

# Where Your Taxes Go

## How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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### NO REWARD FOR LOYALTY

What can a man hope for who enters the government service as a career? Let us look at some actual cases. Here is the story of one as told by E. J. Ayers, chief clerk, Department of the Interior. He cites it as a case similar to that of many others in his department, and says there are many others who are in worse circumstances:

"The records of our department show that he entered the service as a laborer at \$600 a year, after a service of three and a half years in the United States navy as a first-class fireman, with an honorable discharge. He has been with us for more than thirty-three years, and is sixty-six years old, and has given more than half his life to the service of the government."

"He owns a little property three miles beyond the Chesapeake Junction, and he gets up early in the morning, before daylight, and comes in to work and goes out after dark at night. Today he is getting \$840 a year. He has raised a family of nine children—three of whom are now dead—eight boys and one daughter. His elder sons are married and have established homes of their own. Two of his sons were in the military service in France, and his daughter, twelve years old, lives with her grandmother, where he is supporting, educating and clothing her."

"He is a white man, a very intelligent man, eminently qualified for this particular line of work. His wife is dead. He is his own housekeeper and he does the cooking and the washing and the ironing."

"His home was established in its present location because it was not thought practicable to raise a family in the district, and he bought a piece of property in Prince George's county three miles beyond the railroad terminal, which distance, as I said, he walks twice a day, leaving in the morning most of the year before daylight, and returning home by dark. This small place consists of a shack and a few acres of land on which he has a mortgage of \$1,000, and you can judge that he enjoys no conveniences other than the small house, which protects him from the elements."

"The house is divided into four rooms, the partitions being of paper tacked to the framework, there being no lath or plaster."

"The small stove standing in the center of the room he has used for more than twenty years, and the pot

on the stove contains his Sunday dinner, which he has prepared for himself, consisting of white navy beans and fatback. These beans are now costing him twenty-five to thirty cents a quart, and the fatback costs him forty cents a pound. It could have been purchased a few years ago for seventeen cents a pound, and the beans for ten cents. He does not get any fresh meat because he cannot afford to buy it.

"To my mind it seems a pity that the United States government should employ men of that type, or any other type for that matter, and not give them enough to live on decently. It is particularly a pity in this case because he is somewhat superior to many of the employees. He has stayed with us as a matter of faithfulness to the government, and has stayed with us when he could make more in one week outside of the government than we pay him for one month."

"Others have left us, but instances of that kind have been very few. At one time I had in our auditorium our employees and I made an appeal to them to stand by us during the war period, and there were more than 300 of them present, and they all of one accord assured us that they would stand by us and would give us the benefit of their labor in our department during the war period, notwithstanding the fact that the price for labor outside was a great deal more."

"This curious pride in their work and loyalty to the government and the government service was a thing that cropped up in the most unexpected places."

"As one employee put it: 'I think you will find that every service seems to be quite proud of its work. I know you will find it in our service as far as compensation and such as that are concerned. The pay in this office is small, but that element, that feeling in a man's mind that he is really helping to accomplish good work and helping this government to function well, is really part of it. I find in all my talks with employees that they really feel proud of their work, and that pride is really what gets things done. I think that is true everywhere in the whole service, and particularly throughout the executive departments.'"

"That is curiously true, and it is one of the reasons, possibly the chief reason, why men stay on in the department year after year at a low rate of pay and not much possibility of promotion."

### READ LANE'S DIAGNOSIS

In his final report to the President, upon completing his work as secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane attached with a sure hand out of the abundance of his experience the present Washington condition:

"The call is for thinking, planning, engineering, craftsmanship. For we are quickly passing out of the rough-and-ready period of our national life, in which we have dealt wholesale with men and things, into a period of more intensive development, in which we must seek to find the special qualities of the individual, whether that unit be an acre of land, a barrel of oil, a mountain stream, the flow of a river or the capacity of a human mind."

"The conquer and to master the same old task is ours; but not in the same old way. We have discovered this land and its resources, but this is not the end of our journey, for now we are to give thought, the deepest thought, to the ways in which it may be made to yield most abundantly in the things which a complex society with a most imperious curiosity demands."

"Washington is a combination of political camps, drawing-room and civil service. It contains statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are statesmen. It is rich in brains and character. It is honest beyond any commercial standard. It wishes to do something that will promote the public good. But it is poorly organized for the task that belongs to it. Fewer men of large capacity would do the task better. Ability is not lacking, but it is pressed in the path of paralysis because of an abundance of details and an unwillingness of the part of the great body of public servants to take responsibility. Every one seems to be afraid of everyone. The self-protective sense is developed abnormally, the creative sense atrophies. Trust, confidence, satisfaction—these simple virtues of all great business are the ones most lacking in government organization."

"We have so many checks and brakes upon our work that our progress does not keep pace with the nation's requirements. We could save money for the government if we had more discretion as to how the body of the civil servants there should be either promoted or discharged and a sure insurance when disability occurs. For the higher administrative positions there should be salaries twice as high as those now given, and they should be made to feel that they are the ones responsible for the work of the department, the head being merely an adviser and a recorder of policies."

"No matters are now beyond their grasp. Few in the government who understand it to be so. Every man is held to the narrow view, which comes from the idea in the department view of some sort of parochial view. We need the way that is here and upon us, and we have little to do but study the problems of the time and use their energy in meeting them. In a word, we need more opportunity for planning, engineering, craftsmanship above, and more individual authority and responsibility below."

"The employment methods of the government could be improved. Under the civil service law of 1883 a good

system of competitive examinations and appointments on merit has been built up for the classes of positions covered by the law. But beyond certification by the civil service commission for appointment of those applicants who are proved by examination to be eligible, the merit system is not fully operative even in connection with the positions to which it applies. Haphazard practices in assignments of work and in promotions, over which no central authority has jurisdiction, have brought about inequalities which are discouraging to the workers. This condition and the relatively low salaries paid by the government cause a "turnover" in government forces that could not long be withstood by a private business."

"The readjustment of government salaries in the District of Columbia has recently received the attention of the joint commission on reclassification of salaries, which was authorized by a provision in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act approved March 1, 1919. The report of this commission is now in the hands of congress and its fate remains to be seen. The report represents many months of work and an effort to present data which will enable congress to understand conditions as they exist."

"The present civil service law was enacted to correct the evils of the 'spoils system' which had become intolerable. That the plan provided by the law, that of appointments through competitive examinations for certain positions, has been a vast improvement over the old patronage method is generally conceded; but the law failed to be a completely effective instrument by not providing for the application of the merit system to the more responsible and, therefore, the more remunerative positions."

"The administrative offices, aside from the cabinet, which do not come within the scope of the civil service law, are postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes, collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs; registers, receivers, and surveyors general of the land office; assistant treasurers, surveyors, special examiners, appraisers and naval officers in the customs service; superintendents of mints, assayers in mints, supervising inspectors in the steamboat inspection service, commissioners of immigration and naturalization, assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus of the departments at Washington, etc.—about 15,000 positions in all.

also depress the lower jaw to its greatest extent, contract a number of muscles in the neck, shoulders and trunk, widely open the mouth, cause the eyelids, feel noise in the ears and have a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. We stretch the arms and extend the trunk. Altogether it is a most complex performance."

Under these conditions, the trunk and neck muscles are stretched and the trunk is

## PLANTERS AGREE TO ACREAGE CUT

### THOMPSON'S PLEA FOR DIVERSIFIED CROPS MEETS WITH FAVORABLE REPLIES

#### MERCHANTS RESPONSIBLE

#### Sensible Thing To Do Is To Limit Cotton Acreage To Not More Than One Third Of Lands Placed In Cultivation.

New Orleans.—Louisiana cotton planters, acting on the advice of the Louisiana Division of the American Cotton Association, country bankers and merchants, rapidly are pledging themselves to limit their cotton acreage to one-third and use the other two-thirds in planting food and feed crops.

In a letter recently sent out by the country merchants and bankers, W. B. Thompson, president of the Louisiana Division of the American Cotton Association, asked their co-operation in prevailing upon the cotton planter to reduce his acreage and to grow food and feed.

In his letter to the merchants and bankers, President Thompson said: "The only way permanent prosperity will be established in the South is by making the small farmer prosperous. The small farmer cannot be prosperous if he spends his money for food and feed. The country merchant cannot be prosperous if the farmers who support his business only pay him in promises. Promises will not pay the wholesaler's bills, nor meet your notes in the bank."

"The old merchandising policy of holding your customers by keeping them in debt to you does not pay. You know what happened in 1921. You have many accounts on your books which you never will collect, others which may take years to collect. 'The key to the whole problem lies in the hands of the country merchant and the banker. He holds the credit and by using it judiciously and wisely, he can enforce on those farmers who are inclined to be stubborn the policy which will help all—he can make them farm intelligently and economically, safely and surely. 'Cotton is still the king product of the South, and it must continue so. Pest ravages and weather uncertainties are making it a very expensive crop. If the farmers do not abandon the old methods they will reach the point soon where there will be complete abandonment of cotton through necessity if not through choice. 'All farm and economic organizations in the South are united in urging sane farming. The American Cotton Association, the Texas Better Farming Association, the Memphis Acreage Conference, all are agreed on the policies to be pressed, not only during the year 1922, but as permanent policies for the betterment of agriculture in the South. Overproduction in cotton is fatal. Underproduction, through lack of proper cultivation, pest ravages, weather and lack of fertilizers, is equally fatal. 'The sensible and reasonable thing is to limit cotton acreage to not more than one-third of the lands placed in cultivation, and plant food and feed crops on the remaining two-thirds. By limiting the acreage, each farmer can cultivate it so carefully that he will increase his yield per acre amazingly, and in a normal weather season beat the boll weevil to his crop. 'The credit agencies are the only ones which can bring the light of reason to the farming element. When the farmer calls on you for credit and

Monroe.—Newberger, Rankin & Company, of Memphis, has purchased the Ouachita Compress Company's plant and franchise in West Monroe and will consolidate the west side business with that of the Monroe Compress Company in Monroe.

Natchitoches.—Deputy Sheriff M. J. Weaver captured two stills, two hundred and fifty pounds of mash and some whisky near here. They each were operated by negroes, Henry Oliver and Alex Edwards. Both are in jail.

Natchitoches, La.—The Natchitoches High School building which is being erected at a cost of \$125,000 is nearing completion and will be one of the handsomest and best equipped school buildings in the state.

Monroe.—S. M. Collins, secretary of the Monroe Chamber of Commerce, has returned to this city from Columbia, where he assisted in organizing the first Chamber of Commerce for the Caldwell parish capitol. A. A. Rogers was elected president and J. D. Porter secretary.

Monroe.—Yolite Local 188, La. Societe des Quarante Hommes et Chevaux, which has been chartered for Ouachita parish, has elected officers for the ensuing year. They are: Chef de Gare, Irey A. Faulk; chef de table, C. E. McKensie.

Natchitoches.—Edmond Gibson, negro, was tried in the District Court for making whisky and convicted. He was fined \$300 and sentenced to serve sixty days in jail. In default of payment of fine twelve months additional in jail.

Monroe.—Mayor Arnold Bernstein states that members of the police department have been given instructions to clean up the city of bootleggers.

Monroe.—Police Judge Charles Schulte, who has been the representative of the Ouachita Juvenile Protective Association, in an effort to obtain a training school for white girls and also negro boys and girls, will see before Governor Parker on his return to the state capital.

Monroe.—Marshal Ed Russell of Delhi telephoned Inspector of Police Robert E. Hoop of Monroe to arrest Amor Dowdard, 25 years old, of Delhi, who was on his way to Monroe with his wife and two children, the latter leaving her home at Delhi to go to Boston. Inspector Dowdard was asked to detain the girl and send her back home.

Shreveport.—The executive committee of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women met here Saturday to urge all women in the state to comply with the registration of the new constitution for registration, to plan for advancement of interests of business and professional women, and for the state meeting in June.

Oberlin.—The police jury and school board for Allen parish are having their regular monthly meeting this week.

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supplies, put the situation before him plainly, as meaning his own welfare and your own salvation. Refuse credit to those who in a mistaken sense of independence refuse to use common sense in farming. That will bring them around. Don't mind if your rival in business grants them credit. He will be sorer than you before the season is over.

"To assist you in presenting the matter to your customers we will forward pledge cards which you can get them to sign, and hold for future reference, and some circulars which you can distribute. You would find the movement greatly helped if you could get a few of the leading farmers to hold a meeting and discuss the matter."

Monroe.—Fifty candidates from surrounding towns were initiated into the mysteries of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan at a large ceremonial in Monroe recently under the auspices of El Miro Temple No. 187, D. O. K. K. The ceremonial began with a parade. The "Dokeys" then went to Stonewall Castle Hall. A banquet was served at 9 p. m. Imperial Prince Gue Meese of Spokane, Wash., and the imperial princess, were the guests of El Miro Temple. They are making a tour of southern temples and will go from here to New Orleans.

Monroe.—Kate Carothers Cole has sold a one-half undivided interest in the McGuire or Masonic plantation in sections 41, 42 and 75, township 1, North, range 4, East, of Ouachita parish, consisting of 1000 acres of land, to Herbert C. Cole, of Monroe, for \$20,000 cash.

Natchitoches.—Thirty women of this city met at the offices of the Parish Health Unit and formed a Community Welfare League with Mrs. J. J. Allemen, president; Mrs. Edward Phillips, first vice-president; Mrs. Henry Irwin, second vice-president; Mrs. Edgar Levy, secretary, and Mrs. A. E. Ewing, treasurer. While the League will assist in all community welfare work, its prime object will be to assist the health unit in its work.

Monroe.—Mrs. Monroe Smith, wife of Monroe Smith, former state tax commissioner of Arkansas, and a resident of Hamburg, near here, is quoted as saying that her husband, who is wanted in Pulaski county because of an alleged shortage amounting to approximately \$6000, will give himself up to the authorities.

Shreveport.—H. H. Huckaby of Vivian has been appointed a member of the Caddo police jury, succeeding C. E. Dunson, resigned.

Shreveport.—Police Chief Bazer has announced receipt of a message from the sheriff at Atoka, Okla., asking him to hold Joe Graves, alleged I. W. W., who was sentenced to the local parish farm a few weeks ago for vagrancy, as Graves is badly wanted at Atoka for burglary and larceny. Graves, Chief Bazer reports, has by finger prints been identified as Joe Kulick of Atoka.

Monroe.—The allotment for Ouachita river improvements during the next fiscal year will amount to approximately \$300,000, to be expended under the direction of the chief of engineers for his completion of unfinished locks and dams, according to a letter received by the Monroe Traffic Bureau from Congressman Riley J. Wilson. The Fifth District Congressman, in a letter explaining details for improvements of Louisiana waterways, says that recommendations have been made by the bureau of the budget for a lump sum appropriation of \$27,000,000 for rivers and harbors for the fiscal year, and if the bill is passed in this form allotments to the various projects would be made by the board of engineers, this sum being about 50 per cent of the estimates, and out of this sum the allotment for Ouachita would come.

Natchitoches.—L. L. McEachin of Little Rock, contractor, and H. A. Mentz of Magnolia, Miss., engineer in charge of the installation of the sewerage system here, are spending several days in this city looking after the connecting up of the sewerage and installing the pumping plant which will finish their work.

Jennings.—The First Christian Church here has just called to its pastorate Reverend Nelvin Mungles of Harrisburg, Pa., his service to begin the first Sunday in February.

Patterson.—Work is to begin soon on an addition to the high school building.

Natchitoches.—P. A. Cloutier, agent for the Department of Conservation of Louisiana of the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Red River and Natchitoches, reports 142 arrests for violating the game and fish laws in 1921, of which ninety-two violators have been tried and eight-eight convicted, four not-processed and fifty pending. An increase in all game except deer is reported.

Patterson.—There was a 500 party at the Knights of Columbus Hall recently to raise funds to buy books for the school children.

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## ROOT CROPS ARE MOST IMPORTANT

### Beets and Carrots Stand at Head of List From Standpoint of Food Value.

#### RADISHES NEED SMALL SPACE

#### Rich, Well-Prepared Soil Is Essential and Good Seed Should Be Used— Parsnips and Salsify Deserve Attention.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Root crops most commonly grown in home gardens are radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, and turnips. Of these beets and carrots stand at the head of the list from the standpoint of food value from a given area of land, but it would be difficult to state which of the root crops really is the most important, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Radishes are among the first garden crops to be planted in spring, and a very small space is required to produce all that is needed by the average family. The soil should be loose, mellow, and very rich, so the radishes will grow quickly and be crisp and tender. Radish seeds should be planted in a shallow furrow and covered about one-half inch deep. Two or three varieties should be planted in order to have a continuous supply. French Breakfast and Scarlet Globe Turnip are among those which mature in the shortest period, while Long Scarlet Short-Top and Long White Vienna or Lady Finger are good to follow the extra early varieties.

#### Plant Beets Early.

Garden beets can be planted almost as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. Rich soil that is well prepared is essential. Commercial fertilizers and well-rotted manures are best to supply plant food, but should be very thoroughly mixed with the soil. Egyptian and Detroit Dark Red are among the leading varieties. Sow the seed in a shallow drill, 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill, and cover about 1 inch deep. When the plants have become well established thin so they do not crowd. A little later than a second time, leaving the plants standing 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. Use the thinnings as greens. The round or turnip type of beets mature in 60 to 70 days, while the longer ones require 100 to 120 days to complete their growth.

It is an old saying, "Carrots for beauty and beets for strength," and while this can not be taken literally it has a great amount of truth in it. From the standpoint of health, carrots are very important in the diet, and their culture is so simple that any gardener can grow them. Rich, well-



Radishes Are Among the First Garden Crops to Be Planted.

prepared soil is the first essential. Good seed is important, and the seed should always be that which was saved the previous year. Oxheart and Chantrelay are the varieties most commonly planted. Space the rows 15 to 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 100 feet of row. Cover the seeds one-half inch deep and keep the crust slightly broken over the seeds until they come up. Thin twice, finally leaving the plants three to five inches apart in the row, those pulled during the second thinning being used as "baby" carrots on the table.

#### Parsnips and Salsify.

Throughout the northern sections parsnips and salsify are important as root crops for the garden. Their culture is very much the same, and they require a deep, rich soil, so the long roots will have a chance to develop. Plant the seed early, so the plants will get well started before the heat of summer comes, and keep them growing the entire season. The rows should be 15 to 18 inches apart and the plants thinned to stand four inches apart in the row. Parsnips and salsify may remain in the ground all winter until wanted for use. Hollow Crown is the leading variety of parsnip, while Mammoth Sandwich Island is the best known variety of salsify.

## MANURE APPLIED IN WINTER

### Applying Fertilizer During Cold Months Is Better Plan Than Doing Work in Spring.

Don't postpone your fertilizing until spring. Well rotted manure is the best form that can be used. Fresh manure spread during the winter and plowed under in the spring is better than spring spreading and turning under, while fresh manure left under the eaves of the barn or out in the rain this winter will lose most of its fertility before spring comes.

#### Increase Crop Yields.

Save the manure and put it where it will increase crop yields. Don't forget: "Rich farmers live on rich lands and poor farmers live on poor lands."

#### No Harm in Limestone.

Limestone, even in large quantities, may be spread upon the land in crops and no injury will result to the crops by so doing.

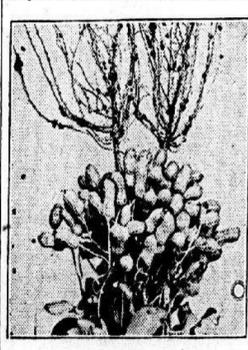
## MANY WAYS IN WHICH PEANUTS ARE USEFUL

### During Cold Weather Goobers Are Drug on Market.

#### Increased Consumption and Higher Prices Looked for With Coming of Spring—Fed to Hogs in Southern States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Peanuts are a drug on the market just now. That's because they are not eaten largely in cold weather, but with the coming of the robin, which is a harbinger of spring, circeuses and the opening of summer resorts, peanut shippers look for increased consumption, which may mean higher prices. In round figures, 900,000,000 pounds of peanuts are grown in the United States every year and 100,000,000 pounds were imported from Asia last year. About 5,000,000 pounds of roasted peanuts are consumed annually, say



A Good Peanut Plant.

marketing experts of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

Few of the fond papas and mamas who buy Johnnie or Mary a bag of peanuts at the circus know that more than 100 different methods of utilizing peanuts, including the making of fancy dyes and wood stains, peanut milk, coffee, and ice cream have been devised, although few of these products are sold commercially. But peanut oil, peanut candy, peanut butter, salted peanuts, peanut cookies, roasted peanuts, and peanuts in a number of other forms run up the annual American per capita consumption to three and one-half pounds. Every time certain soups are used the consumer is partaking of his three and one-half pounds.

Fully half of the peanuts grown in the Southern states are fed to hogs. Large quantities of peanuts are exported also, 1,074,007 pounds having gone out of the country during the month of January alone. Of this quantity, 73 per cent went to Canada, where the peanut enjoys copular popularity with the clove. Cuba took 14 per cent, Jamaica 2 per cent, and Bermuda 1 per cent.

## FEEDING VALUE OF GARBAGE

### Affords Hogs Well-Balanced Ration and Supplementary Feeds Are Not Necessary.

Most garbage is of such variety that it enables a hog to balance its ration so that supplementary feeds are not required. In some cases, however, the animals are finished off on corn, barley, wheat middlings, and similar feed just before they are marketed. The feeding value of garbage, however, especially carefully selected garbage, is such that it is seldom economical to use any additional grain supplement. However, when grain is low in price, good results might be obtained by feeding garbage alone during the summer months, when ordinarily there is a large production, and finishing the hogs on grain. Greater gains per day can be made with a grain supplement, but at greater cost than when garbage is fed alone.

## CAUSE OF SORE SHOULDERS

### Sweat and Dirt Chafing Skin, Making It Tender, Is Reason—Trouble Is Preventable.

During the first spring work many horses suffer from sore shoulders. Great care should be taken that these do not get a start. Good collars and good care of them are essential. See that the collars are thoroughly scraped, and then rubbed clean and dusted with talcum powder or powdered borax. Rub the horses' shoulders with the hands, and for the first few days of heavy work, bathe them each evening with cold salt water. Afterwards, bathe once or twice a week. Sore shoulders are first caused by sweat and dirt chafing the skin and making it tender.

This is an instance where an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure.

## BEST ORCHARD CULTIVATION

### If Intercropping Is Practiced It Is Better to Grow Some Crop Like Strawberries.

The orchard should be kept clean. The best practice is to cultivate, not deep but shallow, in order not to disturb the roots, and not too close to the trees, for the same reason. If intercropping is to be practiced it is far better to grow some crop like strawberries between the trees, or small bush fruits, and keep the remainder of the ground cultivated, than to permit grass sod or weeds to get a start.

## TO PRODUCE QUALITY FRUIT

### Soil Must Have Most Careful Attention Where Trees Are Planted Close Together.

Close planted trees are going to need every favor possible in the way the soil is handled in order to continue to produce quality fruit. This means, for the most part, that intercropping is to be discouraged unless the soil is unusually rich or constant application of the proper fertilizers is made.

## POULTRY

### INCREASING EGG PRODUCTION

#### Poultry Keepers Will Do Well to Keep in Touch With What Leaders Are Doing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The methods favored by large poultrymen for increasing the production of their flocks are often applicable to the general farm or in the backyard poultry plant. Every poultryman, in touch with what the leaders are doing to increase their profits, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Certain localities in California, for instance, have become famous for their poultry and egg production, and the study that is given to these problems by farmers, and the owners of big plants, has resulted in a great improvement in their practices.

The county extension organization in Alameda county, California, has taken steps through its poultry division to raise the standard of all poultry in the county by improving the quality of fowls used in breeding flocks. Owners of hatcheries in the county have entered into an agreement with the county extension organization to use eggs for incubation from selected breeding stock, excluding the incubation of eggs from the general run of fowls in the locality, with the understanding that the county extension organization shall furnish judges to pass on the desirability of birds selected for breeding.

This method of controlling the quality of the poultry in a county is expected to result in a rapid general improvement in the productivity of the flocks. It should also give the county a good reputation wherever hatching eggs or birds are sold.

Promising development that is being encouraged in the famous Petaluma poultry district is the consignment sale of cockerels. In this the poultry breeders have been following the lead of other growers of high-class stock. Cattle breeders have holding bull sales for a number of years; sheep breeders have ram sales; hog breeders have sales of boars



Obtaining High-Class Breeding Stock Is Easier for the Small Poultryman When Sales Are Held.

of bred sows. In the case of cockerels no pedigree papers are supplied, but they are with other kinds of purebred live stock, but sworn affidavits as to breeding go with each bird.

A White Leghorn cockerel sale was held in Sonoma county (the Petaluma district) October 15. The 14 Petaluma coast breeders who consigned the birds gave sworn statements as to breeding. According to the consignment, who was instrumental in putting on this sale, most of the cockerels consigned represented unusually high breeding, many of them having pedigrees extending back two or three generations with trap-nests records. Most of them had inheritance records of more than 275 eggs a year and some more than 300. The fact that 1,000 catalogues were shown the importance given to the first sale of this kind.

These two methods of flock improvement ought to be popular among poultry raisers in all parts of the country. They are practical, say the poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture, and they help to make good stock available to the average poultry raiser who in the past has had no assurance, other than the breeder's word, that he was getting birds of superior performance merit. Raisers are also good live-stock breeders, but methods have been developed that make it possible for any farmer to build up an excellent flock. It should be just as easy for a poultry raiser to improve his flock.

## PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

### Roup and Other Contagious Affections Are Difficult to Control—Separate Sick Birds.

Cold, damp, poorly lighted and ventilated poultry quarters favor the spread of such diseases as roup. Such contagious diseases as these are difficult and sometimes impossible to control unless given attention in the early stages. Wherever preventive measures fall, separate sick birds from the flock as soon as there is evidence of disease and then obtain expert advice to effect a cure.

#### Culling Out Drones.

Poultry raisers have made much progress during the past few years in the culling out of poor layers and drones. There is still room for great improvement along this line.

#### Blame for Poultry Ills.

Do not blame poultry troubles on the breeding and lack of vigor if the birds are without a balanced ration and fighting lice and mites.

## Exercising in Yawning

The amount of effort we make in