

FARM POULTRY

RIGHT CARE AND FEED FOR EGGS

In the summer the farm hen may forage for a supply of animal feed and garner all the available bugs, worms, and green feed needed to replenish worn-out body tissue and to produce an abundant quantity of eggs. But winter has come now and the bugs are gone. So has the green feed on many farms and the hen must be fed if she is expected to produce eggs in profitable quantities.

"Eggs are high-priced in the winter because so few farm hens are laying at this season," says Dr. B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry department at South Carolina State college. "The two usual reasons for low egg production are found in the poor producing power of the hen and also because she may not have the proper food and care. If the hen comes from a high producing strain and is not laying as she should, it is possible that she may not have a comfortable house, or that she is not free of parasites, and does not have the right kind of feed and other care."

Doctor Kaupp states that eggs are low in price during the spring months because everybody's hens are laying then. Eggs always go down in the spring and the farmers' organizations should store eggs at that season. In the winter eggs go up to 75 cents and \$1 per dozen because the hens are not laying. Then the storage houses bring out the cheap spring eggs to sell at a good profit.

The poultry department has prepared extension circulars 155, 156 and 158 which tell how to put the farm flock on a paying basis. These bulletins are free and will tell how to cull and feed the birds for winter eggs. It should be remembered, states Doctor Kaupp, that laying hens must have mash before them at all times. The mash must contain crushed grains, minerals, fish or meat meal, or the surplus milk of the farm. Tender, green feed is also needed each day. Water should be constantly before the birds and the grain feed given them twice each day.

Most Poultry Diseases Can Easily Be Conquered

A broom, shovel, scraper and a spray pump with some crude oil or other good spray material will conquer most poultry diseases. The University of Nebraska lists these remedies as the best for most poultry diseases. Unfortunately, they also require energy and initiative on the part of the flock owner. It is much easier to put pills or dope in the drinking water after the hens are sick than it is to scald the fountains and clean up the house. Of course, poultry yields to treatment the same as other live stock but why allow sickness to gain a foothold in the first place? Furthermore, the fellow who pins too much faith on bright-colored, strong-smelling medicines usually forgets to remove the cause of the trouble. A little study usually proves it to be over-crowding, poor ventilation, filth and vermin. Disease will cure the overcrowding, but it is an expensive method. Just plain prevention is all most poultry raisers need to avoid losses.

Profits Increased From Hens by Use of Lights

Tests at the Nebraska experiment station last winter on two pens of 90 leghorns each showed that electric lights increased the income from 90 hens \$25.44. The hens in both lots were as near alike as possible and both groups were kept in ordinary houses.

Both pens received exactly the same care except that one was lighted at 5 o'clock each morning and the other was not. Pullets well matured and ready to lay by November 1 respond to lights all winter. Yearling hens that have molted late should not be forced before January 1. Morning light proved more practical from the standpoint of feed and management. Scratch feed was scattered in the litter at night so the hens could go to work in the morning as soon as an alarm turned on the lights.

Breeding Pens

Although the average poultry man cannot afford to trapnest his hens, he can greatly improve his flock by making a special breeding pen of his best male bird and a few choice hens or pullets. In choosing these breeders both egg producing and standard qualities should be kept in mind. By toe-marking or banding chicks hatched from this pen it will be found that the chicks hatched from the eggs from this pen will be superior to those from the general flock.

Dry Mash for Hens

The amount of dry mash that the hens eat is usually determined by the amount of scratch feed given to the flock. Satisfactory results are obtained by feeding twice as much scratch feed as mash during the winter months, the ratio being reversed during the summer and spring months. It is a good plan to give the heaviest feed late in the afternoon. Succulent feeds like alfalfa, clover, sprouted oats, etc., are rich in vitamins, and have an excellent effect on the digestive system.

DAIRY

SAVING MADE BY BALANCED RATION

Balancing up the ration which he was feeding to his cows made a difference of \$46.46 a month to one Moultrie county, Illinois, dairyman whose case is cited by dairymen at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, as evidence that it pays to make sure that dairy cows are getting the right kinds and amounts of feeds. When this dairyman entered his eight Jersey cows in the County Dairy Herd Improvement association he was feeding every cow equal parts of a ration consisting of two parts ground corn and one part ground oats supplemented with alfalfa hay and corn silage. The production for the first month the cows were in the association was 2,494 pounds of milk containing 113 pounds of butterfat worth \$50.42. The feed which the cows ate was worth \$65.96, which meant a loss of \$15.54 without considering any expense other than feed.

Upon the advice of P. J. Smith, tester in the County Herd Improvement association, this member added one-half part of soy bean meal to the ration he had been feeding and cut down the amount of grain and silage to a little more than one-half what it had been. The next month the feed bill on his cows was \$43.16, a saving of \$22.80 compared to the previous month. Furthermore, on the balanced ration, the same eight cows increased their production to 3,597 pounds of milk containing 171 pounds butterfat worth \$7.08 or \$23.66 more than the previous month. This increased value of the butterfat and the \$22.80 saving in feed costs made a total improvement of \$46.46.

Another member of the same association fed his cows \$22.84 worth of clover hay, corn, oats, bran and oil meal during one month and got only 918 pounds of milk containing 46.8 pounds of butterfat worth \$19.14 in return, a loss of \$3.70. The following month a new cow was added to the herd and each cow was fed according to her production. The feed cost was increased only 86 cents to a total of \$23.70, while the production of the three cows was 1,844 pounds of milk containing 94.4 pounds of butterfat worth \$40.47, or a profit of \$16.77. The total improvement of \$20.47, which came as a result of changing a loss of \$3.70 into a profit of \$16.77, was accomplished by feeding the surplus feed which the two cows had been receiving to a third cow.

Money Is Well Spent in Feeds for the Dry Cows

Time was when the dry cow did not get any grain feed, or at best only a small percentage of her usual amount. But that time is past and practical dairymen agree that money spent on feed for the dry cow is money well invested.

Veterinary people say that the blood passing from the heart to the udder carries the food elements which go to make milk. They also tell us that when the cow becomes dry this blood stream turns to the fetus and this same food supply goes to build up and nourish the body of the unborn calf. During the last three months before freshening, about 65 per cent of the development of the calf takes place. What then will be the result if the feed of the dry cow is materially reduced? It means that in order for a cow to freshen in good condition, maintain her original weight and go through her lactation period doing her best, she must be fed enough to put on 75 to 100 pounds of flesh. If an amount of feed for this purpose is not fed, the cow will take flesh from her own back for the nourishment of the fetus and will be thin and in poor condition at time of freshening.

Dairy Notes

Calves should have salt as soon as they begin to eat hay and grain.

Feed left in the trough spoils the cow's appetite for the next meal.

A cost sheet is a necessity in any business. Your milk sheet is your cost sheet.

The cow producing five gallons of milk daily cannot maintain her production long without some concentrated feed.

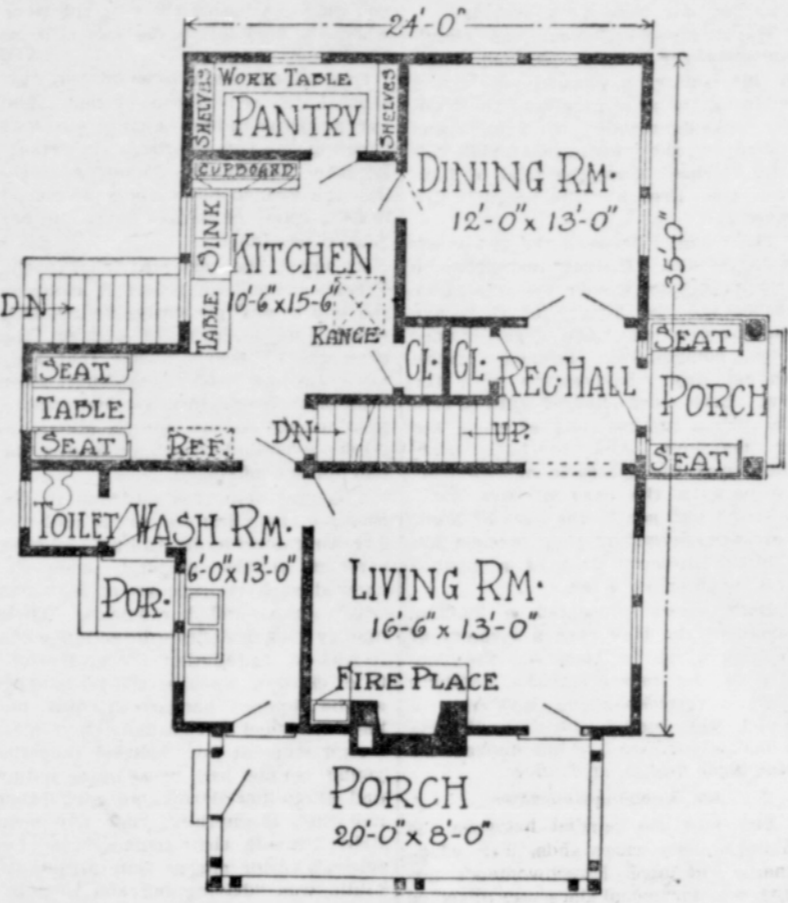
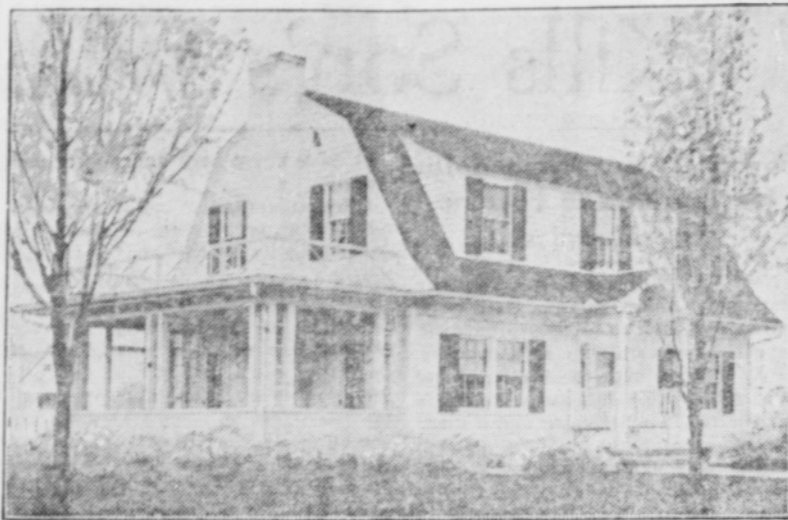
Nearly all feeds are selling at 50 per cent of their former value and liberal feeding makes dairying a good business.

Unclean surroundings are detrimental to the milk flow, for milk absorbs flavors and odors readily.

Silage fed to cows an hour before milking leaves an odor in the milk. Better feed it after milking, experienced dairymen agree.

It pays to use pure-bred dairy stee. South Dakota State college has found that their use on scrub or grade cows increases production in the first cross about 67 per cent.

Dutch Colonial Type of Home Has Both Dignity and Attractiveness



First Floor Plan.

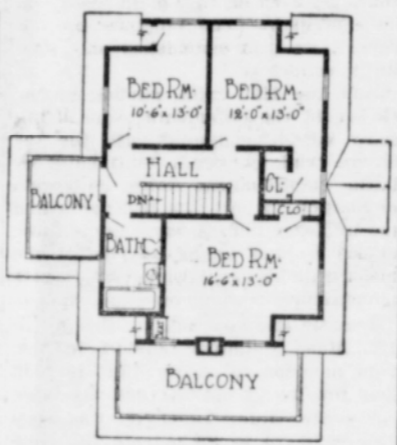
By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, for reply.

There is something about a Dutch colonial home that gives it the appearance of being a much larger house than it really is. At first glance the home shown in the illustration looks like a large house, containing many rooms. In reality this house contains but six rooms, but all are of good size; each has numerous windows and, as a consequence, is well ventilated.

The attractiveness of the interior appearance of a Dutch colonial home comes from the long, graceful sweep of the roof, and the broken lines made by the wide dormers that are set in either side of the roof. These dormers give a considerable amount of space in the upstairs rooms, and besides permit numerous windows that make them light and airy. Another attractive feature of this type of home is the central entrance, usually having a small open porch covered with an artistic roof supported by colonial columns.

The house shown here is 35 feet wide and 24 feet deep. The entrance



Second Floor Plan.

leads into a central hall, on one side of which is the living room and on the other the dining room. This arrangement brings both of these rooms to the front of the house. In this home the living room is 13 by 16 feet 6 inches. Note that the open porch that adjoins the living room may be reached either from the room itself or from the washroom that is directly back of it. An open fireplace adds to the comfort of this room in winter.

The dining room on the opposite side of the house is not quite so large as the living room, but is 12 by 13 feet, a size that will accommodate a rather large family.

Simple Color Best for a Room of Small Size

A great many women who are unable to obtain the services of an interior decorator feel that they must rely on their own unguided knowledge of color and design to create a charming room.

They study the home furnishing sections of magazines for suggestions to apply to their particular problem—they write to the advertisers for samples of materials and wallpapers as guides for their purchases and they collect a mass of information of real value if properly carried into execution. There is only one difficulty, however, in this method, the materials sent them may not be carried in the stores in their particular towns.

There is a very simple answer to this problem. There are certain fundamental laws of harmony in coloring; these laws, if followed, make a charming room. The proportions of the room itself may be wrong, the lines of the furniture possibly not strictly correct in period for the architectural plan, but furniture design is usually pretty much standardized.

Certain simple designs we all know are good and safe to use, but in the combining of color our room stands or falls. The modern wallpaper manufacturer employs in his studios the foremost artists in that line of work to originate his designs and plan his colors with a true knowledge of the effect these will have when used together. His finished paper is a work of art and as such may be trusted as a guide to further decoration.

Because they know this, many women faced with the selection of new

rugs, draperies and upholstery fabrics choose their wallpaper first when redecorating time comes, and from the colors used in it they select their general color scheme and pick out other materials in harmony with it.

Get Curtain Materials Which Will Add Beauty

Keep always in mind in the selection of materials for glass curtains that anything having a yellow or golden tone will do much to atone for lack of sufficient sunshine in a dreary or cold room. This is a fact so widely recognized as to hardly need repetition, but in similar fashion, and not so well known, materials having a rosy tone will lead an atmosphere of warmth and coziness to a living room or any room where such an effect is desired.

The cheerfulness of the "sunshine tones," as all of the yellows and golds and mellow tans are commonly called, makes them particularly desirable for most living rooms, but there are times when the subtlety of a faint orchid color for sash curtains in a bedroom, or delicate green in a dining room or breakfast porch, will produce wonderfully pleasing results.

Room Harmony

If a harmony of colors is selected for the different rooms so that there is a natural transition from one to the other, not only does the small house or apartment gain in beauty and healthfulness, but the rooms themselves appear larger. The expanse of doors in such a case will fulfill their proper function, the house gaining in size.

Horticultural News

MEDIUM PRUNING AIDS RASPBERRY

During the past seasons the Wisconsin Experiment station has carried on trials in heading-in the red raspberry, using approximately these three practices. The data secured in 1919 showed little difference in the crop secured from the light and medium pruning, but a marked reduction in the crop resulted from cutting back the canes severely.

In 1920 the plants receiving medium heading-in outyielded those which were given only a light pruning. The differences in some cases were quite marked. As in 1919, the severe heading-in materially reduced the crop. Later experiments have not changed these results to any great extent.

Either of two methods is used in heading-in the black raspberry. It may be pruned in the same way as the red, the heading-in, however, usually being more severe. As this method requires less attention it is the one usually followed in the home plantation. The yields received are ordinarily somewhat less than where the system of "summer pinching" is practiced.

The second method is commonly designated as "summer pruning" or "summer pinching." When this method is employed the tips of the new shoots are pinched out when they are 18 to 24 inches high. To carry out this method properly it is necessary to go over the plantation two or three times during the first half of the growing season, as all the shoots will not reach the desired size at the same time.

This "pinching back" will cause side branches to develop on which the fruiting wood of the following season will appear. These side branches are cut back in the spring, leaving them from 8 to 15 inches long. It may be advisable, also, when the number of new shoots is large to remove some of the weaker ones during the growing season.

Locate Orchard as Near Farm Home as Possible

The home orchard should be located near the home if possible. This is important because the producer will usually get more satisfaction and value out of the home orchard if the fruits can be procured easily and promptly when desired. It is possible, however, that in order to locate the fruits close to the house, it may be necessary that they be grown upon soil less adapted to fruit culture. Since one can usually make by extra care and attention the plot for the home orchard more desirable, this matter should not prevent the planting of a home orchard. The big factor to keep in mind is to locate the orchard as near the home as possible and in an accessible place. Under proper care and attention the soil will generally respond favorably.

Planting Distances for Fruit Trees Will Vary

The planting distances for all the fruits vary greatly, but, in general, the following may be used with good results: Apple—30 to 36 feet apart each way; pear—24 to 30 feet; peaches—20 to 24 feet; cherries—18 to 22 feet; plums—18 to 22 feet; grapes—8 feet in the row and 10 feet between the rows; currants and gooseberries—4 to 6 feet in the row and 6 to 8 feet between the rows; blackberries and raspberries—4 to 6 feet in the row and 8 feet between the rows; strawberries—commercial plantings are usually made 3 feet in the row and 3½ to 4 feet between the rows; for the home orchard, however, they may be planted much closer, from 1½ to 2 feet in the row and 2½ to 3 feet between the rows.

Cheap Plan to Protect Fruit Trees in Autumn

A single rabbit has been known to gnaw a dozen young fruit trees a day. The juicy bark is especially liked by both rabbits and mice.

It is cheaper to protect trees than bridge graft in the spring, according to L. C. Williams, extension horticulturist at the Kansas State Agricultural college. He advises the placing of a protection about the trunk which may be satisfactorily made from poultry wire, building paper, or corn-stalks. Such protectors should be removed in the spring to prevent them becoming a harboring place for injurious insects, he says.

Various washes often substituted for protectors are not desirable as they must be renewed to remain effective.

Life of Spray Machine

The life of the spray machine will be greatly extended if this implement is thoroughly cleaned after the season's campaign is over and stored in a dry place. The tank should be drained and cleaned, the bases of the cylinders removed and all sediment washed out, the pressure relief valve cleaned and the pressure on it released, oil placed in all wearing parts, and the hose thoroughly drained and stored in a dry place where the temperature does not become too cold.

Wit and Humor



ONE-HOLE GOLF

When asked how he made out on his day on the links, the beginner replied that he made it in 80. "Eighty!" ejaculated his friend, "that is really remarkable. Most old-timers would envy you on that score. You'll surely be an enthusiast from now on." "Yes," said the novice, condescendingly, "I'm going back tomorrow and try the second hole."—Wall Street Journal.

IN A HOLE



He—What do you think of my prospects as a whole?
She—As a hole.

Polite Dissembling

Mrs. A. was out walking with her husband when she observed an acquaintance approaching. "Mercy!" exclaimed Mrs. A., "the last person in the world I wanted to meet." "Well," said her husband, "there's nothing for it but to act as if she were the first."

All in Wife's Make-Up

"Hemmenhew's wife nearly always stops to put her face make-up on before she drives her husband down to work in the morning." "Why is she so particular?" "She didn't do it one morning and the report got out that Hemmenhew was running away with another woman."

Taking No Chances

"Yes, Henry," replied the divorced wife to her former husband, "I'm willing to marry you again, but on one condition." "You've only to name it," replied the man. "I'll do anything for you." "That you continue to keep me on your alimony pay roll."

Fame

"It seems to me that you have reached the utmost possibilities of fame in your community." "I don't see how I could possibly go any further, being as my temperament would render me incapable of getting mixed up in a homicide case."—Washington Star.

Fatal

Grimes—A little learning, as the saying goes, is a dangerous thing.
Reed—Yes, especially if it's learning to drive a car.

IF ONLY SHE KNEW



He—Wonder what makes all these trees lean?
She (very stout)—Oh, if only I knew!

Not All

"Dad, I heard mom tell Mrs. Nibbs that all men are fools. 'Tain't so, is it?" "No, son, she's mistaken. Some of them are bachelors."—Capper's Weekly.

Too Conspicuous

Clerk—You wish a birthday gift for your daughter? How about a dainty garter purse?
Father—No; it would be unwise for her to carry her money in plain sight.

When It Runs

"The directions say to turn the handle clockwise. What does that mean?" "How absurd! Don't you know the way your clock runs?" "Sure, it runs down."

Her Alternative

Marie—What are you going to do this afternoon?
Mabel—I don't know whether to go for a spill in Charlie's motorboat or an accident in Bob's car.—Answers.