

POULTRY

CARE OF PULLETS VERY IMPORTANT

Poultrymen are coming more and more to the conclusion that summer care of the young stock cannot be overemphasized. Observation throughout the state has shown that the success of a poultryman with a flock of laying birds is usually the reflection of his success in rearing the pullets.

It is generally acknowledged by the leading poultrymen that one does not have to raise poultry for very many years before the importance of clean, steady, and well-grown pullets is recognized. In nine cases out of ten the flocks which experience trouble during the winter months are the flocks in which trouble was prevalent while they were on the range, according to L. M. Black, extension specialist in poultry at Rutgers university.

Growing a clean profitable pullet includes a great number of small steps which when put together assure success, says Mr. Black. As with the mature birds, the houses must be comfortable and clean. Overcrowding and overheating have their effect in stunting the growth of the birds, and so a square foot of floor space should be allowed to each growing pullet and, in addition, sufficient roosting space. On hot days the houses should be cool and comfortable.

Frequent house cleaning is practiced by the most successful poultrymen to help prevent a rapid spread of disease during warm, moist weather. This, says Mr. Black, is particularly effective against coccidiosis.

Alternate ranges which supply an abundance of green feed and some shade are the rule on the best farms in the state. The birds are never without a daily supply of green feed. Shade is considered essential during the hot days. The ground, now believed to be the source of many of our most troublesome diseases, is frequently cropped and cultivated so that the direct rays of the sun may act as a germicide.

Culled Poultry Flocks Are Earmark of Success

Exceptionally successful poultrymen who do not cull their flocks periodically are in the minority in New Jersey, according to the state poultry specialist. The practice is becoming universally recognized as essential for greatest profits.

Several advantages of culling, or slacker elimination, are mentioned by the specialist and first among them is simplicity and ease. Not a cent of outlay is necessary and the benefits are almost immediately received. Some hens are poor layers but great feeders. To wait for them to lay is to wait for something that will amount to little even if it does finally occur, for these birds soon quit.

Various characteristics distinguishing the slacker from the layer are used by poultrymen in clearing from their flocks all of the boarders. Appearance of the tall feathers, color of the comb and wattles, and shape of the body both to visual and manual examination, are among the signs read by poultrymen. Newcomers in the business are supplied, on request, with helpful bulletins by the New Jersey College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

In addition to requiring no outlay, culling causes no loss. The eliminated birds are sold at good prices on the poultry meat market.

Because of the influence of heredity, the general laying average of a flock is materially raised over a period of years by persistent culling and the use of good cockerels. This factor is considered particularly important by leading poultrymen.

Fix Flavor of Eggs

In investigations made some years ago, by feeding nitrogenous and carbonaceous feeds, it was found that hens fed a ration of wheat, middlings, cottonseed meal and skim milk, produced eggs with a disagreeable flavor and odor, small yolks, and poor keeping qualities. On the other hand, hens fed largely on cracked corn and corn dough laid larger eggs with richer yolks and better flavor. When there was a proper blending of both nitrogenous and carbonaceous materials, there was improved flavor.

Poultry Facts

The well-fed, well-housed hen certainly knows her eggs.

Whitewash looks good on the outside of poultry houses, but on the inside it does good.

In ancient times capon meat was highly prized by epicures. It is growing in popularity in this country.

Deep cultivation of corn is not desirable and usually is detrimental, especially at the time of the last cultivation.

Disease usually gets into a flock through the weak fowls, which it attacks first. Keep these culled out and you'll have a healthier flock.

Roup may be caused by dampness or drafts in roosting quarters, or poorly ventilated roosting quarters. Underlying causes may be poor nutrition, lice, mites or other parasites.

Smiling Mary's Smiles

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

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HARRY was undoubtedly harassed. Going away from home so much as he was compelled to leave his mother alone far too much. Of late he had observed in her an increased depression of mind that worried him tremendously.

"Mother, if you would only get out among people a little. Surely it does you no end of harm to refuse to see anyone and to draw so entirely within your own shell—it makes me miserable to think of you all alone here while I am away."

Mrs. Walker smiled wanly. "You know I've never been the same since we lost your father. All these fifteen years I have had no interest in anything. Life has just been an utter void. You see, my dear, you never lost anyone you loved so devotedly—it is difficult for anyone to feel as I do."

It was not until he was rushing through one of those great department stores in New York, in search of the elusive embroidery counter, that the girl who was to help him out of his troubles leaped into vision.

To Harry it seemed as if Mary Mander's smile lit up the entire world, to say nothing of the department store. She radiated wholesome joy.

Mary was one of the store employees, and was there to hold out a helping hand, as it were, to perplexed shoppers.

Harry was one of them. He knew no more about embroidery silk and cushion tops than Mary perhaps knew of the prices of galvanized tin, but he was determined to get something bright and cheery for his mother to work on.

When he had finished with his purchases he got up courage to ask this girl if there was a chance in the world that she would try acting as a cheerup companion to his mother.

"I've been a wee bit tired of this work for some time," said Mary, "and would love to be a companion—if you think I could lift some of the gloom—"

"I think," said Harry, "that you could lift a three-ton truck with that smile of yours."

That evening when Harry got home he told his mother about the young lady whom he had asked to stay with them for a month. He made up quite a wonderful yarn for a truthful man.

"Miss Mander is an orphan friend of Wetheral and he has asked me if you would mind having her here while she visits New York. You don't mind, do you, mother?"

Mrs. Walker was anything but pleased, but tried valiantly not to let Harry know how she felt.

But Mary swept everything before her with a ready smile. In spite of herself Mrs. Walker took an instant liking for her. Big love is sometimes born on just such a fleeting moment. Mrs. Walker went in and kissed the smiling face before putting out her own light that night.

Next morning Mary brought her breakfast in to her and perched herself on the bed.

"I sneaked into the kitchen," said Mary, "and took the tray by sheer force from Bridget." She laughed. "And now we can have a nice chat and I'll have another cup of coffee."

When Harry came in to kiss his mother before going on his long western trip he stood unbelievably on the threshold. His mother was smiling and on her shoulders was flung a softly colorful scarf that she had always refused to wear because it didn't tone with her hoods.

"We're having a lovely time," said Mary.

"I see you are," laughed Harry. "There's no slightest doubt."

And when he had gone his mother looked fondly after him. "Poor boy, he's had an awful time trying to make me cheerful, but then you young people don't know what it is really to suffer. It's easy enough to smile and be happy when you have your loved ones with you, but—"

"My dear," said Mary very softly, and for one fleeting moment the whole depths of tragedy through which she had fought her way lay revealed in her eyes. "I lost everyone I held dear in the earthquake in Japan. The dear mother who bore me, the father who worked so hard that we might have all that we wanted, and two fine brothers. I came home—alone, penniless."

Mrs. Walker drew the fair head against her breast and stroked it tenderly. "You poor, dear child—how have you ever managed to smile—to live through it?"

"I had to," said Mary softly, "because God gave me a life to make the most I could of, and I'm not—well, I wasn't born a coward, and I'm not going to die one."

"Mary Mander," laughed Mrs. Walker through her own tears, "it has taken you to teach me what a selfish, wicked person I've been all these years—but you just watch me from now on. Now smile, darling—she tilted Mary's head up—and this afternoon you and I will go to some shops and get a lot of cheery clothes and go on a regular bust to all the good shows, and when Harry returns he will quite naturally think I have gone mad. But somehow I think he knows already that he was putting the one thing I needed into my life—a daughter."

Rich Embroidered "Coolie" Coat; School Dress of Woolen Plaid

FROM the extreme of simplicity, the world of fashion is turning its attention to modes of more sophisticated type. This fact is being verified through the first showings of autumn and winter-style collections. Every detail of the newer costumes shows it, from our hats, which are being more elaborately created every minute, to our shoes, which are taking on a super-ornateness. And as to jewelry! Barbaric splendor marks the ear pen-

Wonder if little folks realize what a furor of excitement they are stirring up in fashion circles, just about now. And all because "first day of school" is at hand and oh me, oh my, what heaps of good-looking clothes it is going to require for the weeks and months to follow.

One thing is encouraging, the new bright plaid flannels, said to be in the very top notch of fashion, are certainly going to do a powerful bit in



Beautiful Oriental Garment.

dants, necklaces and "slave" bracelets which fashion dangles before us. In the creation of our lingerie and negligees, frocks and wraps and overblouse tunics, it would seem, as if not only fabric elegance was never so accentuated, but as if the artcraft of every nation had been called upon for its best and most beautiful specimens of handiwork.

One of the most interesting departures into the realm of embroidered garments is the coolie coat, such as shown in the picture. Its uses are versatile. While it serves admirably as a handsome "at home" negligee, if a lady chooses to call upon it to play the part of an opera wrap de luxe, it will yield most gracefully to the occasion. These beautiful oriental garments are styled of rich satin canton and are to be had in exquisite colorings both dark and light, with a preference for black.

No less beautiful than the embroideries from oriental countries are the brilliant shawls from sunny Spain,

making it easy for mothers to plan little daughter's school dresses.

With materials decided upon, the next move is for "ideas." It is going to be no trick at all to find them this season. Why this season any more than any other? Well, just this. We are going to borrow them from the grown-ups. In other words fashion decrees that little folks' frocks adapt the style details of adult mode in belts, vestees, collars and in other various ways. Of course they must be changed sufficiently to effect the simplicity of childhood, and the latest juvenile style displays assure that this is being successfully accomplished.

One of the details which will feature children's frocks will be belts of leather or self-fabric on both one and two-piece models. The new plaid dresses are of very smart appearance when accompanied by a narrow gilded leather belt. And are the children going to like to wear these new silver or gold kid belts with a sure-enough



Child's Frock Simple, but Pleasing.

These are finding place in the wardrobe of the majority of women of fashion. If not a mammoth square silken shawl, at least a wide evening scarf embroidered and befringed a la Espagnole.

Perhaps the most unique application of native embroidery themes is finding expression in the new separate tunic blouse, which is vivaciously colorful and is expected to be worn over a velvet skirt made in tiers scalloped or plain. These striking tunics are of fascinating styling in that sleeves, front openings and necklines show artful needlecraft of mayhap Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Russian or Czechoslovakian inspiration.

In regard to the plaid dress here pictured, note the turnover collar, the blouse effect, the buttons and the pling of contrasting color—all important style details.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY
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FARM STOCK

MAKE BABY BEEF FAT FOR MARKET

Make the baby beef fat for the late market. Keep them comfortable and gaining rapidly. A heavy grain ration will help to do this. Protection from sun and flies will do its part. Clean, cool water will aid. The time, expense and planning required to bring contentment with better gains and finish and price, is not large and pays real dividends.

The feeder of steers during 1923 with the late summer or fall market in mind must carry into his plans a knowledge of range conditions, says Wallace's Farmer. Early reports on the range country gave cattle as coming through the winter in good shape, with plenty of feed. Grass is abundant over a large part of the West. Heavy summer rains may delay the curing up of the grass and the consequent hardening process of the beef. However, the prospects are very good that a large portion of the range cattle will come to market in killing condition. This means direct competition for the corn-belt feeder who has only half-fat and poorly finished corn-fed. Some years this is not the case. At present, prospects all indicate that the best chance of a profit will come with well-finished yearlings. In general this calls for heavy grain rations whether the cattle are finished in the dry lot or on grass. In line with the abundance and cheapness of corn this appears to be the sound policy.

Success with summer feeding calls for more than the liberal use of the scoop around the corn. There are several other things that add to comfort and gains. One is the providing of a reasonable amount of shelter from sun and flies. If the cattle are pasture fattened and good thick shade is available, no further worry on this score need be given. If, however, only a few or no trees are available, artificial shade of some sort should be provided if the best gains are to be made. Sheds of willow or box elder poles and straw on top give a solid shade that is very helpful.

If in addition strips of burlap or old sacks can be hung at the edges, darkening the shed, it will be greatly increased in value. On most farms where cattle are fattened there is generally a shed or barn in the feed lot that can be made into a very effective shelter from the sun and flies. Covering the windows as completely as possible by use of burlap allows air movement without lighting. Burlap curtains at the doors or open sides down to four feet from the ground is a cheap and effective means of giving comfort to cattle on feed.

If the grain is fed in the yard and the steers go to and from the pasture, they should be allowed to return to the pasture at night. Too often they are shut in the yard at night, thus making necessary the gathering of their forage during the day. When the flies are bad and the heat intense, being required to gather their roughage under these conditions greatly reduces their gains. Clean, cool water is appreciated by humans; also by cattle on feed.

Experiments on Worming of Hogs Are Under Way

Some experiments on the "worming" of hogs are under way at Iowa State college, with particular reference to the most effective method of using santolin. This drug, which has been considered the most effective worm treatment in the world over a period of more than fifty years, has been practically off the market for several years, but supplies are again becoming available, and it is likely that it will be practically universally used again as a worm treatment.

The new Iowa experiments are to determine whether santolin should be administered alone or mixed with other drugs, such as calomel and aloin. Another phase of the work will determine to what extent the worm treatment can be given to a large number of hogs at once, in the feed, as compared with the method of treating each hog individually.

Live Stock Notes

Hogs following cattle in the feedlot are generally handled at a profit.

As a pasture crop sweet clover will carry more stock than any other legume. Start the grazing when the plants are 6 to 8 inches high.

After pigs are weaned brood sows that are running on good pasture need only a limited amount of grain to carry them through the summer in good shape to farrow again in the fall.

The young sow that is still growing needs more grain than old sows that are fully grown. In addition to pasture brood sows should be fed enough grain to keep them gaining a little in flesh.

A horse needs about two ounces of salt daily. Often we forget this, and as salt is a necessity to good digestion, the oversight is probably the cause of more than a few cases of colic and other digestive disorders.

DAIRY

WHEN TO CUT FOR SUCCULENT SILAGE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Almost any forage crop has all the chemical requirements to make a good silage. The only requirement, therefore, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for a palatable forage crop to make succulent silage is that it be cut when the moisture content is right. If cut when the moisture content is too high the silage will be water-logged or the soluble feed materials will be lost by drainage. If the moisture content is too low and water is not added, the silage will not be succulent and will not pack well enough to prevent the inflow of air and the growth of molds.

This general conclusion is the result of experiments conducted in the laboratory by chemists of the bureau of dairying in which corn, sunflowers and sudan grass, all cut at various periods of growth, were ensiled, a study of the chemical composition, keeping quality, changes during fermentation, and losses in feed materials while in the laboratory silos.

Corn for the test was cut at four different stages of maturity—(1) when 20 per cent of the ears were in the dough stage and 80 per cent in the milk stage, (2) when 40 per cent were in dough and 60 per cent in milk, (3) when 60 per cent were in dough and 40 per cent in milk, and (4) when 80 per cent were in dough and 20 per cent in milk. Study of the resulting silage showed the fourth stage to be the best time to cut corn for silage. At this stage there was the least loss of feed constituents in the test silos. This fact, coupled with the good score made when the fourth-stage silage was opened, indicated that the best corn silage results if cut when the ears are 80 per cent in the dough stage and 20 per cent in the milk stage.

Sunflowers are generally cut when too immature, according to the results of this study. These tests indicated that any stage between the time when all plants are in flower and before the petals fall is equally good for this crop.

A study of the growing plant and the resulting silage showed that sudan grass cut either at the early blooming stage or at the middle to late blooming stage makes very satisfactory silage.

Feed Cows Liberally to Make Dairy Profitable

The average dairy cow consumes about 15 pounds of feed per day of what we call maintenance ration—that is, the food required to keep the cow alive, and to replace waste. We might say it is the board bill of the cow.

Now, if the cow can consume 30 pounds of feed, then we are interested in the 15 pounds which is not used for maintenance, but rather for production. If the cow consumes 45 pounds, then we are interested in the 30 pounds that she consumes and uses for production.

Such a cow, as a rule, will make twice the profit of the one that consumes 30 pounds, so it is very plain to see what we need is an animal that will consume large quantities of food and turn it to profitable use.

Would it not be wise to market more of our corn by feeding it on the farm and retaining the valuable product of fertilizer thus equalizing farm labor and altogether making a more economic and dependable line of production? With the present high value of land, strict economy in production must be studied carefully if the land is made to return a fair earning on its value.

Scientists Are Studying Appetites of Dairy Cows

Five more cows and heifers, all giving milk and all seriously affected by that strange disorder known as "deprived appetite," have been shipped from western Minnesota points to the Minnesota experiment station for purposes of observation and study. "Deprived appetite" is known to be due to a lack of mineral substances in the ration. The university investigators will try to determine what effect, if any, the lack of mineral in the cow's ration has upon her utilization of feeds in general. Some of the cows will be given the proper amount of minerals along with the hay grown in the western country and the general run of oats. The same ration will be fed others except that minerals will be omitted. One will be slaughtered and a study made of bone and blood characteristics.

Prevent Calf Scours

A new method for preventing calf scours has been discovered. As soon as the calf is dropped one or two eight-ounce bottles of the dam's milk should be drawn and given to the calf. This feeding is best done by using regular nursing bottles. This first milk, or colostrum, of the cow possesses a number of qualities highly essential to the new-born calf. It cleans out the digestive tract of the young animal and also provides an immunity against scours and digestive disorders.