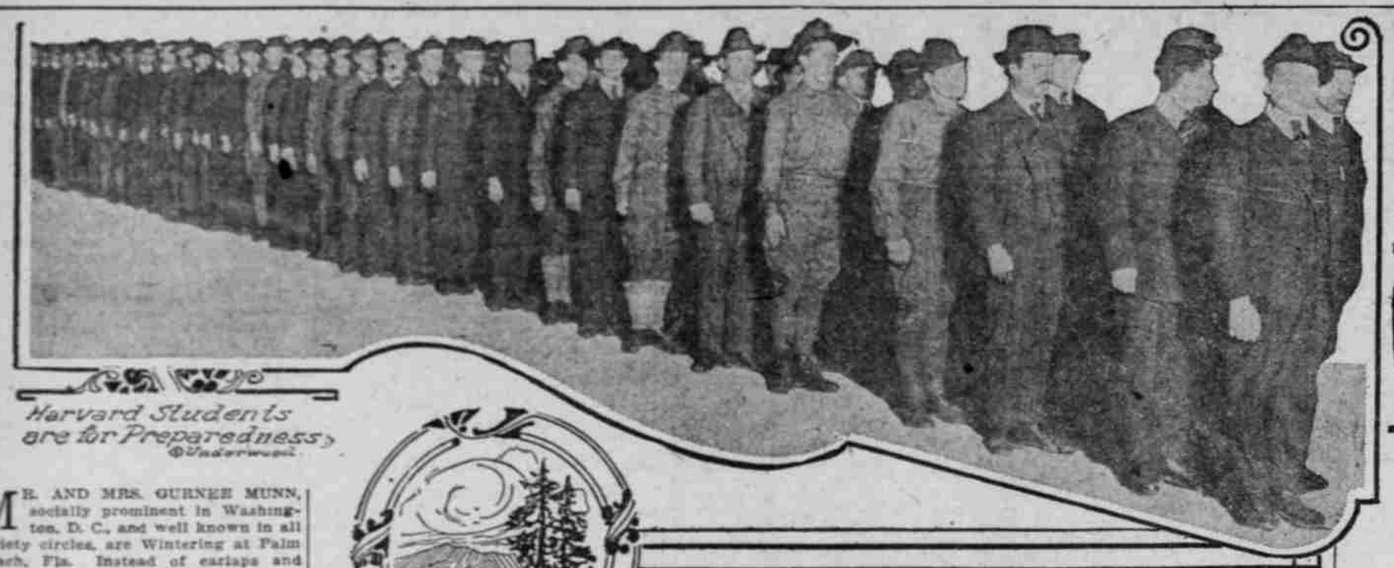
# WINTER CELEBRATED IN VASTLY DIFFERENT FASHION

**Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn, With Their Dogs, Enjoy Palm Beach—Motor Sledding and Ice Sailing Races Are New and Popular Pastimes in New Jersey.**



Harvard Students are for Preparedness. ©Underwood.

MR. AND MRS. GURNEE MUNN, socially prominent in Washington, D. C., and well known in all society circles, are Wintering at Palm Beach, Fla. Instead of earlaps and mittens, bathing costumes are the vogue at this famous Winter resort of society. Mrs. Munn was formerly Miss Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. Their many pet dogs enjoy the balmy weather as much as they do themselves.

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Jack London and his wife in their home at Glen Ellen, Cal., were recently visited by Hamilton Bassett, an old-time newspaper man, and Lady Betty Grice-Emerson. Mr. Bassett and Lady Betty are making a tour of the United States on horseback. They left the East some months ago and are now in California.

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Following the policy of establishing women in government positions held by men who are now called to the front, the German Postoffice recently called 40 women to service in Berlin as drivers of mail wagons. It will be recalled that the first employment of women in Government offices in Washington grew out of the necessities of the Civil War. Women are already acting as deliverers of mail and telegrams on the routes once covered by men in Germany.

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Miller R. Hutchison, one of Thomas A. Edison's assistants, has been appearing before the naval board as the inventor's representative during the investigation of the explosion on the submarine E-2. He has had several lively tilts with members of the board, and there was a narrow escape from a row when the judge-advocate said a statement of Hutchison's was untrue. Hutchison was present to prove that Edison's new storage batteries were not responsible for the calamity.

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Motor-sledding is a new Winter sport that is finding any number of devotees, due to its exhilarating character. By this means one can skim over frozen water at the rate of approximately a mile a minute. Motor sleds are popular this Winter on the North Shrewsbury River, in New Jersey, where races are being arranged between the sleds and the speediest of ice-sailing boats.

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The 1916 styles are not new after all, nor did they come direct from Paris, as many society leaders have been led to believe. Instead they came from the Society Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, a few miles south of the equator and straight through the earth from Paris. Not only does Baroness Irmgard von Rottenthal make this statement, but she offers convincing evidence backed by no less an authority than the American Museum of Natural History. The Baroness von Rottenthal is well known to society as a dancer of more than ordinary ability. She is to have a leading part in the great Beaux Arts ball to be given February 11 to crown New York's social season. The ball is to be original, and it was while she was searching for characteristic costumes of the Orient that the Baroness was impressed by the close resemblance between the Society Island costumes and the latest additions to her wardrobe.

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Harvard, falling in line with other universities and colleges which have adopted a course in military training, is getting the students into soldierly condition rapidly. It is promised that when the students have graduated they will be in a position, if ever the day act as officers in the army. Harvard should come that they may be called to take up arms for their country, to students drill in the "ball cage" at Harvard.

Motor Sledding, a New Sport —©Underwood.

Miller R. Hutchison, Edison's Assistant Attending Inquiry Into Submarine Boat Explosions. —Bain News

German Woman Mail Wagon Service —Bain News

Savages Originate Late Fashions. ©Underwood.

Mr. and Mrs Surnee Munn. —Underwood.

Jack London Group Left to Right, Hamilton Bassett, Mrs. London, Lady Betty Grice-Emerson, Jack London —Bain News

## ROMANCE TOLD FROM CELL

**Robert A. Ward, Convict 2420 at Joliet, Asks He Be Set Free.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Robert A. Ward, convict No. 2420 at Joliet Penitentiary, has written a letter to Warden Zimmer uncovering a remarkable romance in a plea that his case be taken before the Board of Pardons at once. He has also employed an attorney, Michael F. Ryan, to aid him in his fight for freedom and has written Lieutenant-Governor Barrett O'Hara, asking his help. Ward is serving a sentence for forgery and misappropriating money and is not entitled to consideration by the pardon board, under its rules, until January, 1917.

In Ward's remarkable letter to Warden Zimmer he relates how, after release from Joliet for a minor offense, he worked many years to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of society. Changing his name to Leslie G. Shannon, he says, he soon became a well-known magazine writer, principally on criminology. He wrote articles in Chicago magazines, worked as a reporter in New York, and finally as a special writer for a magazine in Utica, N. Y. While in New York he conducted an investigation into the illegitimate sale of habit-forming drugs which led Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt to start her crusade to stamp out that evil. While in Utica he was received in social life there and met, courted and won the daughter of Former Congressman Cookingham, law partner of James S. Sherman, former Vice-President of the United States. She was a niece of Mr. Sherman.

On the eve of the wedding some one exposed Shannon as Ward to the girl's father. Ward fled. Later in Chicago he received a telegram from her to meet her in Rochester. He was penniless and to get money to keep the appointment he forged the check which finally landed him in Joliet a second time. Going to Rochester the couple were married, but the marriage later was annulled.

"From Utica I have heard that Ward, as Shannon, worked there," said Warden Zimmer. "He thinks that with the hard work he did while out of prison he is entitled to some consideration by the pardon board. It will be necessary for the board to change its rules to consider Ward's petition at this time, as he is not entitled to parole hearing for another full year. The board will not meet for a week or 10 days."

### Figure in Love Tragedy Insane.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The door of the Kankakee Asylum for the Insane has closed on Major George W. Kirkman, central figure in the United States Army's most notorious love tragedy. Kirkman was adjudged insane by County Judge Scully. In 1904, after an elopement with Kirkman from Fort Neobara, Mrs. L. B. Chandler, wife of a Lieutenant, killed herself at Omaha.



# HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR HIGHEST QUALITY OF EGGS, SAYS EXPERT

**Demand for Best Grade Always in Excess of Supply and Can Best Be Filled by Production of Uniform Output Throughout Year.**

BY W. LUDWIG.

MANY farmers and poultrymen complain that they do not receive sufficient returns for their products. Many feel that they should at least receive the highest quotations. They do not realize that highest prices are paid for high quality only.

Certain markets pay the highest price for No. 1 white eggs, while other markets call for No. 1 brown eggs. The demand for high-grade eggs is always in excess of the supply and can best be filled by the man who produces a uniform output throughout the year. The poultryman who makes himself familiar with his market and endeavors to produce a product that meets his market requirements always enjoys a great demand for his goods.

There are thousands of eggs daily shipped to market of various colors, sizes and quality. Of this great number shipped only about 7 to 10 per cent are of the color and quality desired for the best trade. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, someone is responsible for the 17 per cent of all eggs shipped that is consigned to the garbage. Nearly all the losses and low prices can be traced to the ignorance, carelessness or indifference of the producer or shipper and could be avoided if only good business methods were followed.

**Feeding Is Factor.**

The production of a large number of high-grade eggs is not only a matter of breeding, but proper feeding also is an equally important factor. Poultry more than any other farm stock must be cared for in a systematic way. It is essential that the feeder in determining the best foods for poultry should know the functions and uses of the common nutrients. They are protein, fat, ash, carbohydrates and water. Each of these materials has a definite function to perform, and all must be supplied in the proper proportions if a continuous growth and egg yield is to be maintained.

Protein is of the most importance in the ration, is expensive to purchase and provides material for the formation of the lean meat, feathers, beak and nails. Carbohydrates are food materials which contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, examples being sugar and starch. Fat is oil stored up in plants and animals.

The following is quoted at some length from circular 76 of the University of Missouri, which gives in a concise manner about all the essentials of this much-discussed subject. It does not give anything new or original, but meets a demand quite general at this season for simple reliable information.

One of the principles of poultry feeding is that the hen cannot do well if fed on a whole grain ration. Not only does a ration of grain fail to furnish the proper food nutrients, but such a ration is difficult for the bird to digest properly.

**Fault Is Pointed Out.**

The great fault with the farmer in his poultry feeding is that he attempts to feed a whole grain ration and generally only one grain at that. Such a ration results in poor egg production and also causes digestive disorders, liver and kidney troubles. Efficient digestion demands a combination of whole and ground grain.

A ration should consist of grains and ground feeds. Generally speaking, twice as much grain should be consumed as ground feed. This depends of course upon the nature of the foods fed. Whole or cracked grains are designated by poultry feeders as scratch foods.

Wheat probably is the most popular poultry food. It is a safe food greatly relished by the fowls. It runs high in its protein content and it has a large amount of ash. Shrunken wheat can be fed to advantage and can often be obtained cheaply. Salvage wheat is often found on the market and should be used with caution. Mouldy grains of any kind should never be fed. The moulds not only set up digestive disorders, but cause a certain disease of the lungs.

Bran is a by-product of wheat. It should always form an important part in any poultry ration. Bran is high in ash content and also renders the mash ration of such consistency that digestive disorders are not so likely to arise. This is the chief value of bran as a poultry food. Only a small portion of it is digested by chickens, so that for its food value alone it would be an expensive feed.

Middlings are lower in protein content and higher in starch content than bran, but because of the relative cheapness should be used. A mash too high in middlings is pasty, and when used middlings should be mixed with other foods so as to be easily handled by the digestive tract.

Corn should form a large portion of the ration. It is liked by the fowls. Because of its high starch and fat content, it is fattening. It should be fed in combination with other grains. Cracked corn is in a form more easily assimilated than whole corn, and better results will come with the use of it. Feeding immature or green corn in the Fall often results in digestive troubles.

Cornmeal should be present in all rations. It may be used in the mash, but should be mixed with other feeds so as to lessen the liability of crop impaction. One danger in handling cornmeal is its liability of heating or fermenting in storage. Sour or mould feed should never be fed. A good practice is to mix the cornmeal with bran in proportions desired and store mixed rather than attempt to store separately. One of the reasons why corn bread is better than cornmeal as chick food is that baking destroys the ferments or moulds.

**Oats May Be Used.**

Oats can be used successfully in the ration. When fed whole they should be fed in limited quantities, not more than one-third of the grain ration, because of the high percentage of hull. Chickens are able to digest but very little crude fiber, and for this reason one must limit the amount of foods with hulls, such as buckwheat, oats sunflower seed, etc. The ration should not have more than 2½ or 4 per cent crude fiber. Ground oats make an excellent mash for chickens, while pinhead or steel-cut oats make excellent chick food, as do rolled oats.

The hen requires some food high in protein. It is necessary then to supply something which will balance the ration or equalize the relation between the protein and the carbohydrates and fats. Of the vegetable protein foods, oilmeal is perhaps the most popular. It is high in protein, containing 30 per cent, and makes a valuable addition to the mash during the moulting season. It should never form more than one-fifteenth of the ration. Gluten meal is also used for the same purpose and is greatly relished.

Meat foods are considered essential for efficient egg production. In fact, it is poor economy not to feed meat food of some kind. Increased returns from feeding it more than make up for the expense. Beef scrap is, perhaps, the most common meat food. This is a commercial product which comes in ground form, will keep indefinitely and can be mixed in the mash. Beef scrap runs very high in protein, and, in addition, contains ash, which is beneficial. It is useless expense to feed too much. One-twelfth beef scrap in the ration is as much as necessary, provided no other food unusually high in protein is fed. If oil meal, gluten meal, etc., are fed this proportion can be reduced.

**Sour Milk Is Urged.**

For farmers the use of sour milk or buttermilk is urged. A pen of 25 Leghorns which was fed sour milk produced in eight months 850 more eggs than another pen fed the same ration, but without sour milk. At the rate of 20 cents per hundred pounds for milk, $2.60 worth of milk produced 850 more eggs. The pen consumed 100 pounds less feed during that time. Sour milk is better than sweet milk. In feeding milk one should keep the pails or pans clean. When milk is fed it is unnecessary to feed beef scrap or green cut bone. The average hen will drink about six pounds of milk a month.

Ash, grit, limestone, etc., should be kept before the hens all the time. The lime makes the shell and the grit aids digestion.

Green food is important as a poultry food. Its function is not so much to supply food nutrients as to assist in the digestion of other foods and in keeping the digestive tract in better condition. Green food is greatly relished by all kinds of poultry. Absence of green food causes hens to lay eggs with pale yolks. So far as possible green food should be grown on the poultry runs. A popular source of green food is sprouted oats. It requires considerable labor to keep the flock supplied with sprouted oats. The sprouting is done by the use of trays two or three inches deep with holes in the bottom for drainage. The trays should be kept in a room at a temperature of 70 degrees. A half-inch of earth should be placed in the bottom of the trays. A half-inch of oats which have been soaked in warm water over night is placed on the earth. The oats should then be covered with a half-inch of sand and the trays kept moist. When the oats are three inches long they should be fed. As a green food sprouted oats cannot be excelled, but the difficulty comes from the great amount of labor and the necessity of having a satisfactory room in which to do the sprouting.

**Dry Mash Is Advised.**

Mash is a combination of ground feeds. A mash may be moist or dry. It should constitute about one-third of the ration. Mash may be fed dry in hoppers where the birds may have access to it for part of the day. The advantages of feeding the dry mash are that it saves labor, there is no danger of the hens overeating and food is always available so that each hen gets her share.

Hens must be educated to eat dry mash. They should be fed dry mash when chicks, otherwise it is difficult to get them to eat it. They much prefer mash moistened with water or milk. The objection to wet mash is that too much work is required to prepare it; it also requires greater skill to feed it successfully than it does to feed dry mash.

Both systems of feeding mash have their advantages. There is no reason why a combination of the two cannot be used. If especially during the Winter a small quantity of wet mash is fed, say a handful to every four hens, it will stir the birds to activity and increase their hunger, which they can satisfy by visiting the dry mash hopper. The birds will be better satisfied and better egg production will thereby be encouraged. The more mash the hens can be encouraged to eat the greater the egg production will be. The correct amount varies from a third to a half of the amount of grain eaten. One should never forget the importance of feeding ground food.

Variety in the ration should not be overlooked. Any surprises assist materially in keeping the birds happy and more inclined toward egg production. There should, however, be no quick changes in the ration. A decided change in the method of feeding may throw the hen into a molt. Variety can be maintained without necessitating any marked change. Supplying green food in different forms, the occasional feeding of a wet mash, green cut bone and other delicacies will assist materially in the production of more eggs.

The following are suggested rations for egg production, the parts being given by weight, not volume:

Ration No. 1 (scratch food)—In Winter, 1 part wheat and 2 parts corn; in Summer, 2 parts wheat and 1 part corn.

Mash (ground food)—1 part bran, 1 part middlings (shorts), 1 part corn meal and 1 part commercial beef scrap.

Ration No. 2 (scratch food)—In Winter, 6 parts wheat, 3 parts corn, 3 parts oats, 3 parts buckwheat; in summer, 6 parts of wheat, 6 parts corn, 3 parts oats. Mash (ground food)—Six parts corn meal, 6 parts middlings, 3 parts bran, 1 part alfalfa meal, 1 part oil meal, 5 parts beef scrap.

Ration No. 3 (scratch food)—Early morning and night cracked corn. At noon equal parts wheat and oats. Mash—Three parts bran, 1 part middlings, 1 part corn meal, 1 part meat scraps. Occasionally one part oil meal is added to this ration.

In the morning grain should be fed—a small amount in the litter. This should be buried deep. Clean water should be provided. The grit and shell hopper should be kept filled. At noon the dry mash should be fed by opening the hopper or by placing it in troughs.

**Full Crops Needed.**

Any green food should be fed at this time. At night more grain should be fed—enough so that no bird goes to roost hungry. Every bird should have a good full crop when it goes to roost. If the feeder has any doubt, a visit to the henhouse after the birds have gone to roost and an examination of the crop will indicate whether the correct amount has been fed. There is not a set rule as to how much should be fed. A hen eats approximately three to four ounces a day, or about six pounds a month. The amount fed each day varies with the appetite of the bird. There is no danger of overfeeding, providing the birds are compelled to take sufficient exercise. The aim in poultry feeding is to feed all that the bird can consume and yet be kept busy. Approximately twice as much grain should be fed at night as in the morning. In the morning feed half a handful to each bird, at night double this amount. If the birds do not appear hungry at the next feeding, too much has been fed.

The success of egg production depends largely upon the activity of the bird.

The reason the Leghorns excel in egg production is largely because they keep themselves in good physical condition. They exercise. The hen that is inactive and shows long toenails is seldom a good producer. The hen that is first off the roost in the morning keeps busy during the day and is the last to go to roost at night is the profitable hen. Some birds have the disposition to take exercise, others have to be forced. This is especially true of the heavier breeds, and in a short time get so fat that they cannot produce eggs in satisfactory quantities. The circulation of blood to the ovary is restricted by the excessive fat. This unquestionably interferes with the normal functioning of the ovary and reduces egg production. Exercise can best be encouraged by not overfeeding. The poultry-house should be bedded with a foot or more of straw and the grain buried in this. The skill of the poultry feeder is tested by the manner in which he compels the hens to exercise. Overfeeding causes inactivity, which will be manifested by no holes being dug in the straw. Egg production is quite largely dependent upon keeping the birds in condition.