



Fowls Will Respond to Proper Care in Summer

"It may be stated without fear of contradiction," says A. C. Smith, chief of the division of poultry husbandry at University Farm, "that under average conditions farm flocks yield no more than 25 per cent during the summer months, while, if well managed, the yield will practically be doubled at small additional expense."

The reasons given by Professor Smith for the failure of farm flocks to maintain April production are than at the season advances the supply of insects and young, tender greens becomes insufficient to supply more than the needs of the body; that external parasites become abundant during the hot weather; that coops are poorly ventilated, and that broody hens are mismanaged.

To maintain production, he says, flocks must be plentifully fed with a balanced ration of grains and animal food and with an unlimited supply of greens, grit and oyster shells. War must be incessantly waged against mites and lice. Houses must be kept cool and comfortable by regulating the ventilation to suit the day and the weather. Broody hens must be broken up at once by removing them from the nest and putting them where there are no nests and no places to set. With good treatment and ample feeding the hens will soon return to work. All sick hens must be removed while those that are healthy and in good flesh but do not lay should be culled out at least once a month and sent to market.

Some of the university flocks are now giving 50 and 60 per cent production as a result of proper care and management, according to Professor Smith.

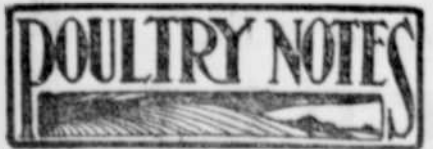
Popular Geese and Ducks for Market or Feathers

Farmers are realizing more and more that nothing but purebred geese should be considered. For heavy geese, either for market or feathers, there is little to choose between the Toulouse, Emden or African. For quick growing, heavy laying, small geese, either the White or Brown China is good. For market, Pekin ducks are grown; for laying, Runner ducks are one of the best, and for home table ducks there is only one superior duck, the Muscovy. Why this duck is not more generally kept by farmers is a mystery. Certainly, were it more generally known what good eating they are, how easily they propagate themselves, a great many more would be grown. Although the size of a large duck, they are not really ducks but geese. They will, not, though, interbreed with other ducks or geese.

They are silent or quackless. They do best if allowed to make their own nests and hatch and rear their own young and are remarkably successful at this. Muscovy ducks come in two colors (black and white) and white. Their principal faults are that they are inclined to be pugnacious with other poultry and on being moved may not be good breeders the first year or two, or may not breed at all. They are very hardy and long-lived.

Most Effective Plan of Keeping Flock Healthy

Systematic whitewashing of the inside of a poultry house winter and summer is one of the most effective means of keeping the flock healthy. Whitewashing makes the quarters lighter and purifies, transforming dark, dingy, smelly houses into light, clean rooms. To clean and disinfect effectively, pour half a pint of formaldehyde into each gallon of whitewash. This purifies the air.



Breeding ducks lay more fertile eggs if allowed bathing water in a pond or small stream. The breeders should be given plenty of pasturage.

When a hen leaves her nest, or when the temperature of the incubator gets too high or too low weak chicks will result. A chick that needs to be helped out of the shell isn't worth saving.

A healthy turkey loves to roam and should be induced to do so by not being fed too liberally in the morning. When about time for them to come home to roost, have feed, water and grit near their roosting places.

A well-developed, vigorous, young tom usually proves a good breeder, but females less than a year old should never be bred from.

Enough eggs are wasted through careless handling every year to make fifty men millionaires. Fresh, clean, well-packed eggs bring special profits.

Feeds for newly-hatched geese and ducks should contain a large per cent of greens from the start. No feed should be given for the first twenty-four hours after hatching.



Poultry Breeders Are Interested in Highways

A farmer who lived six miles from town, over a mud road, was asked why he didn't keep more chickens, when the town in question offered a good market for eggs. He replied that he lived too far out, and had no automobile.

"Six miles isn't much more than a half-hour's ride with your team," the inquirer said.

"Half an hour in summer, and three hours in winter," replied the farmer. It may not seem as if the good roads movement affects the poultry business, but it has a big influence on the number of chickens kept. The poultry breeder who supplies eggs in quantity for private trade must make prompt deliveries. If a hotel orders a case of eggs at certain intervals, that case of eggs must get there or the farmer loses the trade. The criticism that farmers can't be depended on and the packing houses can, has been one that can't be refuted for farmers as a class.

There are exceptions, but the farmers themselves admit that there are times when they are at the mercy of the roads. Winter eggs might be had, but why try for them in large numbers when there is a chance that they could not get them to town if they were laid? There is the question of cold in winter. Chilled eggs are unfit for hatching; the farmer who has to sell eggs for hatching only during the season when he is not "three hours on the road," would find his trade limited. Aside from the cold, there is also for hatching eggs the question of jolting the germ to an extent that weakens if not kills it.

When the farmer lived upon the products of his own farm, the roads did not seriously affect him. Today they do. Poultry breeders are among our most up-to-date business men. Of course they are interested in the good roads movement.

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Western Engineers on Economical Highways

How to make the road home shorter by making it better was discussed by engineers from Kansas and adjoining states in the second annual road school held at the Kansas State Agricultural college recently.

The work being done in Iowa to determine fuel consumption on roads of different kinds and different grades, showing how much saving in the cost of gasoline can be effected by a change from a steep to a level grade, was explained. Approximately one-half the gasoline is used in the resistance within the car and one-half in tractive effort. On one road in Iowa the cost of a change from earth to a hard surface will be paid in eight years, with the saving of gasoline alone. On a certain other road, the speaker explained, the saving would not cover the cost within any reasonable length of time.

Sixty-three types of road in Illinois was the subject of a discussion by an engineer from that state. Tests resulted in a new design of Illinois pavement. The cost of the experiments amounted to \$189,000. The saving in construction of the new over the old design for the year 1922 was \$1,000,000.

Engineers are advocating no particular type of road except as local conditions and prospective traffic warrant, discussions in the school brought out. Engineers are trying, not to make all roads the best roads possible, but to make them the most economical roads, all things considered, it was decided.

Work Resumed on Many Forest Road Projects

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
With the opening of the forest road construction season now at hand, the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that there are 80 projects involving 717 miles of road upon which work is being resumed and a number of new projects for which contracts have been recently let.

The projects upon which work is being resumed are distributed as follows:

State	Projects	Mileage
Alaska	8	24.00
Idaho	17	119.00
Montana	8	70.00
Washington	8	54.00
Oregon	22	148.00
California	4	40.00
Colorado	7	102.00
South Dakota	2	13.00
Wyoming	3	56.00
Arkansas	1	10.00
New Hampshire	1	0.02
Virginia	1	7.00
Utah	5	20.50
Arizona	1	44.00
New Mexico	1	8.00
Total	80	717.00

One hundred and seventy-five projects, involving 1,487 miles of forest road, have already been completed.

Big Argument in Favor of Gravel for Highway

One of the great arguments in favor of gravel for roads is that it is possible to drain and grade and surface a road with it with little or no interruption of traffic. The going may not always be first-class, but it is a lot better than the long and often almost impossible detours necessary with concrete construction, lasting often two or even three seasons where a road is improved in small sections.



Pays to Market Spring Cockerels at Two Pounds

With the present price of feeds, says the Ohio Agricultural college, farmers cannot afford to keep their spring-hatched cockerels until the holiday season to sell them. After a growing cockerel reaches 1 1/2 to 2 pounds it is an inefficient consumer of feed for meat production.

The price of cockerels is always higher during the spring and summer months than in the fall when many farmers dispose of their surplus cockerels. The slump in price is due to two causes: (1) The large size cockerel is less desirable on the table. (2) The cockerel must compete on the market with the surplus hens, with a resulting slump in price.

In case the cockerels are kept until fall they should be crate fattened, as they will then bring a premium on the market. The birds should be confined in a small coop or fattening battery and fed twice a day on the following ration: 70 pounds of corn meal, 30 pounds high grade shorts or middlings, and 10 pounds of wheat bran. This should be mixed with sufficient sour skim milk or butter milk to make a mixture of the consistency of a thick cream.

The birds should be starved 12 hours after putting in the crate and then fed all they will clean up of the above feed in 10 minutes.

The amount of feed fed can be gradually increased until two full feeds a day have been supplied. No water should be given during the feeding period.

A gain of 25 to 40 per cent can be made in 12 to 14 days.

Geese Will Bring Very Good Margin of Profit

"One who has not had the pleasure to watch a little gosling pop out of the shell and see it grow to maturity would be surprised to know in how short a time it is done. At first it is a little downy fellow, weighing not over four ounces; a round, fluffy little ball of wool. The wing feathers and breast feathers start to grow first. They will continue to have a downy appearance until they become two or three months old and then the feathers will begin to replace the down. During their growth they will generally average an additional pound for each month. From a commercial standpoint the geese will bring a very good margin of profit, for the cost of feeding them is very small where they can range upon vegetation. The demand at the markets for these fowls during the holidays is much greater than the supply, and the prices at which this product sells at this period should be a good inducement to those who have the facilities to raise large geese.

Green feed is valuable, not only for its succulence, which makes it palatable to poultry, but also because it contains mineral matter, including nutritive constituents, necessary to sustain life, promote growth, and assure reproduction. Foremost among these constituents are the vitamins; the absence of which from any ration, whether for humans, animals or birds, will ultimately prove fatal.

Therefore it behooves every poultry keeper, whether backyarder, specialist, or farmer, to make provision for an ample supply of green feed in some form, and in view of the shortness of our growing season, and the late spring experienced this year, no time should be lost.

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Poultry Notes

Ducks should be fed wet mash, principally.

Wheat, oats and barley are the best of small grains for poultry.

If your hens do not produce more than ninety eggs each a year they are not making a profit.

The early chick is stronger, more able to overcome obstacles than his later-hatched brother. Bugs, worms and green feed supplement his diet.

Cleanliness is essential in raising chickens. See that all houses and coops are thoroughly disinfected before the chicks are placed in them.

Young ducks seldom thrive on whole grains of any kind, and leg weakness, the worst foe of successful duck raising, is sure to result from improperly balanced rations.

Minorca are not considered very good winter layers in cold climates but make good summer layers. They lay very large, white shelled eggs.

It is of extreme importance that poultry have access to plenty of coarse grit, as well as oyster shell and charcoal.

Turkeys must have freedom as much as possible and free range in summer if they are to do well. They will do well on the same rations as chickens.



FOX AND TURTLE MEET

ONE morning Mr. Fox happened to stop in the woods near some ferns where Mr. Turtle was resting. "Good morning, Grandpa," said Mr. Fox. "I expect you must be pretty tired, you travel so fast."

Mr. Turtle was slow to wrath. In the first place he did not mind being called grandpa, for he was very old, and in the next place he was so wise that he was sorry for Mr. Fox, he was so young and flippant.

"Good morning, Mr. Fox," replied Mr. Turtle in a dignified manner. "I am not really in need of rest, but I like to take time to enjoy the things I see."

"Did you know, my good friend, that those who travel through the world swiftly miss a great deal that is going on?"

"I think I see about all that happens around these parts," answered



"I Should Like to Know What I Miss."

Mr. Fox rather crisply, "and if I do say so, I travel at a pretty fast rate of speed."

"Yes, that you do," said Mr. Turtle, "especially when our enemy Mr. Dog is on your track, but, as I said, you miss a great deal."

"I should like to know what I miss," said Mr. Fox. "Away down there on the ground you must miss a great deal of what I can see."

"Perhaps, perhaps," murmured Mr. Turtle. "Did you ever see a spider's web all covered with dew, Mr. Fox, under a bush or a leaf where the sun

"What's in a Name?"

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

RHODA

AMONG the flower names which have been under discussion appears one name which is not generally recognized as belonging to the list. It is Rhoda, the graceful Greek name, which has completely lost its identity under importation and is now regarded as purely English and American. The name signifies "Rose." It is taken from the Greek word for the flower. It was apparently transplanted intact to English shores, as there is no record of its evolution from a Greek root. The Rhodis which appeared in France and named the wife of Gilbert de Gaunt is thought by etymologists to have arisen from the Latin "rhos," meaning fame, rather than to have been taken from the flower. Indeed, most of the derivatives of the feminine name, Rose, are believed to have come from this source.

Thus Rhoda is almost unique in her place and significance; likewise it has never suffered contraction.

It possesses the deep red color which is likewise her tallman, and promises her the fulfillment of her ambitions, bodily and mental health, and poise of bearing. Tuesday is her lucky day and 5 her lucky number. (© by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)



DON'T BE "COPY-CAT"

IMITATING is poor policy. Yet on every hand we find people living, dressing and amusing themselves the way others do for no particular reason other than, perhaps, to satisfy their desire not to permit anyone to get ahead of them.

Probably nothing proves a greater obstruction to the progress of the world than the folly of imitating. Certainly the desire so to do results in a great amount of unhappiness to men and women everywhere.

The only real advancement in any community or for the public at large must come through people doing new things or old things in different ways. Every important advance, with probably a few exceptions, has come to individuals and nations as a result of men or women taking new paths in order to accomplish something worth while for themselves, and their fellows.

Because they cannot live in houses as fine as others, cannot wear as fine

can just touch it in the early morning?"

"Can't say that I did," replied Mr. Fox.

"You have missed a beautiful sight," answered Mr. Turtle. "Have you ever stopped to notice the ants at work, Mr. Fox?"

"Can't say that I have," said Mr. Fox.

"You have missed a wonderful sight," answered Mr. Turtle. "Have you ever watched the birds that nest near the ground feed their young, Mr. Fox?"

"No, I never have," replied Mr. Fox, beginning to feel uneasy. "I travel fast and I have no time for trifles, Mr. Turtle."

"You have missed a great deal, Mr. Fox. I may travel slowly but I have time to see what is going on around me, and that is more than you can say. The trifles, as you call them, are the things that count in life; remember that, my young friend."

"Just because you have four legs that carry you swiftly over the ground, do not think you have seen all there is in the world. Many of the most wonderful and beautiful things in the world are missed by those who run."

"Well, Grandpa, that sort of reasoning may be all well enough for you, but if I went nosing about the ground instead of keeping my head up where it belongs, I should miss being alive very soon and Mr. Dog—"

Off dashed Mr. Fox, for at that moment Mr. Dog came bounding through the bushes with a bark that made Mr. Turtle draw his head inside his shell and Mr. Dog ran over him without knowing he was there.

"Foolish young fellow," thought Mr. Turtle. "If he kept close to the ground as I do, he would keep out of trouble."

"Foolish old fellow," said Mr. Fox

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

WATCH YOUR WORDS

Words are but the shadows of actions.—Plutarch.

HERE is a bit of worldly wisdom for the young man or woman who is striving to appear to best advantage in a circle slightly higher up on the social scale than the one to which he or she is accustomed. Nothing perhaps counts so much for or against you as the words you use. Your dress may be irreproachable and your table manners perfect but if you don't use discrimination in the words you use you may be dropped like the proverbial hot cake. So go slowly. If you are in doubt as to the usage of any word or expression don't use it at all. Run the risk of being thought a little for-



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mal in your speech rather than use the slang that will brand you as a little second rate by the persons with whom you wish to succeed.

Here are some of those little second-rate words and expressions: "Swell" and "tony," which may have been well enough once but are now decidedly out of good usage. To say that you went to a swell dance and met some tony people would suggest that you were unaccustomed to either.

"Classy," though not so out of date, has a second-rate sound, especially when used by more mature persons. We can excuse a boy of eighteen for saying that he had a "classy time" at his high school dance but when a woman of forty describes a man acquaintance as a "classy gentleman" we are less lenient.

"My friend," "my gentleman friend," "my young man," are used not infrequently by girls to indicate their fiancés or admirers. They are all taboo in good usage. Flance is the only way to express the man you are engaged to in ordinary conversation and unless you are engaged you should refer to your admirer merely as "a man friend" or "an acquaintance."

Unless you are quite sure of your audience don't use slang at all. To be sure, slang passes current among men and women of the most desirable social circles, but the slang that you use may be discordant to the ears of your new acquaintances and they may misjudge you because of it.

In ordinary conversation be careful of using too frequently such expressions as "said I" or "he said." "I says" or "he says" as applied to the past time is positively ungrammatical, but even the correct grammatical form, if repeated often, mars the best-told tale or the finest repartee.

Be careful about using the adjective form "awful," "dreadful" or "terrible." Now, to say that a friend is wearing an "awfully pretty hat," or that you are "dreadfully sorry" that she has such a "dreadfully bad cold" may indicate a lax use of words, but we all do use these intensifying words more or less and we say things are terrible, awful and dreadful that are not so at all. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

A LINE O' CHEER

By Jonp Kendrick Bangs.

THE STORM

THE thunders crash,
The lightning flash,
The winds blow fiercely free,
But what care I
For tempests high,
And blasts that batter me?

The wind and rain
Speak not of pain,
Or other things of dole,
But Nature's care
To cleanse the air,
And freshen up my soul,
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Hoot Gibson



Edward Hoot Gibson, born in Tekamah, Neb., twenty-six years ago, stands five feet six in his socks and weighs 160 pounds. He has blue eyes, brown hair, and a most captivating smile. With the exception of a short time spent in vaudeville and with a big show in Australia, he has seen seven years' service before the camera. He is married.

later, when he was safe in his den, thinking of Mr. Turtle. "Living down there on the ground as he does is dangerous. Someone might step on him. No, sir, I choose to have my swift feet to use even if I do miss a few cobwebs."

But, after all, Mr. Turtle was right in a way, for those who travel swiftly through life often miss the little things that go to make up the beautiful big things in life.

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