

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER
COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

COW AND SUNSETS

"Now it is really unfair," said Mrs. Cow, "and if I hadn't so fine a reputation I might let the milk be sour this evening."

"But, moo, moo, moo, I won't do that."

"What is a reputation?" asked Miss Cow.

"And what are you talking about? I don't know that word reputation."

"Of course I know a good many words. I know the word fly, and I know that more than one fly is—or are, called flies."

"I know those two words, or perhaps you'd only call that one word all told."

"Then I know the word pail and I know the word milk, and I know the word dog and I know the word grass. I know the word hay and I know the word barn. I know the word farmer and I know the word calf."

"Moo, moo, moo, come to think of it, I know quite a lot of words."

"Really I am a most intelligent young cow."

"Yes," said Mrs. Cow, "you are. And I am willing to admit it and give you praise."

"But still I seem to know a word you don't know."

"Ah yes," said Miss Cow. "I don't know the meaning of that word you used. Do explain it to me."

"Reputation is something fine," said Mrs. Cow. "That is, of course, if one has a fine reputation."

"If one has a bad reputation then it is very bad."

"Why can't you say very bad or very fine, and leave out reputation



"I Have a Good Reputation." "It seems a waste of good cow time to add another word in there and make it all so puzzling."

"Well," said Mrs. Cow, "the word reputation is needed in there. I couldn't just say what I had to say without using it."

"A good reputation means," she went on, "that the creature who has the good reputation is thought well of and people have a good opinion of that creature."

"Reputation is the repute or opinion which has gone the rounds about one. Now it is fine to have good opinions go about of a fine nature for one, and it isn't so fine when they're bad."

"These opinions are often spoken aloud, you see, and so a creature with a good reputation has nice things spoken aloud about her and one with a bad reputation has either dreadful things said about him or people shake their heads at the mere mention of that name."

"Now I have a good reputation. I have never given milk that isn't good. And so if I hadn't that fine reputation I might be tempted to give poor milk today."

"Why?" asked Miss Cow. "Moo, moo, pray tell me why."

"Because," said Mrs. Cow, "some people passed by today when I was grazing in the field and they said: 'Look at that lovely meadow where that cow is. What beautiful scenery is all around!'"

"Yes," said another, "and from that meadow and just here one can always see the most beautiful of sunsets. Yet it is quite a deserted part of the country."

"It seems a pity that only a cow can see such beautiful scenery. And what does a cow care about sunsets?"

"That is what they said, and it made me very angry. How do they know what I think of sunsets? Can they read my cow mind?"

"How do they know but what I love sunsets? How do they know but what I'd love to give up my job of giving milk and just gaze at sunsets all the rest of my life?"

"They don't know. They were just talking and they just felt like saying that I didn't know anything about beauty because I was only a cow."

"Why is it cows like to live in meadows and not in apartment houses? I'm not going to tell all the reasons but at least it shows that we're lovers of the country where the beauty is."

"And it might very well be, for all they know, that my cow heart and my cow eyes are just as appreciative as theirs are."

"They don't know about cows. And even if they're partly speaking the truth at least we cows don't shut ourselves up the way humans do."

"No, we stay out in the beautiful open fields and get far closer to nature than they do, moo, moo."

POULTRY

HATCHING GUINEAS IS HARD

Young Fowls Are Tender at First and Must Be Kept Out of Wet— Varied Ration Best.

Young guineas sometimes appear to be deformed when first hatched, and as a rule the apparent deformity is simply the result of a slow hatch. When chicken hens or incubators are used, it is an easy matter to give the eggs proper attention. Guinea hens resent intrusion, especially while sitting. This alone would be sufficient reason for hatching with chicken hens, or with incubators, although there is still another reason not given. Guinea hens if not controlled will drag the young guineas around through the grass in all kinds of weather, and the result can easily be imagined. Of course, young guineas need exercise, but they are very tender at first and should be kept out of wet grass or rain. They are far less apt to take gapes if kept dry. It is the same with chicks and turkeys.

During the first few days after guineas are hatched they have to be fed quite frequently. We feed a little every two hours. Dry bread, finely crumbled with a little chopped "greens," such as lettuce or onions, will always give good results. A little coarse sand is sprinkled over the feed at first, but this is not necessary after they have learned to eat grit whenever required. However, sharp sand and other grit should always be provided. Boiled eggs are not suitable food for young guineas, as they are almost sure to cause constipation. After they are a few days old they will eat oatmeal dry, or cornbread. A varied ration is better than any one feed. When they are a few weeks old they will eat cracked corn, whole wheat or whatever chicks will eat. When they are a month old they should not be fed more than three or four times a day, and if they have good range, a very little feed each time will be sufficient. In fact, they could get along on two feeds a day, but we like to teach them to come home for feed. They are great foragers, and if there are any grain fields near, they will make regular trips to pick up what they can find among the stubble. Guinea, both old and young, are good bug-catchers and they will not injure garden crops as chickens are apt to do, because they rarely scratch unless grain is thrown among litter.—Poultry Tribune.

RATION FOR YOUNG TURKEYS

Fowls Are Finicky About Food and Refuse Anything Not Already Familiar to Them.

Young turkeys are very particular about their food and will not usually touch any food that is not already familiar to them. For this reason the articles of food that they will need as they grow older are supplied from the first. Do not feed until the poults are at least twenty-four hours old, and then be careful not to overfeed.

A satisfactory first feed is a small amount of finely crumbled boiled egg, shell included. This is given three to six times a day for a week. After the second day a supply of clean water and fine grit should always be available. A sprinkle of fine chick feed is given along with the crumbled egg, since grain forms a large part of the ration, being fed three times daily from the second to the sixth week. This grain may be a good, clean commercial chick feed or a mixture of fine cracked corn, cracked wheat and oatmeal. In addition allow the poults to range where they can get plenty of green feed and insects. Their feeding place and quarters should be as far from the hen yard as possible as a precaution against disease. After the turkeys are a month or six weeks old, mixed whole grains should be added to the chick feed and may replace it as soon as the turkeys are found to take the larger grain. The mixture may consist of wheat, corn, or oats. Feeding twice or even once a day is usually sufficient from this time on.

POULTRY NOTES

The busy hen is the laying hen.

The less exercise market fowls get the more quickly they will fatten.

When milk is used as the sole drink for chickens no other animal protein is necessary.

Most of the losses of baby chicks is due to the fact that they are improperly fed during the first few days.

Meat scraps and also tankage will help fill the egg basket. Add 10 per cent of either to the grain ration.

Success or failure in the turkey business depends largely on the selection of breeding stock. Health and vigor should be the first considerations.

A good layer may be described as a hen having a soft, red comb and wattles, an intelligent head, good capacity, plenty of vigor, carrying a small amount of fat, a soft pliable skin, and well faded color.

LIVE STOCK FACTS

HORSE SUPPLY IS DECREASED

Number in United States Is 20,559,000, as Compared With 23,145,000 in 1914.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An 11 per cent decrease in the world's supply of horses since 1913 and a slight decrease in the number of mules and asses are estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The number of horses in 85 countries, which represents about 99 per cent of the total number of horses reported, is now 103,550,000 head, as compared with 116,500,000 before the war. Comparative figures for 15 other countries, which have 741,000 horses, are not available.

The decreases occur largely in Russia and the United States. According to latest estimates Russia has 18,507,000 horses compared with 34,700,000 in 1913, a decrease of 47 per cent. The number of horses in the United States is 20,559,000, as compared with 23,145,000 in 1914. Decreases are also reported from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan. Increases are reported for Argentina, Canada, the Union of South Africa, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and Norway.

The number of mules and asses in 88 countries, which represents about 91 per cent of the total number reported, is estimated at 23,432,000, as compared with 23,618,000 in pre-war years. Comparative figures for 19 other countries which have 1,238,000 mules and asses are not available.

The United States ranks first in number of horses with 20,559,000 head, and Russia second with 18,507,000 head. In numbers of mules and asses, the United States is first with 5,898,000 head, Brazil is second with 1,865,000 head, and India third, with 1,782,000 head.

Imports of horses into the United States have dropped from 11,142, the 1909-13 average, to 3,593 in 1921. During the first 11 months of 1922 only 439 horses were brought in. Of United States imports Canada has furnished 80 to 90 per cent in recent years as compared with about 31 per cent in the pre-war period. About 20 per cent of total imports formerly came from Mexico and France.

Exports of horses from the United States have decreased since the war, and exports of mules have increased. Exports of horses averaged 15,655 head during the period 1919-22, as compared with 28,333 head during 1909-13. Post-war exports of mules averaged 8,753 and pre-war exports 5,025. Mexico has been the heaviest purchaser of both horses and mules since 1919, supplanting Canada, which took more than any other country before the war.

Since the war France has imported more horses than have been exported, whereas before the war exports were about three times as large as imports. Both the export and import trade in horses of Belgium have fallen off. Imports in 1921 were 21,000 head as compared with an average of 52,000 head for the period 1909-13. Exports decreased from an average of 31,000 head in the five-year pre-war period to 9,900 in 1921.

Imports into the United States have decreased to less than a fifth of the pre-war figure. Exports have also fallen off to some extent. There is a marked tendency to replace tractors with horses in England and Wales, the British ministry of agriculture and fisheries reports. Tractors are being used to a great extent only on the larger arable farms, but even on these farms tractors are being used less than in previous years. Few new machines are apparently being purchased when tractors wear out. The low price of horses, the reduced cost of their keep, and lower labor costs are given as the principal reasons for the reversion to horse labor.

Seven Scrub Chasers.

1. Sell that scrub bull for beef.
2. Make an exchange for a registered bull calf.
3. Exchange scrub bull in part payment toward a purebred bull of serviceable age.
4. Form a bull club or a bull association.
5. Hold a registered bull sale encouraging scrub owners to buy a bull at his own price.
6. Ask your county breed secretary and county agent to assist in replacing that scrub with a good purebred bull.
7. Encourage scrub bull owners to borrow a good purebred bull from his neighbor for him to keep to be used for two years' service, then return him to original breeder.

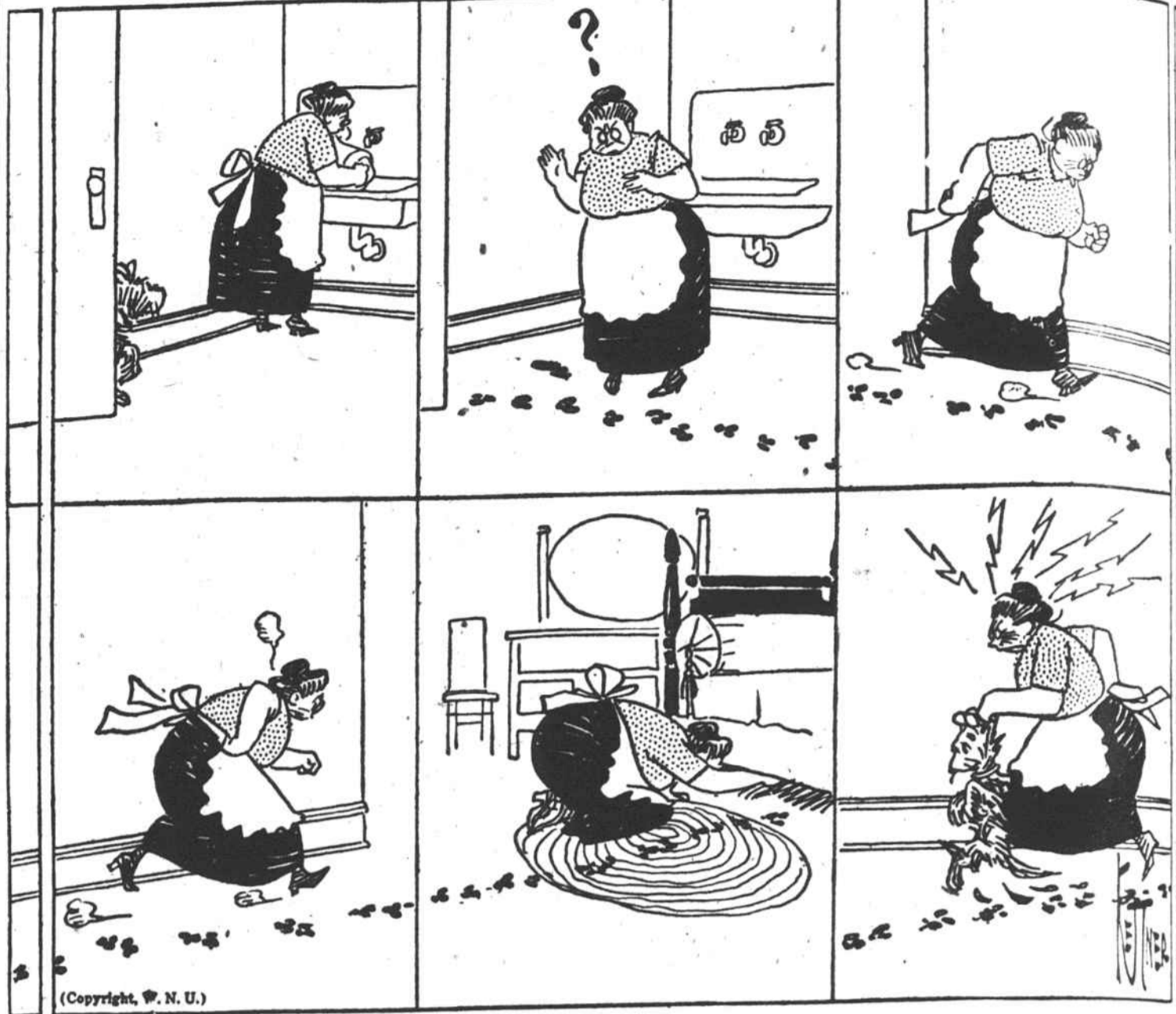
MARKET FEED THROUGH COWS

Corn and Other Feeds Will Bring More Money in Form of Pork Than at Elevator.

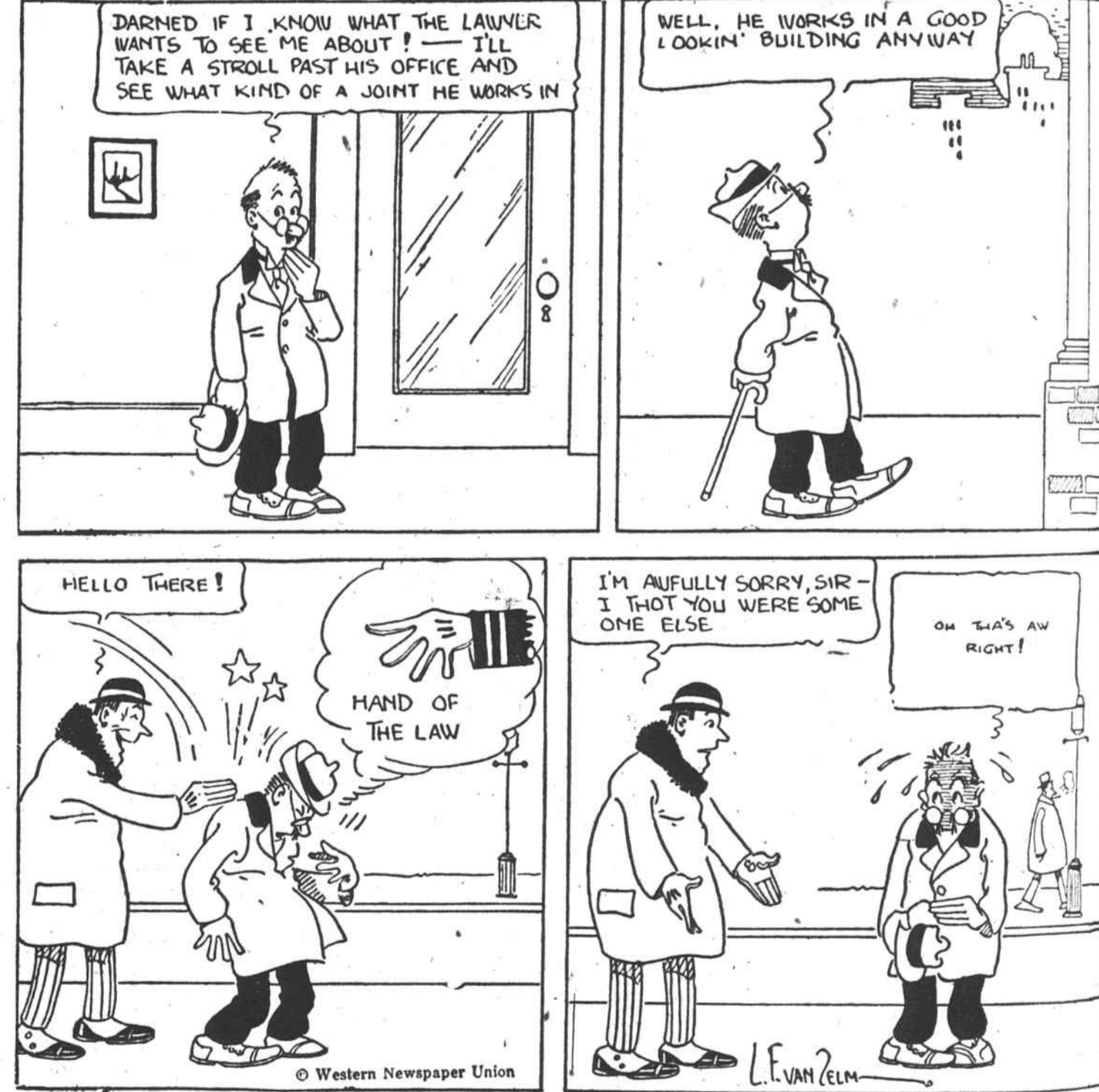
With corn and other feeds relatively cheap and the number of hogs below normal, great care should be taken to give the hogs the best possible opportunity to remain healthy, as feed marketed in the form of pork will bring a lot more money than when sold at the elevator.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



Guilty Conscience We Guess



Harold Used It Too Strong

