

News for the Farmer

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

In a Three-Year Experiment Specialists Learn Values of Rations Under Different Conditions.

The Progressive Farmer.

Feed to produce one dozen eggs costs 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with 2-year-old hens, and 19 cents with 3-year-old hens, in a three-year feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices. Tables of rations and costs presented in the report enables poultrymen to make these corrections when compared to 1917 prices. In Bulletin 561 of the department "Feed Cost of Egg Production," the specialists describe in detail this test, which was undertaken to compare the costs of various conditions also was learned in the experiment.

Test Included 366 Fowls

Starting with 6 pens of 20 pullets each, the test was enlarged to include 16 pens containing 366 fowls. Most of the pens were made up of 30 standard-bred pullets, bred and reared under the same conditions and selected for vigor, standard shape, and color. Some flocks consisted of fowls of one breed, while others contained more than one kind of pure-bred fowls of the general purpose type. Pens of cross-bred pullets also were used.

With the exception of three flocks which were confined to good-sized yards all the fowls were allowed free range over several acres of rough land. Detailed records were kept of the feed used, the weight of the eggs, and careful observations were made of the conditions which affect egg production, such as molting and broodiness. The test was conducted on the experiment farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Beltsville, Maryland. Summarizing the results of the tests, the specialists draw these conclusions:

The average egg yield for the first laying year in all pens was 131 eggs, and the highest pen average yield was 169.5 eggs. In the second year the average egg yield of all pens was 92.7 eggs, which decreased to 78.2 eggs in the third laying year.

The average value of eggs over feed cost the first laying year was \$2.56 per hen, falling to \$1.41 the second year, and to \$0.79 the third year. The highest average value in any pen was \$3.41.

The general-purpose fowls consumed annually 72 pounds of feed, which cost \$1.13, while the Leghorns ate 55 pounds, which cost 87 cents.

Good results were obtained with rations both with and without oats. The use of this grain added variety to the ration without increasing the cost.

Effect of Feeding Beef Scrap

Fowls not fed any feed scrap or other animal protein laid only 90 eggs during their pullet year, compared with 137 eggs from the beef-scrap pens, and 84 compared with 83 in their second year. The eggs of the no-beef-scrap pens cost about 22 cents per dozen more to produce the first laying year, but these costs were about equal during the second year. The fowls not fed beef scrap laid very poorly in winter, thus materially reducing the value of their eggs.

Cottonseed meal used in place of beef scrap as a high-protein feed in the ration produced brown or greenish spots on the yolks of the eggs, especially in warm weather, making a considerable proportion of them unfit for market. Eggs were produced more cheaply and at a considerably greater profit on the beef-scrap ration.

Fish meal at \$7 a ton less than beef scrap proved to be a good high-protein feed, which can be used to advantage to replace beef scrap. The fish meal did not in any way affect the flavor or quality of the eggs.

General purpose fowls allowed to select their own mash constituents ate a dry mash containing about 63 per cent corn meal, 19 per cent beef scrap, 9 per cent bran, and 9 per

cent middlings. Leghorns ate a mash of about 66 per cent corn meal, 26 per cent beef scrap, and 2 per cent each of bran and middlings. No better results were obtained by this method of feeding than where the ground grains were mixed together in a mash.

THE HEN IN THE GARDEN.

The hen can work havoc in the garden, but sometime there can be happy cooperation. If you are going to dig up the garden, invite the chickens to a big worm, bug, weed, seed festival. The invitation will be accepted, if you are not nervous with your hens. The chickens keep the weeds out of the corn and add a certain amount of fertilizer. Grown hens cannot be with growing crops but hens with chicks can. Keep the hen in the brooders and let the little chicks run out. They will do much good and no harm.—The Progressive Farmer.

DOUBLING GARDEN PRODUCTION.

We must have twelve-months-in-the-year gardens instead of six-months-in-the-year gardens. As Mrs. Patterson said in last week's Progressive Farmer, we shouldn't think much of the factory owner who operated his plant only six months in the year when he might operate it twelve—and that there is about as little excuse for a six-months-in-the-year garden is shown by the list of fourteen vegetables she reported as now growing in her garden:

Kale, Leeks, Carrots, Onions, Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Parsnips, Mustard, Chicory, Turnips, Radishes, Beets, Parsley.

In connection with this, however, our leaders must preach the necessity for proper equipment for the garden as well as the farm—not only soil as rich as it can be made, but wheel plows to lighten summer work, and hotbeds and cold frames to overcome the cold in winter and spring.—Progressive Farmer.

ENLIST WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CANNING AND POULTRY WORK

It is necessary for women and children, as well as men and boys to do their utmost. Everybody must be urged to plan and plant now for maximum production of canned goods next summer.

Even more important is increased attention to poultry raising. "One Hundred Hens to Every Farm" is the slogan the Government experts are sounding and by adopting this plan, the women and children can not only greatly increase profits but help America as well. And the main points these experts emphasize deserve constant reiteration—namely, that the farmer can increase poultry production without hiring extra labor, it taking little more time for 100 hens than 40; the cost of breeding stock is small and the returns quick, a chicken increasing its weight twenty times in twelve weeks; and that cheap home-grown feeds instead of bought feeds, predominate, while cash markets are always available.

Landowners who have tenants often work out profitable partnership plans for raising chickens.

ALL MUST HELP FOOD CONSERVATION

The next thing America asks of every farm family is that every member aid food conservation. The fact that a farmer raises what he eats doesn't affect the question. If my brother is starving, it is no more right for me to refuse him home-raised food than store-bought food, and thousands are starving beyond the seas.

"In Finland Alone," says a national authority, "several hundred thousand men, women, and children will die of slow, terrible starvation this winter simply because wasteful America has not saved enough to enable us to help them keep life in their bodies." It is a terrific indictment. And in the face of such a situation, it is the duty of every farmer to help arouse his neighbors to the necessity for following food conservation policies—one to two pounds of cottonseed meal per day per horse to release corn; graham

bread, or flour, mixed with one-fourth meal, to release wheat; and then the five big rules laid down by Mr. Hoover:

1. Meatless Tuesday.
 2. Wheatless Wednesday.
 3. Porkless Saturday.
 4. Every day one meatless meal, and one wheatless meal.
 5. Not over three pounds of sugar per person per month.
- "It will take not only the men in the trenches, but the women in the trenches, to win the war," as has been well said: and men must co-operate with women in this patriotic service.—Progressive Farmer.

"CASCARETS" FOR A COLD, BAD BREATH OR SICK HEADACHE

Best For Liver and Bowels, for Biliousness, Sour Stomach and Constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. Furred Tongue, Bad Colds, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret tonight will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then to keep their stomach, liver and bowels regulated, and never know a miserable moment. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.—Adv.

Start Tomorrow and Keep It Up Every Morning

Get in the habit of drinking a glass of hot water before breakfast.

We're not here long, so let's make our stay agreeable. Let us live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, and look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet, how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of inside-bathing before breakfast.—Adv.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Building and Loan Association of Abbeville will be held next Wednesday, Jan. 9th, in the office of Dr. G. A. Neuffer. J. S. Morse, Sec and Treas. 1-4-2t.

GUARD TO BE IN SPOT LIGHT

State Troops Will Have Major Place in Thoughts of General Public, Says Regular Officer.

"It seems to me," remarked an officer of long experience, according to the Army and Navy Journal, "that a little friendly, earnest advice to our National Guard units would be strictly in order at this time. The members of the former state regiments are peculiarly placed in the great organization which is to include all our forces. They will have a major place in the thoughts of the general public, which always has ignored, except in the most abstract way, the existence of a regular army. Unless things go wrong the Guard will be over the water and in the midst of things before the registered lads have mastered the intricacies of extended field maneuvers. And, without dwelling on the justice of it—you can bet that Company Q of Potomac will be mentioned oftener in the press stories than any similar unit of Pershing's boys. For this reason and others, I would say to our Guardsmen: 'The National Guard will soon be engaged in one of the largest and most difficult undertakings, in a military way, that has been attempted in this country since the Civil war. That is your mobilization at camps, transfer to the coast, embarkation and crossing. Things should move with comparative smoothness if every man jack of you, from brigadier to rear-file private, takes advantage of the experience gained in the mobilization of last year.'"

HE DIDN'T HAVE \$2,000,000

Man From Kentucky Thought for a While That He Might Buy the Coal Baron's Property.

New York is chock-full of little pickers who are here seeking opportunities to invest their nest eggs, which usually run in the five figures, a Pittsburgh Dispatch correspondent writes. One of them, a man from Kentucky, who had wished himself into the wealthy class, met a wealthy coal baron from Parkersburg, W. Va., and let it be known that he was not averse to acquiring a good mining property. "I've just got the property you want," said the man from Parkersburg. "Let's have dinner together and talk it over."

The coal man went to his room in the hotel and brought down an armload of papers. "Every one of my mines is a producer," he opened up. "They're all developed and are paying 35 per cent on the investment." They spent two hours studying the maps and figures on the daily output and the present price of coal. Finally, the question of the amount of money involved in the deal was broached. "How much do you want for the whole proposition?" asked the Kentuckian. "Two million dollars," answered the Parkersburg man. "Gee, I hadn't figured on putting more than \$25,000 in mining," said the man from the Blue Grass state. "In fact, that's all I got to spend."

X-Ray Colors Glass.

Glass colored by the light of short-wave length and gem stones changed in color are among the curious effects produced with the new X-ray tube of H. Rosenthal, a New Jersey experimenter. Several kinds of optical glass were affected, and became progressively changed throughout to various yellow and brown tints. A variety supposed to contain manganese took on the amethystine or purple tint sometimes acquired by window panes long exposed to bright sunlight. Pink California spodumene was altered to a deep green in a few minutes; and some minerals owing their natural coloring to manganese were also changed in color. The special X-ray tube is about four inches in diameter. A rod of molybdenum supports an anode of solid tungsten, which is water-cooled, and the cathode is an electrically heated spiral of tungsten. The bulb is cooled by compressed air. The tube is operated by a high-tension transformer, and its effects can be modified or regulated by varying the voltage and the cathode temperature.

Patriotism.

This conversation was overheard on a street car the other day: "Well, what are you doing for your country? Gone into the home guard?" "No; they wouldn't take me on account of my eyes."

"Planting a garden?" "No; haven't any land that's fit to plant. I'm going to pay my war tax without kicking. The association wanted me to go in with them on a protest, but I refused."

Is not that a pretty good kind of patriotism, too?—The Youth's Companion.

White Corners to Stop Spitting.

Employees in a certain Boston factory who had acquired the insidious habit of spitting in the corners of the room were cured of the practice when the floor and walls adjacent to the corners were painted white. This simple expedient also served as an inducement to the janitor to be particularly careful when sweeping and mopping the corners.

Skating in the Trenches.

Parcels from home had just come to two chums in the trenches, and they began to open them with the joy of expectation. Sandy soon had the wrappers off his parcel, and, turning immediately to his chum, exclaimed: "God bless the old woman; she is thoughtful. I told her there was ice in the trenches last time I wrote, and I'm blest if she 'asn't sent me a pair of skates."

WHY CHILDREN TELL FIBS

Imagination Is Stronger Than the Intellect and Fiction Is as Real to Them as Fact.

Why do children lie? Edwin S. Palmer in the Mothers' Magazine answers the question by saying that the imagination of a child is stronger than his intellect, that fiction is as real to a child as fact.

"The cure for lies inspired by imagination," he asserted, "is the education of the child's intellect to distinguish between fact and fancy. As his error is mental, not normal, his cure must be mental. It would be a grave error of training to attempt to suppress his imagination as a sure for his untruths. Imagination is the mainspring which moves his mentality to growth, hence it should be directed into rational channels and not curbed."

"Only parents who cannot distinguish between an imaginative untruth and a real lie punish such infants or scold them for being wicked. The child does not recognize any immoral quality in his untruth because there is none. Therefore he does not see the justice of the censure or the whipping which he has received as punishment. But he would recognize as helpful his mother's patient effort to untangle his imagination which is so helplessly commingled with facts."

"About the age of seven or eight, the child's mental fog begins to clear and his mentality develops to the point where it begins to dominate his imagination. The unreal becomes more sharply defined and fancy slowly disengages itself from fact. When such mental development is reached, the misstatements inspired by imagination will cease."

"The factor for the prevention and cure of lying in older children is the good example of parents. Moral sanction is apt to lose its effectiveness when the mother sends her daughter to the door to tell the caller that mother is not in. The parent should be 'on honor' in the matter of truthfulness, as well as the child. Children are great imitators. Hold up an example of scrupulous adherence to truth and your part will have been nobly done."

GETTING THE AIR IN ALASKA

People of Far North Do Not Warm Up to Idea of the Open Window, Declares Writer.

Live! Keep alive! Imbibe the ozone! Wash the blood in oxygen. Rebuild the tissues of the human machine. Get up in the morning feeling good. Why snore when oxygen is the most abundant and widely distributed element of earth and so essential to the human animal?

Dawson reveals today in the splendor of the midnight sun, says the Dawson (Yukon) News. Balm and the vigor of youth are in every breath of fresh air. The open air of this halcyon climate is an ocean for bodily nourishment.

These facts are patent. They need no substantiation to anyone with half an optic. And yet how many there are in this salubrious realm who court stupidity by sleeping in stuffy, box-tight rooms—in fetid and impoverished air which is poison rather than food to the system.

Cruise the streets of Dawson after midnight in this glorious midsummer period. Note how few windows or sleeping rooms are open; how few are inviting the currents of stimulating air; and how many actually have the windows down tight, and not even a knothole open large enough to let in air for a microbe.

A small percentage will be noticed sleeping with the windows open, and a very few have plunged right into the open and sleep in cots on porches or in tents. These know the joy of lungs well filled with life-giving element throughout the hours of sleep, and feel the tingle of new life and the buoyancy of youth when they awaken. They do not drag themselves from their pillows. They bound out like you did when a boy. That's what all can do who otherwise are blessed in limb and form.

Get the idea. Open the doors. Throw up the windows, or move out under the heavens. Breathe and live.

Poisonings in Munition Plants.

The industrial intoxications arising from the making of war munitions open a quite new field of study. Alice Hamilton, in her investigation among 30,000 workers in 41 plants, found that the real cause of illness was recognized by few even among the factory physicians, but there was evidence of poisoning in 2,508 cases, of which 53 resulted fatally. The most harmful materials were nitrogen oxide fumes and trinitrotoluene, which, with benzene, caused all but three of the fatal poisonings. Among other injurious substances are included nitrobenzene, toluene, phenol, ether, mixed acids, sulphuric acid, picric acid, fulminate, ammonia, mercury, nitrophenol and chlorine, but these are not likely to produce serious results.

Girls as Ticket Collectors.

The employment of girls as ticket collectors in Britain has lead one or two men to endeavor to travel without paying a fare. Such an one was recently charged at Ware. Giving evidence, a girl collector said she refused to allow the accused to pass because he had not a ticket. He swore at her, took her by the collar, and tried to push past. The Clerk—"What happened?" "I just took hold of him and deposited him outside. He looked surprised," was the girl's calm reply amid the laughter of the court.

SOCIETY WOMAN IS

Leader of Philadelphia "400" Offer of Job as Chief Executive of Florida Town.

Florida has crossed the Rubicon woman suffrage, according to a Haven (Fla.) correspondent Philadelphia Ledger. The population of this city has petitioned a Philadelphia society woman who has farming a 2,000-acre ranch in the famous Everglades to accept the oratory of this city. She has, after the two man candidates, ally requested her to take the Mrs. George Quintard Howell new mayor-to-be of this city, woman to break through the suffrage wall on the solid South of the most widely-known woman in the North.

In Philadelphia she has taken lead in social, philanthropic and movements. In Florida she answered the call of the nation's suffrage. She gave up her winter in Palm Beach and took up the campaign of her estate in the glades. As the result she shut her farm more than fifty cattle, potatoes.

She will ship from that ranch in a few months more than a bushels of corn, hundreds of many head of cattle. She is preparing to plant hundreds of acres of foodstuffs.

Moore Haven was incorporated several months ago and it is the only in the state with equal rights for men and women. Meeting two men were running the mayoralty. The fight will be spirited before the election.

The next morning one of the dates asked Mrs. Howell. She answered that if the people of her she would accept. A signed by all qualified voters handed her that night.

ALASKA BUGS BUSY

Mosquitoes Also Are Making Life Unpleasant for People in the Far North.

Reports from every corner town where the little pests have been nurtured into headlong master, maid and milady, are appearing to the effect that the bugs are being completely exterminated, or rather cut off, by a disinfectant, apparently at first thoughtless, the Anchorage Democrat. The lettuce and cabbage plants, the best food for the little bug and the only thing will stop him is a quantity of water sprinkled around each plant. The housewife is troubled much in the same way, unless some means may be taken, and one more practical than water for big crops, the sea turn will not be as simple as it seems. And the bug is not alone a pest to the farmer. The mosquito year is making life on the thing but pleasant, and in swarms of them appearing at night not only retard much of necessary farm work, but make some of it impossible. More than any other in the years the mosquito has proved a harassing little-winged devil.

He Lost His Penny.

The porters of the Pennsylvania, although usually merry and servicable, are in many cases equipped with a regular humor, and some of their remarks genuinely amusing to the who encounter them often say, York news letter. One of them for a moment to watch a huge comfortable looking man walk self. The man was a foreigner, inasmuch as he placed a penny scale which clearly demanded cents for service it did not stand after the coin fell, looking markedly indignant. Then, the porter behind him, he turned, and told him that he had put a penny and that nothing had happened. "Must I do now?" asked the shrugging his shoulders. The looked at him with a smile, taking off his hat and scratching head speculatively. "Well," he said, "when you put your money in what you weigh and then nothing you just go right on weighing how much it can be you weigh."

Using Inferior Fuels.

Now that it is possible to use inferior fuels, such as peat and coal, with a relatively high efficiency, into gas by generator to make practical use of the sources of power, the interest is increasing. In northern Germany whose water power is not easily able, the high and low bog is stilled to furnish the fuel needed the generation of electricity. The perils of the overland power in the Auricher Wiesmoor have that with a peat consumption of 4.4 (4.4 pounds) per kilowatt the peat bogs are an economical source of power of great duration.

Big War Map.

An American exhibitor's war map 15 by 20 feet in size, and showing most of Europe, shaped to the natural curvature, and with an exaggerated 10 times, the horizontal scale being 7.8 miles to the inch the vertical 7.8 mile. About 200 are marked by electric bulbs, names are on a large indicator, side, and as the lecturer causes the name of a town on this to light the corresponding bulb on the map begins to glow.