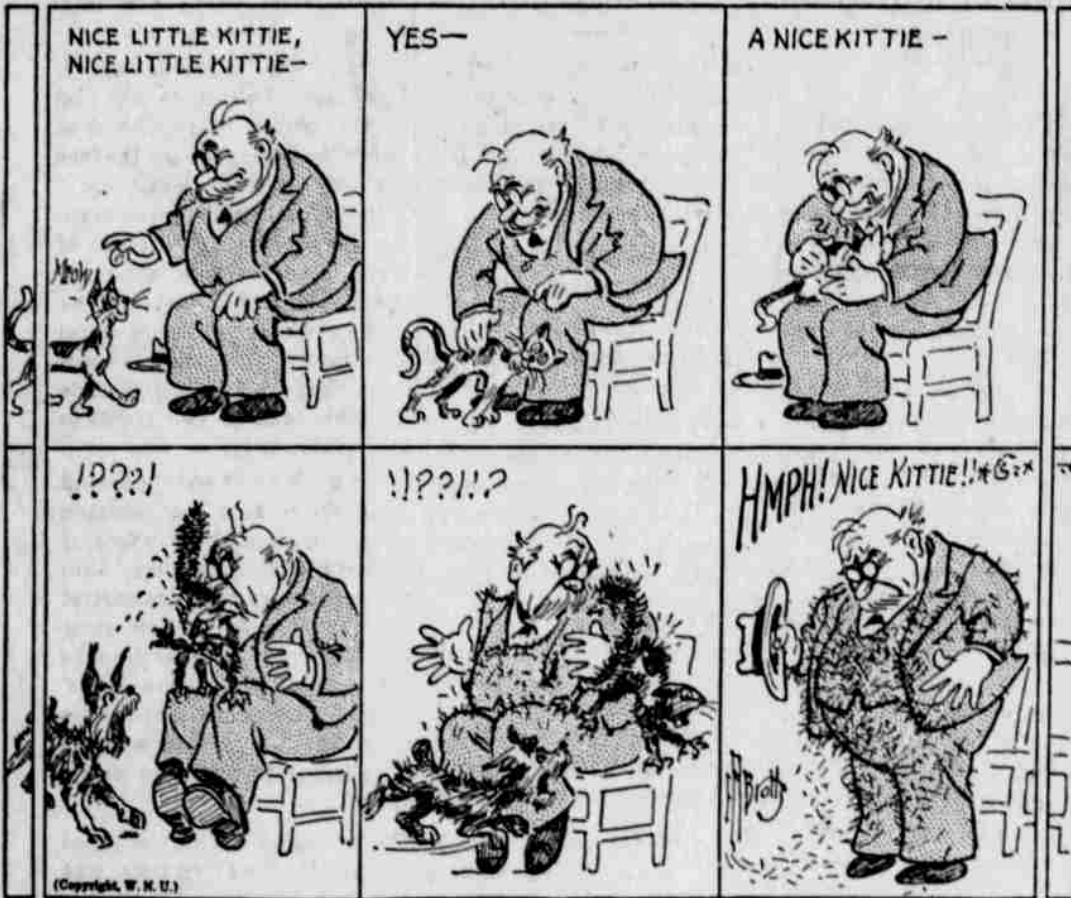
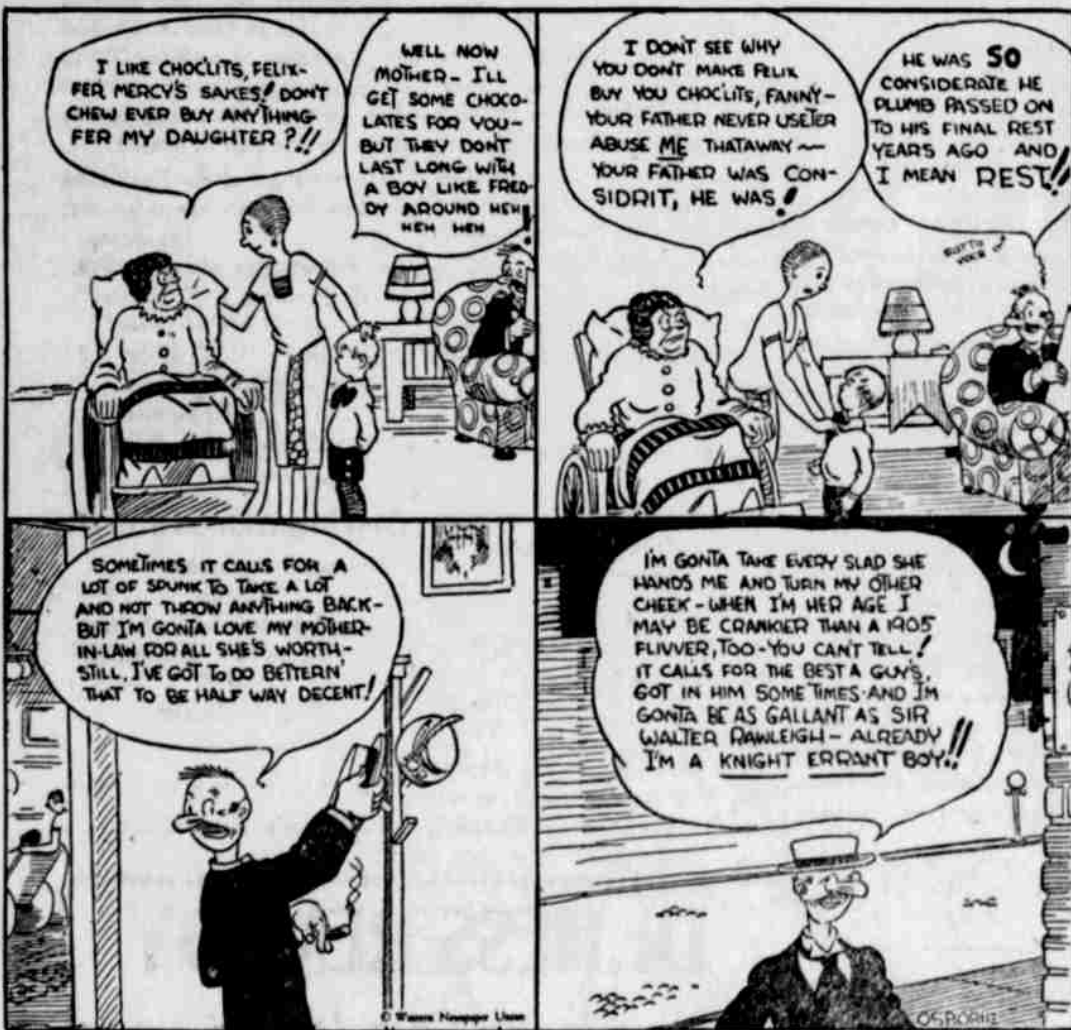


# OUR COMIC SECTION

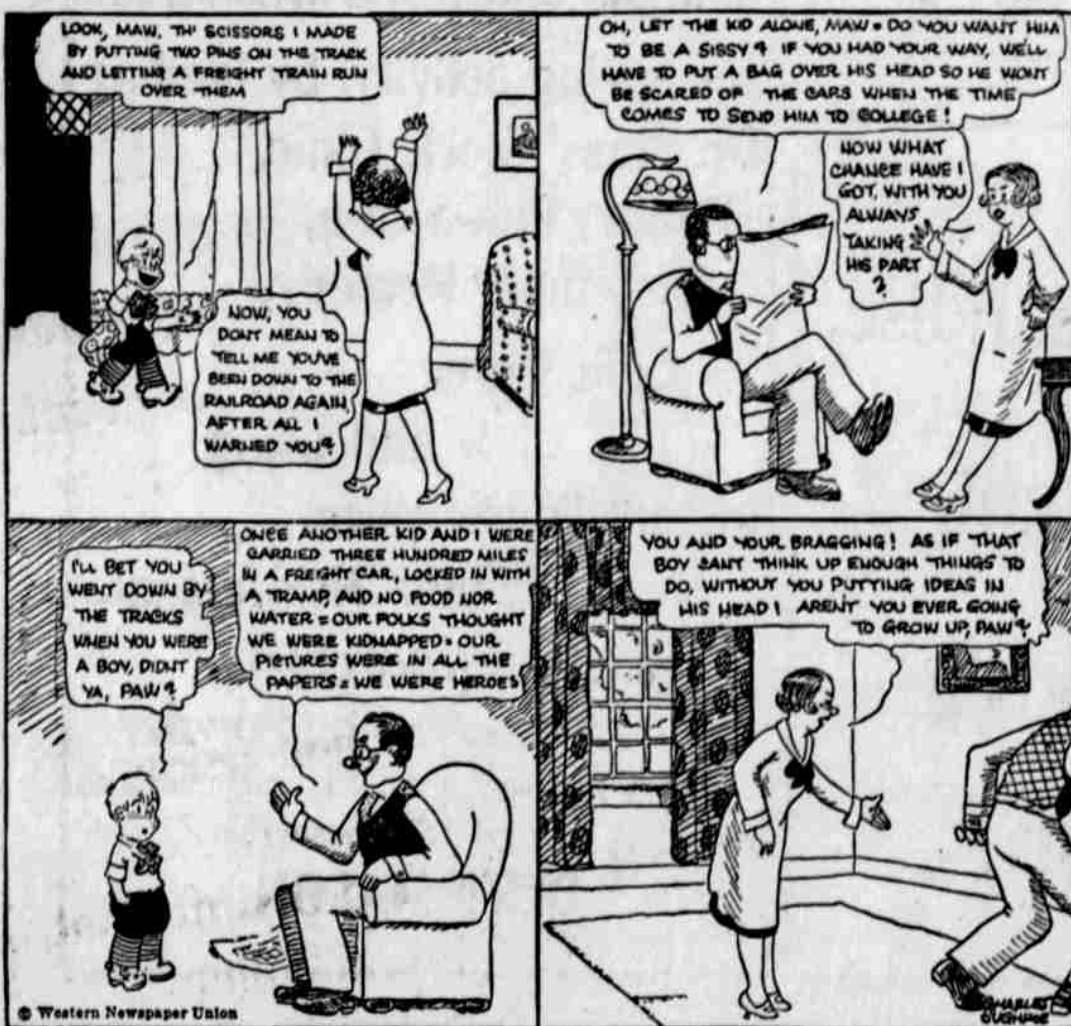
## Our Pet Peeve



## THE FEATHERHEADS



## MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL



## Paw Brags

# DAIRY FACTS

## DAIRY HINTS FOR SEVERE WEATHER

The dairy cow is a home market for feeds produced and if she is to pay the highest prices for producing milk, she must be kept comfortable in winter. That's just the way it is and the owner who doesn't keep his milk cow warm and dry will find that she will not produce milk at a profit.

"The cow that is not kept warm by a good barn and a dry bed will use a large part of her feed for this purpose and thus reduce the amount of nutrients available for milk production," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at the North Carolina State college. "Then, too, grain must be fed liberally on those farms where it will be necessary to use low grade roughage for legume hays."

Mr. Arey recommends that fresh, clean water of a medium temperature be given the cows during winter. Cold water chills their bodies and feed energy must then be used to warm them. The water supply must also be convenient for the cows to use. Cows forced to go long ways through mud and rain for water do not drink enough for heaviest milk production.

It is advised that an accurate feed and milk production record be kept on the cows during winter because some cows pay well for the feed consumed, while others do not. Accurate records are needed to locate the unprofitable cows. Mr. Arey states that the new year might be started in the right manner by the dairyman buying a pair of milk scales.

Another winter suggestion by Mr. Arey is to give the young heifer calves some extra feed and care during the cold months of December, January and February. A stunted heifer never makes a good cow, he states, and many dairy cows are under-sized because they were not properly fed when calves.

# POULTRY

## PLAN INSPECTION OF LIVE POULTRY

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Agreements establishing a live poultry inspection service in New York city have been signed by the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants association, the Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The service goes into effect November 15.

The agreement is the outcome of efforts by New York poultry interests to establish better business methods in the industry. The department was asked by the trade to make a survey of conditions in the New York market, with a view to putting into effect an inspection service under government supervision.

The survey, made last August, indicated the practicability of the work to be financed by the trade, and in conjunction with compulsory inspection of all live poultry arriving at New York, under board of health regulations, the department worked out an inspection system which has been approved by the trade.

Inspectors are to be licensed by the Department of Agriculture, the poultry to be inspected for condition, and later for class, grade, and quality. Inspection certificates under the agreement are to be joint certificates of the Department of Agriculture and the two co-operating organizations.

Inspection fees are to be fixed by the secretary of agriculture, and the inspection work conducted in line with the sanitary code of the New York city board of health, as well as with the laws and regulations of the states of New York and New Jersey. The agreement is to run until June 30, 1927, unless terminated at an earlier date by mutual consent. It may be renewed, however, at expiration.

## Big Production Records Possible on Small Farms

Expensive equipment and high-priced herdsmen are not always necessary for making advanced registry records with cows, according to the dairy department of the New Jersey College of Agriculture. Good cows are the first requirement for good records, and many a man does not realize how good his cows are until he gives them a chance.

Fame and fortune have come to many a small breeder because he started official testing of his herd with what equipment and means he had instead of waiting until he had everything just right. It isn't necessary to break any records to make official testing a very profitable venture. Good ordinary records make additional values that pay big dividends on the money and labor involved.

The department further points out that the small breeder has some distinct advantages in his favor. He lives closer to his cows. He knows them better and they know him. He can always rig up some place to make his test cows comfortable, and by his personal care and attention overcome many of the advantages the big breeder may have in the way of elaborate equipment and expensive herdsmen.

If the small breeder brings out a sensational producer, the credit, fame and fortune are all his and he doesn't have to divide it with anyone, except to give his wife due credit for her encouragement.

## Green Feed Important for Layers in Winter

Green feed is important in the ration of hens in winter. A California bulletin tells of a request from some of their breeders for help in combating a disease which resembles roup in many respects. The station found that it was not roup for it could not be transmitted from one hen to another. Further investigation showed that the flocks were affected with a nutritional disease on account of lack of green feed in the ration.

A good many people supply this green feed by sprouting oats or by having a supply of root crops. Some could improve their ration and overcome a good deal of their trouble by making use of the shattering leaves from clover or alfalfa hay. If the shatterings, which in the majority of cases are mostly leaves, are picked up and given to the hens in the morning they will eat a lot of the leaves and smaller stems. The coarser material will make excellent scratch material in which to feed the grain portion of the ration. These shatterings make a good substitute for other green feed.

## Poultry Notes

Sprout oats for the poultry flock.

The big, fat, yellow-legged hens seem to be doing anything but laying eggs.

The average egg production, the country over, is said to be 130 per hen per year.

Cod liver oil will help keep the poultry flock in good health and keep the eggs coming this winter.

Many eggs will stand 20 pounds pressure on the shell. The average is about fourteen or fifteen pounds.

The production of winter eggs requires care and feed which make the conditions as nearly like spring as possible. The person who feeds his hens nothing but corn, oats and wheat will be disappointed.

Hatching eggs should be not only fertile but also standard weight, clear, sound, fresh and uniform in shape and color.

Growing chickens, like all other young and growing animals, need large amounts of high-protein feed for muscle and bone building.

Breeding hens should be kept out in the sunshine as much as possible. Every time the sun shines they should be driven out, if they don't go on their own accord.

## Selecting Herd Bull Is Serious Dairy Problem

Every breeder of dairy cattle should study seriously the problem of herd improvement as the whole future of the herd is at stake when the bull is selected, says R. E. Waters, extension dairy specialist, Clemson college.

The problem of getting a better herd is largely one of having better young stock coming on. This is a matter of breeding and particularly of selecting the right bull.

The ability to produce milk is inherited through both the sire and dam, but since the sire is responsible for half the inheritance of each animal born in the herd, he is clearly the most important single factor in the development of the dairy herd.

To obtain the greatest possible improvement by use of the bull it is very important that due consideration be given to his pedigree, for both type and production. And where possible, select a bull that has some daughters, preferably some that have been in milk and proven their ability as producers. With the above points in mind a breeder can select a bull that will, with reasonable certainty, transmit to his offspring the desired type and production.

## Balanced Ration Helps

A slight change in the ration of eight dairy cows reported recently made a difference of more than \$40 a month in net profits from them. The change consisted in adding a portion of a high protein concentrate to the ration, which brought immediate results in the increased yield of milk. No matter how good a cow may be if she does not receive a good balanced ration suitable for her needs she cannot give a profitable yield of milk and butterfat.

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HAARLEM OIL  
correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

## Cavalry "Made Good" in Many Operations

Cavalry in many instances, when decisively employed, was the determining factor in a campaign or operation during the World war. It may fairly be said that in the Palestine campaign, the British cavalry, and in the Bolshevik-Polish campaign the Bolshevik cavalry, were the determining factor. The Ramadi, Khan Bagdad and Shargat operations in Mesopotamia, causing the surrender of practically all the enemy engaged, are good examples of cavalry decisive action. The September, 1918, offensive by the British in Palestine is another excellent example and in the following minor actions a decisive or contributory influence either alone or in combination with other arms: The French Second cavalry corps in the Ourq, May, 1920; the British Third cavalry division, southeast of Amiens, August 8, 1918; the British Second cavalry brigade, August 24, 1914.

**"DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"**  
A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.-Adv.

**Shakespeare Revised**  
Colonel Picot, head of the Guelles Cassees and the French War Cripples' association, was asked by a girl reporter in New York if he liked his country's fashions.

"Yes," he answered, "they are beautiful. At the same time—" and Colonel Picot chuckled—"at the same time, while you're acquiring our French fashions you can't help murmuring to yourself:

"Clothes make the man and lack of them the lady."

**Few Poisonous Species**  
Do not believe all the stories you hear of deaths caused by insects, writes William J. Maddox in Hygeia Magazine. The chances are most of them are not true for there are no deadly insects in the United States, according to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the United States bureau of entomology. Some insects are carriers of disease, but this is outside the insect's own ability to inflict harm.

Scorpions, tarantulas and centipedes have reputations worse than their bites or stings.

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills remove symptoms and restore digestion. 375 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

**Boon to Musicians**  
A German inventor claims to have solved the problem of turning the pages of a musical selection, an operation which has always bothered members of bands and orchestras. The invention consists of a lever operated with the foot. The lever is attached to the music stand in such a manner that by stepping on it the page is turned.

**Growth in Farm Lighting**  
Between 5 and 10 per cent of the 6,371,817 farms of America have electric light and power service available either from a power company or from their own independent generating outfits, according to Dr. E. A. White, of Chicago, director of the committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture.

**Novel Color Effect**  
Colored electric light played upon steam jetting from the top of Kansas City's Liberty Memorial shaft simulates flame exactly. Long experiment finally produced the proper effect early this fall.

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Is Soothing For Baby's Skin  
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Restores Gray Color and Promotes Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 6c and 11c at Druggists. Illinois Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.

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