

TURKEYS SPREAD GAPEWORM PEST

Demonstrated by Experiments Carried on at Washington and on Nearby Farms.

OLD CHICKENS NOT INFECTED

Losses Can Be Greatly Reduced by Keeping Young Chickens on Ground That Has Not Been Exposed to Contamination.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Turkeys are probably the natural hosts of the gape-worm—a serious pest among young chickens—and are an important factor in their spread. This has been demonstrated by a zoologist of the United States Department of Agriculture as the result of experiments and other investigations carried on at Washington, D. C., and on farms in several localities in Maryland.

Many Turkeys Harbor Gape-worms.

During three winter seasons beginning in December, 1916, a total of 635 chickens and 679 turkeys were examined in the Washington city market. No gape-worms were found in the chickens, but 22.5 per cent of the turkeys were found to be infested. From 1 to 8 worms were found in each of the infested turkeys. A report of these investigations has been published by the department in Department Bulletin 939, "The Turkey as an Important Factor in the Spread of Gape-worms."

In view of the complete absence of gape-worms from a large series of adult chickens and their common occurrence in a similar series of adult turkeys, it would appear, the bulletin says, that adult chickens are poorly adapted as hosts of gape-worms. That turkeys above 3 years of age may harbor gape-worms is established by the fact that a turkey which was kept at the department's experiment station at Bethesda, Md., for three years after it was brought there was found after its death to be infested with a pair of worms.

In the perpetuation of gape-worms from year to year on infested poultry farms the two chief factors, according to the bulletin, appear to be turkeys



For Best Results With Turkey Flock Give Them Free Range.

and contaminated soil. Whether, in the absence of turkeys from a farm, gape-worm affliction among chickens will regularly disappear has not been definitely established, but it seems probable that it may often do so. Gape-worms among chickens appear to be more prevalent on farms where turkeys frequent the chicken runs than on farms where there are no turkeys. Available evidence indicates that gapes has a tendency to disappear on farms following the removal of turkeys.

From experiments recorded in the bulletin, it has been found that chickens, unlike turkeys, are readily susceptible to infection with gape-worms only while they are young. They become less susceptible as they grow older. Adult chickens are seldom likely to spread infection, for in those instances in which gape-worms develop in adult chickens the parasites are likely to live only a short time.

Methods of Avoiding Loss.

Losses from gape-worms can be greatly reduced, if not altogether avoided, according to the bulletin, by keeping young chickens on ground that has not been exposed to contamination within at least a year by chickens with gapes or by turkeys, and by excluding turkeys from it during its occupancy by chickens. As gape-worms appear rarely to occur in adult chickens, brood hens may be associated with young chickens with little risk of infection. The simplest means of preventing or reducing losses from gapes appears to be the exclusion of turkeys from farms where chickens are raised.

BIG SAVING OF FARM LABOR

Hitching Third Horse to Two-Horse Walking Plow Enables Man to Plow Much More Land.

By hitching a third horse to a two-horse walking plow a man can plow at least a quarter acre more land each day, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. This makes a difference of about 5 acres in 20 days, or a saving of from two to three days' work—a big item during a busy season, especially a short spring.

INCREASED AVERAGE OF PUREBRED SIRE

Progress in "Better Sires—Better Stock" Campaign.

Altogether 431,139 Head of Domestic Animals and Fowls Have Been Enrolled by Owners—Greatest Activity in Ohio.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A noticeable increase in the number of purebred animals listed in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign is the principal development during the first three months of 1921. The result has been to raise the general average of purebreds for the whole campaign 1 1/2 per cent. Altogether 431,139 head of domestic animals and fowls have been enrolled by their owners.

Of that number 22,006 are purebred sires and the remainder are females of various breeding, but all were bred



The Use of Scrub Animals on Any Farm Is an Expensive Practice.

to purebred males, according to the owners' pledges. Although the number of purebreds, as noted, increased noticeably, more scrubs also were listed than in any previous quarterly period, thus helping to accomplish one of the main objects of the campaign, which is to grade up inferior animals by the use of good purebred sires.

The greatest activity during the current year, so far as enrollments are concerned, has occurred in Ohio, with Nebraska second. In justice to other states it may be added that several, from which only a few pledges to use only purebred sires were received, have been active in other branches of the work, particularly in the procurement and distribution of purebred sires of good quality. Kentucky and numerous other states, including West Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Virginia, are launching aggressive drives against inferior sires, particularly scrub bulls.

A feature of interest during the first quarterly period of 1921 was the dispatch of five emblems of recognition to far-off Guam, our island outpost in the Pacific, thousands of miles beyond Hawaii.

PRESERVING SOIL MOISTURE

Pernicious Practice of Permitting Water to Escape From Soil Should Be Discouraged.

The practice that prevails in some irrigation localities of letting the natural moisture escape from the soil, with the idea that more water can be applied when it is needed, is most pernicious and should be discouraged, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the moisture that gets into the ground in the form of precipitation or as irrigation water is retained by the soil it will enable the soil organisms to act upon the plant foods, rendering them available for plant growth. There is a feeling of safety in having an unlimited supply of water for irrigation purposes, but it should be remembered that irrigation costs money and labor; precipitation is nature's gift.

PERSONAL VISIT TO MARKET

Grower Enabled to Acquaint Himself With Distributors and Improve Marketing Practices.

Many times a personal visit to the market will more than repay the shipper for the cost of the trip, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Points that seem trivial to the producer often are very important to the dealer. Such a visit enables the grower to acquaint himself personally with the distributors, to select trustworthy representatives, to learn the difficulties of the "man at the other end," and to improve his marketing practices.

POTATO STORAGE A SUCCESS

Much Depends on Quality of Tubers, Temperature, Moisture and Size of Piles.

Successful storage of potatoes, says the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, is dependent on such factors as the quality of the tubers stored, the temperature at which they are held, the moisture content of the air, the size of the storage piles, and the exclusion of light. The proper temperature ranges from about 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

MUST BE PRACTICAL FARMER

Not Worth While to Send Carpenter to Tailor How to Put a Coat Together.

Men who act as field agents must be practical farmers. There is no use in sending a carpenter to tell a tailor how to make a coat, even if the carpenter happens to be pretty well read up on coats.—Dr. Sumner A. Knapp



THE NEW DISEASE.

REDDY FOX, as everyone knows, is a very clever fellow. He gets his living by his wits as well as his courage.

One day while Reddy was eating his dinner out of his bright tinplate he happened to notice that as he moved it he made little flashes of bright light, for the sun was shining right on it.

Reddy Fox always thinks a great deal, and while he was throwing the light about the room he was thinking how he could use it to his advantage, meaning how he could play some trick on some one in a way that would get him something.

"I believe I can do it," he suddenly exclaimed, jumping up in such a hurry that he upset his chair. Then he



washed his tin plate and, taking it under his arm, he hurried out of the house.

Mr. Coon had a pantry filled with things that Reddy Fox liked, but Mr. Coon had not invited him to dinner once this long time, and now Reddy intended to get what he wanted without being invited.

Mr. Coon was sitting on his steps and Reddy had the tin plate under his coat. "You don't look well, Mr. Coon," he said. "Are you sick?"

"Now that you mention it," said Mr. Coon, "I believe I do feel rather poorly, and I don't think I ate as much breakfast as usual."

That night, after Mr. Coon had run away for a change of climate, he suddenly discovered, while running, that he was feeling very well and not at all ill.

"I guess I was not as sick as I thought, after all," he said. "I believe I will go back home, and if I have a second spell of flashes I can go away for good, for Reddy Fox said the third attack was the danger point."

It was moonlight when Mr. Coon came to the path that led to his house in the woods, and as he came to the brush where Reddy Fox had hidden his bright tin plate Mr. Coon saw something glister.

"That looks like Reddy Fox's plate," said Mr. Coon. "Now I wonder how it happened to be here. Anyway, finding it keeping in the woods, and I need a new plate."

When he reached his house he was surprised to hear deep breathing com-

ing from his bedroom, and not wishing to get into any trouble, Mr. Coon climbed in the pantry window.

He was sitting on the sill listening, when the moonlight streaming in showed him two empty shelves.

Mr. Coon stared, then he scratched his head, and then he listened, and then he looked at the tin plate.

By that time he had come to the conclusion that Reddy Fox had played a trick on him.

Whether Reddy Fox ever knew who was to blame for his fright Mr. Coon never knew, but when one day Reddy stopped to speak to Mr. Coon and found him eating his dinner from a tin plate he did not let on he noticed it.

It was a long time after this that Mr. Coon discovered about the flashes. He was eating his dinner, and having made his tin plate very clean by eating all that was on it, he picked it up, and the sun striking it made little flashes round the room.

"Oh," said Mr. Coon, "that was the way he did it. Well, I don't see but what I got the best of it, for I have a nice bright plate and he has nothing to show for his trouble."

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"What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

By MILDRED MARSHALL

SOPHIA.

THE wisest of feminine names is Sophy, or Sophia, as she should be called properly. It is perhaps the only name which is closely associated with Divine attributes, since its origin dates back to the dedication of that most gorgeous of Christian temples by which Justinian declared that he had surpassed Solomon. It was called St. Sophia (the holy wisdom of God).

According to the "Preacher" in the Book of Ecclesiastics, Wisdom is the mother of fair Love, Hope and holy Fear, and this idea is said to have suggested the allegory of the holy woman with three daughters so called, and in compliment to the newly built church, the niece of Justinian's empress, afterward wife of his nephew and successor, was called Sophia. The name straightway became fashionable among the daughters of the nobility of Greece and was carried, through Slavonians, to Germany.

History records a Hungarian princess of that name in 919, and another, daughter of King Geysa, married Magnus of Saxony and sprang the use of the name throughout Saxony. Denmark is said to have received it through this latter princess and has since made it almost a national name. Its vogue with the royalty of Den-

mark is unmistakable and its use spread through all classes.

England barely escaped having a Queen Sophia and even though Sophia Dorothea of Yette never actually ascended the throne of England, her granddaughters gave it vogue in the British Isles in the reign of the House of Hanover.

England claimed both Sophia and Sophy. France makes her Sophie; Italy Sofia, Germany Sophia and Fieka, and Russia Sofija.

Sophia has an old talismanic stone—malachite. It protects its wearer from danger, if it is engraved with an image of the sun. It is particularly potent for children and is said to ward off disease and promote peaceful slumber if attached to a child's cradle. Saturday is Sophia's lucky day and 5 her lucky number.

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HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"HEALTHY" AND "HEALTHFUL"

THERE is a distinct difference in the meaning of these two words, and the distinction should be made by all who desire to speak and write correctly. "Healthy" means possessing or enjoying health or its effects; as, "a healthy person" or "a healthy condition." But "healthful" means promoting health, or adding to it, or preserving it. Thus, we say that a healthy person is the product of healthful surroundings. "The finances of the country are in a healthy condition." "Healthful living is conducive to length of life."

A correspondent of a newspaper wrote, "Are plants in a sleeping room healthy?" It was evident that she meant, "Does the presence of plants in a sleeping room affect the health of the occupant of the room?" Of course, a plant, in a sleeping room or elsewhere, may or may not be healthy; and its presence in a room may or may not be healthful for the human occupant.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

LINCOLN.

IN SPITE of all his load of care,

He war's worry and demurrage,

He never yielded to despair,

Nor weakened in his courage.

He faced the deadliest of fate,

As well as wildest rumor,

With patience and surpassing tact,

And never-failing humor.

America both tried and true,

The stormy blast dousing,

His fame will live the ages through

As influence undying.

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DWIG

Adrift with Humor



The Rider.

"In speaking of this bill before congress you mention a 'rider.' What is a rider?"

"A rider," replied Senator Sorghum, "is usually like the postscript to a woman's letter—apparently an afterthought, but in reality the most important part of the communication."

Her Loving Notes.

"Your wife must be awfully in love with you! She has written to you every day since she has been away."

"They are only little notes to tell me to send her something she forgot to put in her trunks."

Disappointed.

"So you went into the country to get 'atmosphere?' How did you like it?"

"Disappointed. Couldn't find a farmer who had a horse named Dobbin, and never heard one of them say 'By heck!'"

Very Rich.

The Governess—I'm afraid your little daughter will never learn to spell.

Mrs. Newriche—It won't make any difference. When she grows up she'll have money enough to employ a secretary.

ONE BURST AT A TIME



She—How about that present of a sunburst you were going to give me?
He—How can I give you a sunburst when the bank's burst?

Of Counsel.

That politician should be fought who dares to boast he can't be bought.

Misunderstanding.

Mrs. Wiggs—Ain't it goin' to be awful when the soldiers get back?
Mrs. Figs—Whatever do you mean?
Mrs. Wigs—Why, they say the boys will all come home demoralized.

How Mean!

Mr. Cholly Shallowpate—They say that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

Miss Kutting Hints—Fear not. You're a long ways from the danger signal.

Appropriate Affliction.

"That pork dealer has a trouble which is strictly business."
"How do you mean?"
"He has a sty in his eye."

Unusual Sign.

"That man's not normal."
"What's the matter with him?"
"Told me the other day his kid never said anything worth repeating."

A Back Number.

Myrt—Did you see the outfit Mabel wore to the dance last night? It must take a lot of nerve to appear like that.
Gert—Well, she did display a good deal of backbone.

Don't Blame Her.

Mabel—Gert is dreadfully superstitious, isn't she?
Myrt—Oh, indeed, she is. She won't even let a man propose to her in a hammock for fear they will fall out.

A Decided Conservativist.

"Father, said the small boy, 'what is an anarchist?'"
"An anarchist, my son, is a socialist who has gone from bad to worse."

Unromantic.

Miss Romance—Don't you love the long fringed and widespread beauty of the chrysanthemum?
Miss Desport—Sure. It reminds me of the heads of the football team.

Getting in the Last Word.

The Bride's Mother—What's Henry been doing to you now?
The Bride—The worst yet. Every time he calls me up on the telephone he says what he wants to and then hangs up the receiver so I can't talk back to him.