

**FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION  
ONE EXTRA EGG PAYS BILL**

The Feeder Should Have a Full Knowledge of the Proper Feed and of How to Prepare It—Dry Feed and Mash Systems Have Their Advocates.

Everyone in the poultry business hopes to have eggs throughout the year, but of course this is scarcely possible. If the business is gone into on a commercial scale the largest profit should be obtained during the winter. If just two eggs a week extra can be obtained from every hen a good profit will be made, while if only one egg a week extra can be recorded in the winter, this one egg will pay for all the feed the hen eats, according to the experiences of the poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. To obtain this greater production, not only should the fowls be young and of a good laying breed, but the feeder should have a full knowledge of the proper feed and how to prepare it. And this can be achieved only by study and care.

Nutrient in the feed of laying hens serves a two-fold purpose, to repair waste and supply heat to the body, and provide the egg-making materials. As only the surplus over what is needed for the body is available for egg production, the proper feeds should be given in sufficient quantities to induce this production.

**A Lesson From Nature**

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the spring the production of eggs is an easy matter. Fowls at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed on their range, which, with grain, provides a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as possible, then, the feeder should try to make the winter conditions springlike.

Two systems are used in feeding fowls—the dry-mash and the moist-mash—although in the dry-mash system a light-moist mash often is fed. By the term "mash" poultrymen mean a mixture of ground feed, either moist or dry. The greatest advantages to be derived from the dry-feed system are the saving of labor, and the lessened danger of bowel trouble resulting from sloppy or soured mashes. In the dry-feed system for laying hens,

as practiced successfully on a New York poultry farm, the grains fed are as follows, in the proportions indicated:

- 200 pounds cracked corn.
- 130 pounds wheat.
- 130 pounds oats.

This mixture is scattered in the litter early in the morning, and again at about 11:30 a. m., and this induces abundant exercise. A hopper containing dry mash is hung against the wall. The mash is made of these ingredients, in the proportions indicated (by measure):

- 30 parts bran.
- 30 parts middlings.
- 32 parts corn meal.
- 30 parts meat (animal) meal.
- 15 parts ground alfalfa.
- 2 parts oyster shell.
- 1 part grit.
- 1 part charcoal.

The hopper containing this mash is kept before the fowls all of the time. Corn is the most popular of all grain feeds for farm poultry, probably because of its abundance and comparative cheapness, and because it is relished over all other grains. It should be balanced with meat, bone, linseed meal, gluten meal, and such feeds as are rich in protein, for corn is fed to hens that have plenty of exercise, and a chance to get insects and green feed, more satisfactory results are likely to be recorded than when fed to the same fowls closely confined. It may be fed quite liberally to your poultry try during the winter in cold climates, but should be fed sparingly in summer.

Oats should be fed for variety. Hulled oats are relished by poultry, and are excellent for producing eggs, but are expensive. When they can be had at a reasonable price in comparison with other grains they may be fed quite largely.

Barley does not seem to be greatly relished by hens, but may be used to give variety to the grain ration. It has a little more protein than corn and a little less than oats.

Buckwheat is quite well liked by hens, but is not widely fed. It may be used to vary the ration. Buckwheat middlings are rich in protein, and make a good mixture with corn meal.

Rye is not used very much, and is not greatly relished. It is supposed to cause bowel trouble when fed freely.

**COUNTY AGENT ACTIVITIES**

Colin McLaurin, Marion County. (6-4)—We are striving to start a creamery in Marion and to revive the strawberry industry around Mullins. It looks like it is time to start something more promising than cotton.

W. O. Davis, Horry County. (6-4)—This week I visited two orchard demonstrations to see the results of the spray to control rot. These were the only two orchards that received the spray according to instructions and the results were perfect. The owners were well pleased with our work although they didn't want to quit other work at the time to spray

their trees.

W. R. Gray, Clarendon County, (6-4)—I called on W. R. Davis, who has just finished marketing his first crop of snap beans. Only a very few farmers in the county have planted this crop, but those who did this year came out pretty well on the average. Mr. Davis picked and shipped 633 crates of beans off four acres, and these averaged him around \$4.00 gross per acre. He is well pleased with his results this year.

L. C. Madison, Williamsburg County. (5-28)—The first of the bulls that I have planned to bring into the county, by trading a scrub for one of the purebred Guernsey bulls offered by members of the South Carolina Guernsey Breeders' Association came this week and goes to Mr. Bartow Smith at Hebron. This bull is an excellent animal, and if I can place the seven others that I have in mind we will have community bulls in practically every part of the county.

**HOW TO MARKET CORN**

Clemson College, June 27.—Information frequently reaches the Bureau of Markets that farmers in the Southeastern states are having difficulty in marketing their corn, and investigation has shown, says F. L. Harkey, agent in marketing, that in a great majority of these cases the trouble is due to the grain not being prepared properly for market.

Many farmers apparently desire to sell their corn on the ear without removing the husks. Some corn is sold in that way, but the demand, is usually much smaller than the supply. Consequently buyers frequently obtain corn of this kind at almost any price they are willing to pay.

The bulk of the corn trade in this country is in shelled corn, there being a demand for this grain at practically all times. As a result shelled corn nearly always sells for better prices than corn on the ear.

Practically all sales of shelled corn are now made on the basis of the Federal grades established under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act, which requires that these grades must be used for all interstate shipments sold by grade. This covers the bulk of the business and even though no grade is mentioned in other transactions, the buyer usually compares mentally the quality of the corn offered with graded corn, and makes his price accordingly. Where is offered ungraded corn which he can not examine before purchasing, he either refuses to buy it or makes the price sufficiently low to avoid chances of loss. From these facts it can be seen that it is usually to the advantage of the seller to shell his corn and sell it by grade. This requires that he be familiar with the Federal standards. Information regarding the Federal standards, grading demonstrations, etc., may be had by writing to the agent in marketing, Extension Service, Clemson College.

**PRESERVE EGGS WITH LIME**

If water glass is not obtainable, lime may be used for preserving eggs, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is not considered so good as water glass, as in some instances eggs preserved by this method have tasted slightly of lime, although at other times lime-water has proved entirely satisfactory.

To preserve with lime, dissolve 2 pounds of unslaked lime in a small quantity of water, and dilute with 5 gallons of water that has previously been boiled and cooled. Allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles, then pour off and use the clear liquid. Place clean, fresh eggs in a clean earthenware crock or jar, and pour the clear lime-water into the vessel until the eggs are covered. At least 2 inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

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FOR YOU TO MEMORIZE**

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and 100 cents one dollar.

Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

Grant, I beseech thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing so may not stick a gaff where it does not belong.

Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts.

Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my

own Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play.

And when comes the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps and the crunching of the hearse's wheels in the gravel out in front of my place, make the ceremony short, and the epitaph simple. Here lies a man.

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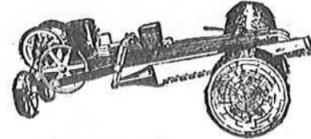
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