TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WAR GARDEN AND POULTRY YARD

CARE OF 25 CHICKS IN CITY BACKYARD

Suitable Coops, Clean Quarters and Grassy Range Needed for Success.

To the beginner it is a mystery how to care for baby chicks, and how to feed them until they reach the age of six weeks. It is during the first six weeks that chicks need careful attention, as it is during this time that they are subject to illness. But if they are kept warm and dry and not fed too much there will be very little trouble in getting them over this precarious stage.

Brooding With Hens.

For those who intend to raise twenty-five chicks it may be better for them to do their brooding with hens. This method requires only the simplest equipment and but a small outlay in cash. By using hens, small lots of chicks can be reared with comparatively little attention, because the hen, following her natural brooding instincts, will keep the chicks busy and protected at all times.

The number of chicks that may be given to a hen depends upon the weather conditions, and the size of the hen. A five-pound hen will be able to care for fifteen chicks; but where there are twenty-five chicks, two hens should be used, and the chicks divided between them.

Where hens are used it is important that they be placed in a brood coop which will afford protection from all kinds of weather. The coop should be surrounded by a small fence composed of boards one foot high. This yard will keep the chicks within bounds, and keep them from straying too far from the hens. When the chicks are old enough to fly over the inclosure they are usually strong enough to be allowed the freedom of the yard.

Brood Coop Requirements.

The brood coop should be carefully prepared for the chicks, the floor being littered with cut straw or chaff. Hay seed or mow sweepings make an excellent litter for small chicks, as the small seed are an inducement for the chicks to work near the hen. If the coop has been used before it should be thoroughly cleaned, and all corners and crevices pained with a liquid disinfectant. The brood coop should be placed in a dry, sunny place for the first week, not too far from the house of the attendant. A good grass plot is an ideal location; but be sure the grass is cut fairly short, as there is nothing more harmful to small chicks than long grass or weeds when they are wet.

When brooding with hens it must be fully appreciated that there is great necessity for keeping down the development of lice. The hen in her broody condition is more likely to become infested with vermin, on account of her limited freedom and her continual hovering of the chicks. And when the hen becomes infested she invariably infests the chicks. It is impossible to raise chicks that are infested with lice or mites, and all chicks should be dusted with lice powder and a little grease rubbed into the feathers on the top of their head. The coop should be moved to new ground at least every week, and it should be regularly and frequently cleaned and relittered and should always be kept dry.

In warm weather the coop should be placed in the shade. The absence of shade is one of the chief reasons for the lack of thrift usually noticed in summer chicks. It is not necessary or advisable that chicks should have much liberty during their first week, but they do need fresh, clean runs, and if possible their runs should be on ground that has not been used for this purpose for several years.

Give Chicks Freedom.

After the chicks are a week old they may be given more liberty, but they should not be allowed to run at large until they are well feathered. One of the chief causes of heavy losses which occur where hens are used to brood chicks is that hens, when allowed free run, will lead their brood so far afield that the weaker ones become exhausted. Where the hen is allowed liberty it should be during the warm portion of the day. The hen should be restrained at night and not liberated until the sun has dried the grass. If the weather is threatening the hens should be confined.

Brooding chicks with hens, while it is the best method for small flocks, has its disadvantages, and those who have not the hens to use and who find difficulty in securing them may resort to artificial methods. Artificial methods of incubating and brooding have become the standard on all large commercial poultry farms. For rearing small flocks it is equally successful.

Artificial Brooding.

There are many styles of brooders, from the simple fireless brooder to the more elaborate modern brooder, which is divided into compartments and equipped automatically to take care of the temperature and ventilation. Fireless brooders have a place in brooding chicks; in warm weather very good results are secured. They depend for their successful operation upon retaining the natural heat of the chicks, somewhat in the manner of the use of our clothing or in the use of bedclothes. Fireless brooders cannot be used outdoors by themselves, so the poultryman must arrange to use a room in the house or some other warm place.

Portable hovers are most modern for brooding small numbers of chicks, and are perhaps the best form of artificial equipment for the "back yard" poultryman. It is a simple matter to have one of these portable hovers arranged to care for twenty-five chicks, and if there is a small house in which to install a hover of this kind there should be no trouble in raising most of the chicks.

When securing the chicks from the hatchery, or after removing them from the incubator they should be kept in an even temperature of 90 degrees, and under no circumstances should the chicks come in contact with draughts of cold air. A slight chilling during the first few days has a very disastrous result in the development of the chick. The first feeding should be given about thirty hours after hatching, when a feed of cracker dust and hard-boiled eggs should be given. The eggs should be cut up into small particles and then rubbed into the cracker dust, or dried breadcrumbs until it is a crumbly mass. It should be almost dry when fed; under no consideration feed it wet and sloppy.

Care the First Week.

The first week is the time to start the chicks right, and if it is possible to feed them milk, either sweet or sour, it will do much to give them the much-needed start. No grain feed need be used the first ten days. After this period the chicks should be taught to scratch for their food, by sprinkling fine chick food in litter of cut hay or ground alfalfa. The exercise will give them a better appetite and keep them in a healthy condition.

When the chicks are turned into the yard they can be confined to a space several feet square which should be surrounded and covered with chicken wire. A light frame thus wired may be moved every few days and always provide fresh quarters for the chicks.

SAVE THE PAPER CUPS FOR USE IN GARDEN

Don't throw away the paraffined paper drinking cups when you are through with them. These cups make fine "collars" for vegetable plants that are subject to attacks of cutworms.

To use them, cut the bottoms out of the cups and slip them up over the roots of tomato or cabbage plants. Set them in the hills or rows so that the upper edge of the cup is just above the top of the ground. Fill in with soil, firming it around the plant inside the cup and also around the outside.

The cups may also be filled with rich earth, set in flats and used to start lima beans, cantaloupes and other plants indoors or under glass. To set these plants out, simply dig a hole in the ground to fit them, set cup, plant and all in the hole and fill in with soil properly firmed around them.

Cut worms cannot get at plants so protected, as they work only half an inch to an inch below the surface of the soil.

OLD-STYLE GREENS CREATE RED BLOOD

Garden Greens, Dandelion, Wild Mustard and Other "Weeds" Fill Spring Need.

Don't neglect to give your family some good old-fashioned greens. If you live in a large city, you may have to depend upon the greens which some country woman brings to market or upon spinach or kale, which can usually be bought even in winter. If you live in the country, perhaps your instinct has already told you that the tender green leaves of the dandelion, lamb's-quarter, wild mustard or whatever variety of greens your locality affords are waiting for some one to gather them for food. People from primitive times to this have manifested a craving for green food as winter passes and springtime approaches. Probably this craving arises from a real need of our bodies for the materials which such foods furnish.

What is the particular use of such foods to our bodies? All green leaves contain in combination with the green coloring matter more or less iron. If we are to have rich, red blood we must furnish this iron to our bodies. Dandelion greens are one of the very good sources of iron, containing more than many other sorts of green leaves. If we serve greens with hard-boiled egg for garnish, we have a dish very rich in iron, for the egg yolk contributes its share.

Besides the iron and other mineral salts, the leaf vegetables contain a very important substance which the body must have for normal growth and development. This substance, recently discovered and for which a name has not yet been given, is also found in butter fat and some other animal fats, but not in every food.

Have Real Worth.

Greens have a place of real worth in the diet and should be used in every household not only in springtime but late into the summer and, when procurable, in the winter also. The tender beet tops, celery tops, radish tops, onion tops and turnip tops should not be discarded, but served as greens. A little space in the garden devoted to spinach, New Zealand spinach or French chard will supply the family with summer greens and also should afford some material for canning for use during the winter months.

Lettuce leaves, which are sometimes cooked for greens, and spinach, both being mild flavored and containing much water, require no water for cooking in addition to that which clings to the leaves from washing. Other stronger-flavored greens are usually cooked in a small amount of water. Greens should be cooked until tender, but not overcooked. A tiny bit of baking soda added to the water they are cooked in will help the greens to retain their color.

In the country, where meat is cured at home, it used to be the custom to keep the jowl of the hog for the especial purpose of cooking it with greens in the spring. If the jowl is not at hand, a small piece of salt pork or the rind from smoked bacon gives richness and flavor when cooked with greens.

Needed by Children.

Children should be encouraged to eat greens, as they especially need the iron and the growth-promoting substance which greens furnish. Sometimes they object to the slightly bitter taste which some greens have, but if made into milk soups, the flavor is diluted so that it is not noticeable. Such soups make a desirable lunch or supper dish for the entire family.

A Dandelion Soup.

One quart milk (skim or whole), two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons fat, one teaspoon salt and one cup dandelion leaves that have been thoroughly cooked.

Stir flour into melted fat and mix with cold milk. Put the thoroughly cooked dandelion leaves through a sieve or chop them fine and add to the milk. Stir until thickened.

Protect Chicks From Lice.

Dust the hen with a good insect powder before moving her and the chickens to the brood coop. The hen should be dusted every two weeks or as often as necessary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become numerous on chickens or if they are troubled with "head lice" a very little grease such as lard or vaseline may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. Great care should be taken, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens, as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal. Sodium fluorid, a white powder, is an excellent remedy for all lice of chickens, entomologists of the Department of Agriculture have discovered.

GARDENERS MAKE NEARLY $1 AN HOUR

Employes on Plots Donated by Tire Company Prove That Patriotism Pays.

Employes of a big tire and rubber company at Akron, Ohio, proved last summer that the kind of patriotism that plants war gardens pays big returns in the actual value of food produced. More than $14,000 worth of vegetables were grown on plots donated by the company to its employes, and records carefully kept showed that every gardener earned, in vegetables at actual retail value, 94 cents an hour for every hour he or she put in cultivating the gardens.

Among the first manufacturing concerns to respond to the government's appeal last year for war gardens, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company placed at the disposal of its employes a tract of land conveniently near its factories, the land first being plowed and put in shape for cultivation, and then divided into plots suitable for gardens to meet various requirements.

Time Clock Is Used.

Altogether there were 265 plots. A superintendent of the gardens was employed. In order to check the results systematically a time clock was installed to record the time when each gardener started and stopped work, then when the gardeners gathered the vegetables they were weighed or measured and their value recorded. This idea made the Firestone garden work particularly valuable, because it allowed the company to arrive at definite figures, which should be an inspiration to all other big companies and to individual home owners as well.

Crops Worth $14,000.

Working an average of only two hours twenty-nine minutes each a week, the 265 patriots raised foodstuff valued at $14,205.59. For every hour spent on his or her garden each individual received as a return food products worth 94 cents at retail prices.

The following statistical summary of the Firestone war gardens shows how records were kept and how final figures were obtained:

Number of gardens assigned	265
Number of hours worked	15,313
Average number of hours per garden	57
Number weeks	23
Average hours per man per week	2 hrs., 29 min.
Value of products at retail prices	$14,205.59
Total cost of seeds	$500.17
Labor, watchman, plowing	2,390.17
Miscellaneous expenses	134.22
	3,024.56
Net value	$11,181.03
Average value of products from each of the 265 gardens	53.60
Average amount per hour received by each gardener in value of products	.94

Enthusiastic over the possibilities of the war garden, the company has published an illustrated pamphlet telling about its application of the war garden idea.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, Va., April 27.—Gov. Cornwell of West Virginia was the principal speaker here at a monster liberty loan rally. The crowds were so immense that overflow meetings had to be held. Upward of 2,000 came from Hampshire county, the governor's home.

The city council has voted to apply all the funds it receives from the sale of its stock in the Valley Turnpike Company, about $2,500, toward the permanent improvement of a road extending from this city through Clarke county by way of Boyce and Millwood, a section of the highway to be constructed by federal and state aid from Washington through Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Clarke and Frederick counties.

Upward of fifty members of the Harrisonburg Lodge of Elks motored here Wednesday evening, and were entertained by Winchester Elks at a wartime banquet, following the initiation of a large class of candidates.

Col. John McElroy of Washington will make the principal address in the national cemetery here May 30.

H. B. Sproul of Augusta county, appointed Virginia food administrator to succeed Col. E. B. White of Loudoun, candidate for Congress, will probably take up his new duties in Richmond next week. He willingly makes many sacrifices to take the position, being the owner and manager of seven of the largest farms in Augusta county besides having other extensive interests.

W. P. Massey of Winchester, secretary of the Virginia State Horticultural Society; B. C. Moomaw, the state director of markets, and others have been holding meetings in a large number of counties this week to secure accurate estimates, if possible, concerning the number of barrels apple growers will need during the coming season. It is estimated Virginia growers will need 1,000,000 barrels at the least, if not more, and over 1,000 cars will be needed to transport the material from which the barrels will be made by cooperage plants in the state.

The Washington Boy Scout Band has returned to Washington, after spending a week in Winchester and vicinity in the interests of the liberty loan campaign. The band played at many liberty rallies and made a good impression.

A meeting of the fruit growers of the southern section of Frederick county was held at Stephens City, at which resolutions were passed requesting the Virginia delegation in Congress to oppose the national apple grading and packing bill, soon to be introduced in Congress with the indorsement of the bureau of markets.

Representative George M. Bowers of Martinsburg, W. Va., has offered his son, Stephen Bowers, named after the late Senator Elkins of West Virginia, $1,000 if he will get married without any unnecessary delay. Mr. Bowers' daughter married an Army officer recently, and only several days ago George M. Bowers, jr., now in the Army, married Miss Mabel Arian Adams, his father's stenographer. Mr. Bowers said he was anxious to "get this whole matrimonial business in the Bowers family over with at once," and that if "Steve," as he calls the boy, would get a wife at once he would "make it a check for $1,000 as a starter."

PROTECT THE GARDEN FROM INSECTS.

Directions for the control of the most common insects and diseases of the home vegetable garden are given in Farmers' Bulletin 856, issued by the Department of Agriculture, under the title, "Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden." The bulletin may be obtained free on application to the division of publications of the department.

Become familiar with the insects and diseases known to occur in your district on the crops you are growing. Equip yourself in advance with all necessary remedies and the means of applying them. Remember that the timely application of a remedy acts as an insurance against loss.

Watch constantly for the first appearance of a disease or insect. Inspect the garden at least every other day. Determine what is causing injury and apply the proper treatment promptly. Use the combination treatments in case a complication of troubles is present. Repeat treatments as often as necessary, keeping in mind the influence of weather conditions as well as the life history of the insect or fungus causing the disease.

Work for co-operation in the neighborhood. One badly infected or infested garden may be the source of disease infection or insect infestation for several nearby gardens. Keep your own garden clean and it will be an object lesson for careless neighbors and will have a tendency to help clean up the neighborhood. This will make control easier and cheaper another year.

GIVING BABY CHICKS A GOOD START.

A SCREENED FEEDING PEN, THROUGH WHICH CHICKS CAN RUN; KEEPS OLDER FOWLS AWAY AT FEEDING TIME.

POTATOES INSTEAD OF WHEAT A WAR DUTY.

Use of potatoes to save wheat is demanded by the present situation because greater quantities of wheat must be conserved for the use of the American forces and the allied armies in Europe, and also because an unusually large supply of potatoes remains in the hands of the growers. Great quantities of these will go to waste unless they are used even more freely and in a greater variety of ways than is customary in American families.

With the basic price of wheat fixed as at present, flour is $13.70 a barrel, or 7 cents a pound. If, then, potatoes can be obtained at $1.20 a bushel, which is 2 cents a pound, it is an economy as well as a war service to use potatoes as a substitute for flour in bread making. Even at 3 cents a pound the potatoes cost no more than flour.

INCREASE THE SIZE OF YOUR WAR GARDEN

Many Gardeners Plan to Cultivate Double Area Planted Last Year to Furnish Vegetable Supply.

Many gardeners in the District of Columbia are planning to double the size of their last year's garden and to make the increased area produce the entire year's supply of vegetables for their families. Some who devoted only a small part of a big back yard last summer to growing vegetables have planned to utilize the entire yard this season, while others who grew large back-yard gardens a year ago have obtained the use of nearby vacant lots this spring, which they will cultivate in addition to the garden close to the kitchen door.

A correspondent who has been a gardener for several years writes:

"I hope there are a multitude of garden makers, as well as myself, intending to enlarge their gardens this year so that the field crops best adapted for war needs may be left more largely intact for the allied fighting forces and their supporters at and near the front.

"Heretofore my garden has been a little less than a quarter of an acre. This spring it will be three-quarters of an acre, so that it will practically feed our family, together with the poultry products and tree, bush and cane fruits for the entire year. We plan to fill our storeroom shelves as never before with a large variety of canned vegetables and fruits, and store the late-maturing varieties in pits and other ways of outdoor storage.

"By raising all of the staple and some of the less commonly grown garden products the variety can be made so great that our family will be well nourished and the various appetites accommodated.

"Caring for a garden of the size mentioned is not a dreaded task if the advance preparation is thorough and all crops are planted in rows arranged for horse and wheel-hoe culture. Let me urge many to enlarge their gardens and plan to make them the best ever grown."

Caring for the Incubator.

After the hatching season is over, clean and disinfect the incubator. Empty the lamps and carefully store the parts inside the machine. Lamps containing oil which are allowed to remain in place on the incubator for some time after the hatching season may cause trouble when the machine is started again, as the oil tends to work up into the hood. The incubator should be disinfected once a year or oftener if any disease is present in the hens or chickens. Some operators prefer to disinfect their incubators before or after each hatch. A strong solution of a reliable coal-tar disinfectant may be used to wash out the machine and to disinfect the egg trays and nursery drawer.

If the burlap on the bottom of the incubator is very dirty it may be cheaper to renew than to clean it. With an incubator of about three cubic feet capacity one may disinfect by pouring one-half ounce of formalin, which contains 40 per cent formaldehyde, on one-half ounce of permanganate of potash in a pan in the incubator. This produces a very penetrating gas and thoroughly disinfects the machine. The door of the incubator should be closed just as soon as the liquid is poured into the pan and left closed for twelve hours or longer. Incubators should be well aired before they are used after disinfecting, especially when formaldehyde or any disinfectant which produces a gas has been used.

RULES FOR POULTRY KEEPERS IN D. C.

Back-yard poultry flocks may be kept inside the District, provided simple rules are observed. This is in answer to many letters in which the writers complain that they are not permitted to keep poultry in the District, however much they desire to do so.

Under present regulations a permit from the District health department is necessary before a back-yard poultry plant may be established.

Poultry yards and houses must be kept clean and sanitary.

Roosters are not permitted, because of their crowing. As a rooster is not necessary in any way unless the eggs are to be hatched, this rule works no hardship on the would-be poultry raiser.

Poultry yards or houses must not be located closer than twenty-five feet to any house used as a dwelling.

It is hoped even more liberal rules will be adopted shortly by the health department in the interest of food conservation in the District of Columbia.

HONEY TO HELP OUT U. S. SUGAR SUPPLY

The average annual honey crop of the United States is about 250,000,000 pounds and is sufficient to supply each man, woman and child with about two and one-half pounds a year, which is equivalent to 3 per cent of the amount of sugar they consume in normal times. Thus there is ample room for expansion of both the production and consumption. The present use of honey in the home usually is as a substitute for jellies, jams, and sirup. It is little used in domestic cooking or baking, but this use should be increased.

While honey within recent years has sold at prices sufficiently low to justify its use as a substitute for sugar, it is rarely used in commercial food manufacturing except in the making of certain cakes which must be kept moist for a considerable time. Usually, however, the supply of honey is so inadequate that most of the crop can be used as a spread for bread. With the use limited as it is, many people in the United States rarely eat honey, but it is evident that there might be developed a ready sale for honey as a supplement to sugar if production were increased many times.

CARE OF HEN WITH CHICKS.

Attention During Period of Hatching May Prevent Serious Losses.

When the chicks begin to hatch the sitting hen should not be disturbed unless she is restless and steps on or pecks the chicks. In this case the chicks should be removed as soon as dry and placed in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material and the basket placed near a fire or in some warm place until all the eggs are hatched. Another plan is to remove the eggs from the restless hen and place them under a more quiet one whose eggs are hatching at the same time.

When the eggs hatch unevenly, as is frequently the case, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under another hen. Hens often are restless after a part of the chicks are out, which allows the remaining eggs to become cool at the very time when steady heat is necessary to successful and strong hatches. Remove the eggshells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as hatching is over.

The mother hen should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep her quiet. Hens that are not so fed will sometimes leave their nests. In some cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chicks for at least twenty-four hours after the hatching is over.

It is important at this stage to guard against lice and mites. Before the hen and her chicks are removed to a brooding coop she should be dusted with a good insect powder. This should be repeated every two weeks, or as often as is necessary, until the chicks are weaned. If lice become thick on the chicks, or if they are troubled with "head lice," a very little grease such as lard or vaseline may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. Great care is necessary, however, not to get too much grease on the chicks, as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

Feed the Baby Chick
Star-Chic-A

—A wonderful baby chick food. Flesh-making, bone-building, feather-growing, strength and stamina-furnishing food that carries the chick successfully through its baby days and starts it off right to make a strong, healthy, splendidly developed, profitable fowl. Go to your dealer and get a package of Star-Chic-A, or if he hasn't it on hand, send your order to us and we will send it to you promptly. Prices: 10c and 40c packages; 12½-lb. bag, 90c; 25-lb. bag, $1.60; 50-lb. bag, $3.00; 100-lb. bag, $5.75.

GOLDEN & COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Sales Agents for the Star Poultry and Live Stock Remedies and Foods.

FOOD AND FEEDING FOR BABY CHICKS

Small Amounts at Short Intervals, With Plenty of Exercise, Give Best Results.

During the first week in particular the chicks should never be allowed all they will eat. Such a practice is certain to bring about bowel disorders. The importance of how soon the chicks should be fed has probably been overestimated. One of the best plans to follow in this regard is to allow the first feed as soon as the chicks show a desire for it. Newly hatched chicks when first taken to the brooder usually show a desire to sleep, at which time no feed is needed. As soon as they become restive and start picking at things, or at each other, it is time to supply a little easily digested food.

What to Feed at First.

One of the best feeds is a mixture of equal parts stale bread crumbs and oatmeal mixed with hard-boiled egg, using about six parts of the bread-crumb mixture to one ground egg, shell included. The egg and crumbs should be thoroughly mixed, and a little chick-size grit added. The egg will make the mixture sufficiently moist.

This mixture should be fed exclusively for the first three days in small amounts, five times a day. Large sheets of heavy brown paper are useful to feed upon during the first week. After that small troughs may be used, but at first even the smallest of troughs are too large for newly hatched chicks. Special care should be taken that sufficient room is provided for all the chicks to reach the feed without crowding. The first day the feed may be left before the chicks for half an hour, as they are just learning how to eat, but after that all feed should be removed after it has been before the flock for fifteen minutes.

Grain the Fourth Day.

About the fourth day it is well to allow the flock a little grain feed at two of the feedings and the bread-crumb mixture at the other three feedings. The first few feedings of grain should be spread on sheets of paper or else on the bare floor so that the chicks can learn what the grain really is; after that all grain should be scattered in light litter to make the chicks exercise.

By way of adding variety to the bread-crumb mixture it is a good plan to moisten the mixture with milk for one feeding, cottage cheese or beef broth at another time, and the hard-boiled egg at other feedings. This plan keeps the chicks in an expectant mood, ready for their feed, whereas the same feed every day is likely to surfeit them.

Many poultrymen have found keeping dry wheat bran before the chicks all the time very beneficial to growth and an excellent preventive of constipation, so frequently found in young chicks.

Feeding Mangels to Chicks.

After the first week a daily supply of green feed is absolutly necessary to the health of the flock. Lettuce, mangels and grass clippings are excellent for this purpose. Fresh grass clippings are first choice, followed by mangels. Grass clippings should never be allowed very young chicks unless finely cut, since long pieces of tough grass when swallowed by baby chicks are likely to mat in the crop, causing digestive disorders. A better way of feeding grass is to place a fresh sod in the pen, allowing the flock to pick at it at will.

In feeding mangels to chicks small roots should be selected, cut into pieces, so that the chicks can pick at them. It is frequently necessary to scrape the beets with a knife for the first few days in order to teach the chicks to eat them. However, they will soon learn to handle the roots without help, since most chicks are very fond of mangels.

Cabbage cannot be recommended as a green feed for young chicks, because it is likely to cause bowel disorders. For very young chicks sprouted oats are not recommended.

Drinking water should be supplied from the first. The first few days it is well to temper the water somewhat, but afterward cold water should be supplied. Milk for the chicks to drink is excellent, but not necessary. Water should also be supplied when milk is allowed the chicks.

Hoppers of chick-size oyster shell, grit and charcoal may be placed before the chicks after they are two weeks old, but not before that time, since very young chicks are just as likely to fill up on these indigestible materials as on feed. However, all of the first feed should contain a little grit.

Third Week's Feeding.

The method of feeding given above should be continued for the first three weeks. Then the bread-crumb mixture should be gradually displaced by the following mash mixture: Four hundred pounds corn meal, 200 pounds middlings, 200 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds linseed meal, 100 pounds ground oats (hulls sifted out), 100 lbs. alfalfa meal and 200 pounds beef scraps. This mash should be moistened with milk or water and fed twice a day, allowing grain at the other three feedings.

When the above change in feeding is made it is usually necessary to use a larger sized grain mixture instead of the chick feed. What is known as a growing feed mixture is good to introduce at this time. When dry wheat bran has been allowed it is well to replace it with hoppers of dry mash, using the same mash as is being fed moist. This will be found a great help to growth during the period of from three to eight weeks of age.

At six weeks of age the number of feedings should be reduced to four a day—two each of mash and grain fed alternately. After the chicks are eight weeks old the number of feedings should be reduced to three a day—grain morning and night with the moist mash at noon. Best results will be obtained if the flock can be allowed free range from this age till maturity.

Dry or Wet Mash.

Should it be desired to use the dry-mash method of feeding, the one feeding of moist mash should gradually be reduced in quantity, and in time entirely eliminated, thus inducing the chicks to eat entirely of the dry mash. If it is desired to continue the moist mash throughout the life of the chick, the allowance of dry mash can be gradually reduced and in time discontinued, while the allowance of moist mash is increased. Either method should be adopted and the change made at this time.

The growing feed grain mixture should be gradually displaced at this time by a mixture of equal parts corn, wheat and oats. From then on, if the flock is allowed range, they will practically take care of themselves.

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CANARIES, choice stock; male and female; selling out cheap; also seed and breeding cages. 1020 7th n.e.

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FOX TERRIER PUPPIES—Handsome males. C. F. Bayley, Herndon, Va. 29*

GOAT, wagon and harness, $10. 135 F n.w. 28*

GODEY'S White Leghorns; there are none better hatched eggs; day-old chicks; next hatch April 30; some ready now. George A. Godey, Berwyn, Md.

INCUBATOR, 62-egg, $5; perfect condition. 5005 Conduit road n.w. 28*

KITTENS—Beautiful Angoras; lovely pets; male and female; reasonable. Phone F. 4772. 1924 Eye st. n.w.

ONE BULL CALF; also one heifer; each about six weeks old; from registered Jersey stock; $30 for bull and $35 for heifer. B. F. Saul, 934 New York ave. n.w. Franklin 5593.

POLLOCKS White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $1.50; 100 eggs, $8; bred from best laying strains in the country. Thos. C. Pollock, 1614 W st. n.e. Linc. 1670.

PORTABLE chicken house, 6x12 ft., with covered runways; cost over $100; will sell cheap. J. H. Holmead, 520 Shepherd st. Col. 2261.

"QUALITY KING" Columbian Wyandottes, lay when eggs are high, rest when cheap; limited number settings from prize-winning general utility stock. After 8 p.m. any day. 716 21st st. n.w.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Barred Rock eggs for hatching, $1.50 for 15; White Leghorn eggs for hatching, $1.25 for 15. 927 9th st. n.w. Phone M. 5051.

S.-C. R. I. RED DAY-OLD CHICKS—From fine laying strain. Holiday st. near Henry, Brentwood, Md. Phone Hyatts. 204. 28*

TWELVE nice Buff Leghorn hens and one rooster; first-prize winners. 3100 Vista st. n.e., Woodridge, D. C.

WANTED to buy brooder. Address Box 281-H, Star office. 28*

9 GENUINE white leghorn pullets, all laying, and roosters; sell all or part; cheap. 519 6th st. n.w.

150 LAYING pullets, white leghorn and Plymouth rocks, for $1.50 apiece, in coops of 15 or more. Phone Col. 7586-W or call 3422 Brown st.

917 EGGS 91 days, January, February, March, from 14 buff orpingtons; eggs and breeding hens for sale. W. E. Criner, 200 Bryant st. n.e., east side Glenwood cemetery. Phone North 3784-J.

Keep the gardens growing.

It isn't enough to plow or spade, harrow or rake, and plant. The garden crops must have a chance to grow.

Neglect now means weeds later. At this season, while the weeds are small and have little root growth, it is easy to keep them out of the rows and to keep the spaces between the plants clear. Later, however, when the little weeds of today have become the sturdy pests of midsummer, the work will be ten times as hard.

A scuffle—which is a hoe that is pushed along in front of the gardener—scrapes just beneath the soil surface and cuts off the young weeds below the crowns. A few hours of sunshine kills them.

Hand weeding is cleaner and brings better results, but the work is harder. It is work that has to be done, though, if the vegetables that are to supply the family table are to have a chance to mature.

Be particular to keep the onion bed clear of all weeds, because onions will not thrive and develop if they are choked out by other growths. Beets, carrots and other root crops also require clean cultivation and removal of all weeds and grass.

The season is backward, anyhow, and the garden crops are having a hard enough time as it is. Don't make growth any more difficult for them by allowing the weeds to get the jump on you; go after them now and keep after them all the time.

COMMUNITY KITCHEN WORK.

Women Combine to Can Large Quantities of Products of Home Gardens.

Community kitchens, where surplus vegetables and fruits are canned under co-operative arrangements, were operated last year in Ohio, Pleasants, Kanawha, Jefferson, and, to some extent, in other counties of West Virginia. The kitchens were supervised by the home demonstration agents of the extension division of the state university.

In the city of Charleston, where a kitchen was opened in July, the number who brought products to be canned increased from fifty-six women during the second week to several times that number in a short time.

Supplementing the work of the Charleston kitchen are about fifteen volunteer women who, under the supervision of the home demonstration agent of Kanawha county, established temporary field kitchens in the rural communities, to which the women bring their surplus vegetables and fruits. The county agricultural agent and his assistants give active aid in connection with this work.

As a result of this effort, large quantities of food were conserved, much of which would otherwise have been wasted.

Call for More Corn.

Wheat excepted, corn is the most valuable and indispensable of the world's grain crops. It holds a commanding position in the agriculture of the United States. Its vast acreage and heavy yields are responsible to no small extent for the success of agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, in its program issued early in February, which re-emphasized and amplified the food production program for 1918 published by the department in August, 1917, recommended that an acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917, which was the largest on record, should be planted in 1918, with possibly slight reductions in certain sections to free areas for spring wheat. In 1917 the acreage devoted to corn was approximately 119,755,000 acres, compared with 105,672,000 acres, the average for 1911-15, and with 107,082,000 acres for 1912 and 106,197,000 acres for 1915.

PLANT SUPPORTS
Can Your Own TOMATOES

You will then know they are clean and wholesome. By using the ADJUSTO Plant Support, which is low-priced and lasts a lifetime, the fruit will be held up off the ground, causing the tomatoes to ripen from one to two weeks earlier.

The ADJUSTO, adjustable to any height, is equally good for Roses, Dahlias, Hydrangeas, Peonies, and every bush and shrub that needs a support. Ask your dealer, and if he has none in stock, write us.

Forrest Seed Co., Inc., Cortland, N.Y.

Double Value This Season

This unusual offer enables you to provide for a lovely display of "Monthly" Hybrid Tea Roses at almost no cost. The regular price of these Roses is 5 for $1, but I now make a special offer of double value for the money—10 Roses, each one a different variety, sent prepaid, and all for only $1, if you order NOW. (60 for $5.) If you appreciate choice Roses, don't miss this liberal offer. Provide NOW for a permanent and handsome display at small cost.

CLARENCE B. FARGO
DESK H. FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

OTHER BIG $1 SPECIALS.
75 lovely Gladioli, $1; 12 fine Dahlias, $1; 7 grand Peonies, $1; 15 assorted Iris, $1; 12 gorgeous Cannas (any color), $1.

75 years ago everyone wore homespun—

and, likewise, everyone used hand-mixed paint. To-day, when machine-spun cloth is so much better and cheaper, no one would think of wearing homespun. Many people are still using hand-mixed paint, however, because they do not know that

DEVOE The Guaranteed Lead and Zinc Paint
Fewer Gallons—Wears Longer

will save them money and labor. Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint is made of the same ingredients the old-time painter used: Pure White Lead, Pure White Zinc, and Pure Linseed Oil. The only difference is that Devoe is mixed by machinery, 1000 gallons at a time. Therefore, it is always absolutely uniform in strength, color and covering capacity.

We guarantee Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint to be pure. We *know* it contains no whiting, silica or other worthless materials. Stop in and ask for Color Card and valuable free booklet—"Keep Appearances Up and Expenses Down."

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