would look pretty good to some of the college squads. He is Carleton Moulton, an aspirant for center. Moulton is fifteen years old and tips the scales at 272 pounds. He is more than six feet tall and is a freshman.

Cold Need Cause

No Inconvenience

Singers can't always keep from catching cold, but they can get the best of any cold in a few hours—and so can you. Get Pape's Cold Compound that comes in pleasant-tasting tablets, one of which will break up a cold so quickly you'll be astonished.—Adv.

White Magic.

"Romance today," says an observer, "is just necking." Shall we call it neckromancy?—New York Evening Post.

HUSBAND DISTRIBUTES BOOKLETS

Wife Tries Compound

Every year the Pinkham Medicine Company distributes about 30,000,000 booklets from house to house.



Mr. Ted Hinzman does this work in Lodi, California. His wife writes: "It was in these little books that I read about so many women being helped by I medicine. I thought I would give it a trial and I can truly say that it has done me good. My neighbors and friends ask me what I am doing to make me look so much better. I tell them that I am taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

MOTHERS!



Read This Mother's Secret

"I have two fine healthy boys, and just as soon as they get a cold I give them Glessco—and they need nothing else," writes a Pennsylvania mother.

Coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough are so easily relieved and lightened! And a baby's or youngster's sturdy health maintained and guarded! If only every mother knew the marvelous properties of Glessco! Colds vanish, coughs stop, croup is relieved without vomiting, whooping cough is eased, when this physician's time-tested, 35 year old prescription is used. Ask any doctor—or trained nurse—about its remarkable properties—then get it from your druggist or general store and keep it at hand always. Contains no opiates.

DR. DRAKE'S GLESSCO

Cough and Croup Remedy

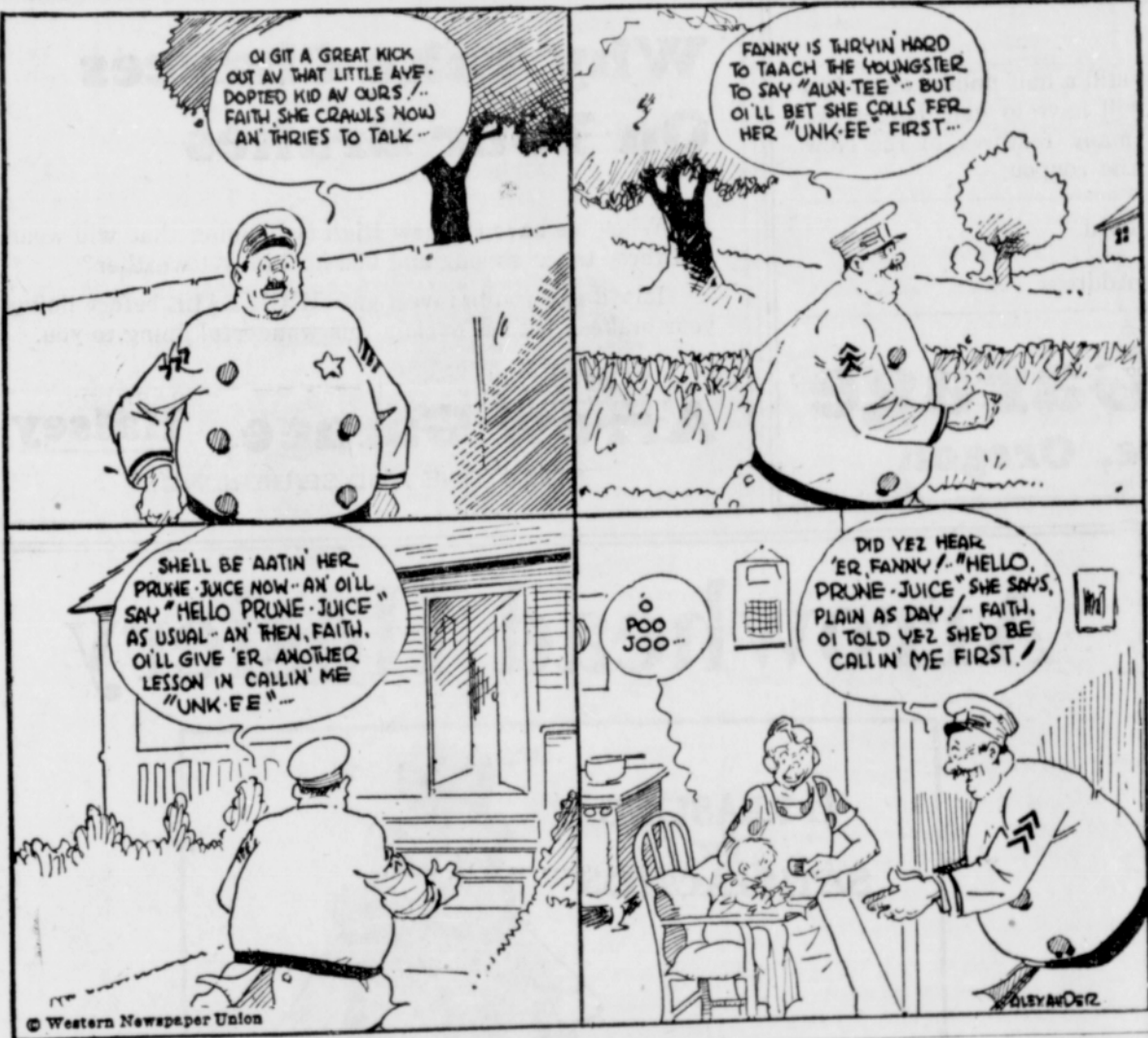
THE GLESSCO COMPANY FREE
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Send me at once a liberal Free TRIAL
Trial bottle of Dr. Drake's GLESSCO and a
copy of the book, "Diseases of Infants and
Children."

Name _____
Address _____

FINNEY OF THE FORCE

Tadpole Names Her Uncle



THE FEATHERHEADS

This Ought to Shame Felix



Improved Feed Methods Always Most Profitable

The selection of economical feeds, the intelligent compounding of rations and the feeding of each cow in proportion to her production, constitute the principal factors in economical feeding. Prices of feeds vary greatly from time to time, so that in choosing those most economical the cost per pound of digestible nutrients in various feeds should be considered. Under normal price conditions, roughage usually furnishes digestible nutrients more cheaply than concentrates; and feeds high in protein, such as cotton-seed meal and oil meal, furnish digestible protein much more cheaply than low protein feeds, such as corn and oats.

Tie Herd Bull

The herd bull should be tied up or penned away from the herd until late in the fall, as it is important to avoid having cows freshen during the warm months. According to the 1927 records of the cows in Kansas herd improvement associations, the cow freshening in the spring shows a return above feed cost of nearly \$1 less than did the winter freshening cow. If no pen is available for the bull, he may be tied by a chain from his ring to a wire cable.