

DAIRY FACTS

CARE FOR COWS AFTER CALVING

Because of Her Low Vitality Good Treatment Needed.

The care of the cow after calving depends upon a variety of things. Her vitality is low following parturition and she should be treated accordingly. She should be protected from cold drafts and in cold weather her water should be warmed for two or three days or at least she should not be compelled to drink very cold water. For the first few days the ration should be light in character and not very abundant. A bran mash made by moistening bran with warm water is well adapted for the grain portion with which may be fed such hay as the cow will consume. If the udder is swollen and hard, the grain ration should be increased very slowly, possibly using two weeks before attempting to get the cow on full feed. With heavy milkers it may be well to postpone this even longer. No alarm need be felt if the udder remains inflamed and hard for a number of days, providing milk can be drawn freely from each quarter. It is recommended that if the cow is a good milker she should be milked at least three times daily or oftener until the inflammation leaves the udder.

It is preferable to allow the calf to suck for at least the first twenty-four hours and some allow them to suck for even a longer period than this. With high producing cows liable to have milk fever, it is quite a common practice to milk out a little milk several times a day until danger from this trouble is past. This may be continued for two or three days or until such time as may seem necessary with the individual cow. It is believed advantageous to leave enough milk in the udder to cause considerable pressure during the dangerous period and for this reason only sufficient milk is drawn to relieve the extreme pressure.

After the first two or three days the frequency of milking will depend very largely upon the ability of the cow to produce milk. As a general rule, it is advisable when a cow produces 50 pounds or more a day to milk her more than twice daily. For lower producing cows it is of doubtful advantage to milk oftener than this, at least so far as profit in milk production is concerned. It is estimated that milking cows three times a day instead of twice will increase the production by 12 to 18 per cent, particularly with the better producing animals.

Red and White Holsteins Are Not Very Desirable

Occasionally the offspring of a purebred Holstein bull may be red and even when the dams are likewise purebred animals of the same breed. When this happens it shows the cows also carry the red color, but it is not seen until mated with a bull that also carried it, then about half the calves will be red and white in place of black and white. Red and white Holsteins are not accepted for registry but are just as good for ordinary use.

As a matter of fact when such animals appear in a Holstein herd they are usually disposed of at once. This red and white color is very interesting from a scientific breeding standpoint and the facts as stated are well understood. Another interesting fact is that if red and white offspring of black and white Holsteins are mated the offspring will be all red and white. The black color is lost forever unless black and white blood is again introduced.

Keep Milking Machines Sanitary at All Times

The milking machine is coming in common use on dairy farms. It is a splendid labor-saving device for milking, but it does require some extra labor to keep it clean and this is apt to be overlooked. Off-flavored cream is often traced to unwashed milking machines. It should be remembered that milk is the most fertile ground for the growth of bacteria, and when the milking machine is not kept clean it is very apt to become unsanitary.

The extra labor required to keep the machine clean and sanitary is small in comparison with the amount of labor it saves in milking. It is simply a matter of seeing that it is properly done every day.

Keeping the milking machine in proper condition requires study and care the same as it requires study and care to learn how to run any important piece of machinery. Give it your attention!

Maintaining Cows

The cost of maintaining cows is best shown by example. A dry cow weighing 1,000 pounds, if maintained on corn silage and clover hay, would require daily 20 pounds of silage and eight pounds of clover hay. This does not appear to be much, but a herd of 12 cows of similar weight would require in a year 43.8 tons of silage and 17.5 tons of hay if fed throughout the year on these two roughages. If no more than this were fed there would be very little milk produced.

FARM POULTRY

HATCH TURKEYS IN INCUBATORS

Eggs Given Same Treatment as the Ordinary Hen.

It takes 28 days but turkey eggs can be hatched in incubators just the same as hens' eggs. Turkey raisers in several parts of Colorado are saving hours and days of hard labor that way and in the eastern part of Wyoming it is almost the universal practice.

The big job is to get enough eggs together at one time for a full-sized setting. They should not be held for more than ten days, according to Charles N. Keen of the Colorado agricultural college, should be kept at a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and turned daily. The incubator should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected then warmed to the correct temperature.

The temperature of hatching turkeys' eggs in the case of small machines, where the heat is at the top, may be one-half degree to one degree lower average than for hens' eggs. As a guide for those who do not have the instructions for their machine, the average temperature starts at about 101 degrees and increases to about 103 or 104 degrees the last week. If the eggs carry good fertility, the body heat from the developing poults will gradually bring up the temperature of the machine.

Additional moisture is needed as with hens' eggs. (A tray of sand kept wet will supply it.) Turkey poults should not be taken from the incubator until they are thoroughly dried off and appear strong on their legs.

When the eggs are set under hens or turkey hens, steps should be taken to insure freedom from lice or mites as these parasites cause very serious losses among the young poults. The nest boxes should be sprayed before the eggs are set. The setting hen should be dusted thoroughly with saponified sodium fluoride or some other good lice powder at least three times during the latter part of the setting period, but prior to the twenty-fifth day.

Define Good Litter for Brooder House

There is no best litter to use in the brooder house, but there are certain requirements a litter must meet to be satisfactory. It should be light in weight, thus allowing the droppings and dirt to work to the floor so the chicks are less likely to come in contact with contaminated material; it should be absorbent, and therefore capable of keeping the floor of the brooder house dry; cheap, so one can afford to replace it every five days after the first four weeks; and should be clean, which means free from mold, mustiness and dust.

Shavings, cut straw and cut hay meet these requirements. These are not the only materials that one can use, but they are among the best. Straw or hay used for litter, should always be cut. If the straw or hay is not cut it becomes matted and covered with droppings, and is therefore of no value for litter.

Bacillary white diarrhea, coccidiosis, and intestinal worms are spread to a large extent by dirty litter, the Cornell experiment station warns. One rule in brooding chicks that should be followed, if all others are forgotten, is "clean the brooder house every five days." This means removing the litter, sweeping the floor of the brooder house, and putting in clean litter.

Poultry Hints

Do not condemn the late molting old hens, for they are very often our best and most continuous layers.

If the poultry house is not provided with ample window space so that the entire floor may be well lighted even during the winter days, additional windows should be put in.

The use of cod liver oil in rations for baby chicks that are hatched in early spring has been well established.

Egg-shell formation necessitates the use of large amounts of lime. Poor egg-shell texture is due to faulty supply or utilization of lime for the purpose.

Fewer chicks on new ground with good management will bring better returns than many chicks hatched and but few saved, by raising them with the flock on old ground.

Keep pullets away from the old hens so that they can be fed and handled differently.

Feed for setting hens should consist mostly of whole grains, such as corn and wheat. Green feeds and meat tend to make them desire to quit setting and begin laying.

Provide plenty of hopper space to give each chick a chance to eat. If the chicks are raised with hens there should be a feed coop that the large chickens cannot get into.

NOXEN

Clarence A. Boston is the owner of a new Chevrolet coupe.

The funeral of Mr. John Sutton of Beaumont, who was accidentally killed by being struck by an auto at Pittston, took place Tuesday afternoon of this week. Rev. W. F. Miller, of Noxen officiated. Interment was in Beaumont Cemetery. The age of the deceased was 59 years.

Iris, the nine year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, residing at Marsh Creek, died of spinal meningitis. Her funeral took place last Tuesday forenoon at their home. Interment was in the Orcutt's Cemetery at this place. Rev. W. F. Miller presided. Mrs. Cooke was formerly Miss Emily Case, a resident of Noxen.

Miss Permella Derby, who suffered with the grippe, and complications later setting in, died. Her funeral took place the past Monday. Miss Derby was in her 82 year. She had made her home with her two brothers, John and Herman, both of whom are still living at Beaumont. She was buried in the Beaumont Cemetery. Rev. W. F. Miller had charge.

James Wyant has had his new delivery truck repainted. Severn Newberry did the lettering which speaks well for his ability in this line.

There was quite a little excitement in the old burg the past week through one of our local school teachers being arrested by a parent of a child who thought that her child was punished too severely. After the mother learned the sentiment of the public and also learned that her boy was still minus his angel wings, she then withdrew the case. Order was heaven's first law.

Mrs. Gale returned home from the hospital the past Sunday.

Mr. Albert Ruff who is the manager of the A. & P. Store at Noxen has purchased the property from Mr. J. H. Brown better known as the Fuller property. He purchased the buildings and land that is situated on the side of Rail Road adjoining the buildings. Consideration \$2,500.

Another boarder has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, this time a baby boy.

Mr. Silas Galway and family has moved back to Noxen.

Mrs. Gomar A. Thomas is confined to the house with an attack of diphtheria.

Mr. A. J. Casterline and Wilson Harding motored to Drumms last Saturday calling upon relatives.

At the meeting of the school directors the past Tuesday evening, nearly all of the teachers that are engaged this year have been re-elected.

Willard Jones has received the contract to do the plastering job for A. Ruff in his recently acquired new home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis called upon Rev. L. N. Davis at Mill City last Sunday.

The following teams have won out in the preliminaries of the Quoit Pitching Contest and will contest in the finals.

National League—The Cardinals—William McKenna and Clarence Turner.

American League—Senators—Bert Scouten and Frank Turner.

International League—Buffalo—Ed Leibenguth and Russel Casterline.

New York and Penn League—Binghamton—Charles Swingle and Willard Jones.

The following are the ones that lead in pitching ringers in each league and will contest in the finals.

National League—William Keiper and Clarence Turner.

American League—Clyde Casterline and Harvey Deater.

International League—John Traver and Lyman Rote.

New York and Penn League—Loren Case and Fred Schenck.

Substitutes—Albert Jones and Frank Murphy.

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STAPLETON'S GREEN
CAPSULES, 50c
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Tires for the new Ford are specially made to give long wear



WHEN the new Ford was designed, it was immediately apparent that a new tire would have to be made to match the car's performance. It was distinctly a new problem, for here was a car with quicker acceleration, greater speed and more braking efficiency than any car of similar size or weight.

So that every Ford owner might be assured of maximum tire mileage at the lowest cost, the Ford Motor Company devoted many months to research and experiment in conjunction with the leading tire manufacturers.

As a result, certain definite specifications were developed for tires for the new Ford. These specify cords of certain strength and texture, a large volume of tread and side-wall rubber, sturdy non-skid design, and reinforced plies for protection against bruise breaks—all the strong features of construction formerly considered for only the largest tires.

Great care also was taken to secure the best riding qualities in connection with the transverse springs and the Houdaille shock absorbers.

Though the Ford tires are designated as 30 x 4.50, they have the resiliency and air space of much larger tires because of the drop center rim of the steel-spoke wheels.

For best results, the tires on the new Ford should be kept inflated to an air pressure of 35 pounds and checked regularly to insure this pressure all the time. This is important. Low inflation breaks down the side-walls of a tire. By causing overheating, it also destroys the rubber that acts as an insulation, with consequent separation of the cord.

At the end of each 5000 miles, when you have the front wheels packed with grease, it is a good plan to have the wheel alignment checked. This will prevent premature wear.

When punctures come, as they will with any tire, you will find the Ford dealer particularly well-equipped to make repairs quickly and at small cost. See him, too, for replacements. Then you will be sure of getting tires built specially for the Ford car according to definite Ford specifications.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

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AT 1:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

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WAREHOUSE SALE

There will be exposed at Public Sale and sold to the highest bidder, one DODGE AUTOMOBILE, 1926 MODEL on SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1929 at 10 o'clock a. m.

HERMAN KERNS GARAGE

ALDERSON, PA.

Sale is to recover for Repairs and Storage—Auto goes to the highest bidder.

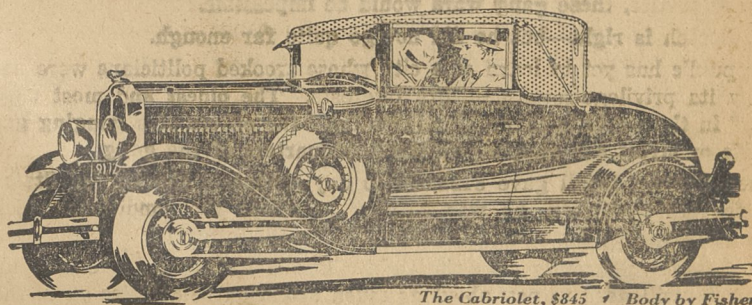
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