

# POULTRY

EGGS BY WEIGHT IS NOT FAVORED

The Danish method of buying eggs by weight is not proving satisfactory, according to a recent report from the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the Danish marketing methods. This is an interesting fact for American poultry producers to consider as there have been many arguments presented in this country favoring this method of marketing.

The policy of the Denmark co-operatives has been to buy the eggs from their members on the basis of weight. They adopted this policy so that the small eggs would be kept at home. The plan has greatly increased the size of the eggs produced until it is not uncommon now for their eggs to weigh 30 ounces to the dozen. The average weight of American eggs is from 23 to 25 ounces a dozen. This increased weight has undoubtedly been one of the reasons for the popularity of the Danish eggs on the English markets. However, the fact that all eggs in Denmark are marketed before they are seven days old insures high quality and is an added reason for their popularity.

In marketing eggs in England, Danish co-operatives find that they can not get a sufficient premium for the large eggs as compared with eggs more nearly normal in size to pay for the difference in food value. This is especially true when eggs are high in price. As a general rule large eggs have brought only 5 per cent more in price while they contained 12 per cent more food value. Eggs that have brought the best returns to the producer are those averaging from 24 to 26 ounces a dozen. These facts indicate that American producers should pay attention to the size of their eggs, but not to the extent of marketing them by weight.

## Selection of Hatching Eggs Quite Important

Even where care has been used in selecting breeders the eggs from the breeding pen should also be chosen carefully. Uniformity in size, shape and color of eggs is desirable and careful selection for these features has some effect on the eggs the pullets will lay next fall and winter.

Size is an important matter in the market value of eggs and although in this state it is not always considered or evident, nevertheless it is true that most eggs before they reach the consumer are subject to grading. There is a relation between the size of the egg and that of the chick hatched from that egg. A good-sized but not abnormally large egg should be selected.

Shape is also an important consideration and those eggs that are exceptionally long, blunted or short are objectionable as well as any lopsided ones or those showing ridges in the shell.

## Whole Milk Found Best Protein Feed for Chicks

Milk has been found to be a good preventive of white diarrhea; both sweet and sour being equally effective. An experiment was carried on in Wisconsin comparing whole milk with other forms of protein feeds. They raised chicks to six months of age on whole milk alone. These chicks grew faster than the others getting skim milk, buttermilk or other protein feeds. While it is not practical to feed whole milk to chicks this way, it showed that whole milk comes very near being a complete ration. None of the forms of meat proteins such as tankage, meat scraps or fishmeal were found to be equal to skim milk protein. They are usually better, however, than the vegetable proteins.

## Poultry Facts

An incubator room with a temperature about 68 degrees is satisfactory.

Geese are practically all raised on general farms in small numbers where the feeding cost is nominal.

Grass or pasture lands and low land with plenty of grass and water are ideal conditions for geese.

Because white corn is deficient in vitamin A, which is an essential food property, yellow corn is a more desirable grain feed for poultry.

United States Department of Agriculture claims limestone omitted from the diet of the laying flock reduces egg production 50 per cent.

Many a back yard that is now given over to old tin cans and discarded shoes can be made to accommodate enough hens to supply the family with good fresh eggs.

An open shed is all the housing necessary for geese. Not more than four geese should be mated to one gander.

A little added care will bring the poultryman added dollars for his egg output. It is quality that counts with the egg consumer, and care will give quality.

Are the yolks of your eggs a pale yellow, and the shells thin and tender? Not enough green stuff; give an abundance of greens, and especially if fowls are yarded.

# DAIRY FACTS

MINERAL MIXTURE BEST FOR CATTLE

The only kind of a mineral mixture that the farmer should buy is one in which the ingredients are limited to salt and compounds of calcium, phosphorus, and iodine. Even the iodine is probably not needed, says Prof. L. A. Maynard at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. The mixture should be sold under an open formula. There is no justification for keeping a mineral formula secret, and there is so much worthless material being sold in mineral mixtures and stock tonics that one can be safe only by knowing exactly what he is buying.

The college recommends a mixture of equal parts of steamed bone meal, ground limestone and salt, and suggests that a compound of iodine may be added where troubles with goiter, "big neck" and "hairiness" occur. Two parts of bone meal and one part of salt also make a good mixture. When bone meal cannot be obtained, two parts of limestone and one part of salt may be used.

Most of the mineral mixtures on the market contain many other substances besides the needed salt, calcium, phosphorus, and iodine. These other substances are simply filler. There is no justification for including such materials as glauber's salts, epsom salts, sulphur, copperas, charcoal, foenugreek, anise, and nuxvomica. Exaggerated and untrue claims are made as to the value of these substances. Both leading veterinarians and food experts advise against their use in feeds. These mixtures sell at exorbitant prices compared to the cost of the simple mixture, yet they are actually worth much less because in them the needed minerals are diluted with a large and unknown amount of worthless or harmful material.

Most of the claims made for conditional stock feeds and tonics are either misleading or absolutely untrue. If an animal is well it does not need medicine, if it is sick it needs specific treatment for its trouble, not a shotgun prescription of a variety of drugs.

Many farmers whose animals are not producing satisfactorily or are in poor condition are being induced by clever salesmanship and advertising to pay exorbitant prices for complex mineral mixtures or stock tonics and are feeding them by the spoonful when all their animals actually need is another pound or two of real food.

## Effective Preventive Found for Calf Scours

The old method of preventing calf scours by removing the cow due to calf to a barn or shed unused for a long time by dairy animals can now be superseded by a better method.

Although the old isolation method cuts down losses greatly, it is not so effective as the colostrum milk method discovered by Doctor Little of the Rockefeller Institute, says Carl B. Bender, assistant animal husbandman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture. 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 and enlarging the holes in the nipples. 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 various other digestive disorders.

Even if there is no evidence of scours in the herd it is well to feed colostrum milk to all of the calves at birth before they have a chance to suckle their dam. To be effective the colostrum must reach the calf's stomach before any flth can get there. The nursing bottles and nipples should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately before using.

## Dairy Facts

Concrete dairy barn floors are a good thing the year round.

The milking machine is one way of cutting labor cost around the dairy farm.

In many dairy herds the profits of the highest producers just about offset the losses of the lowest producers.

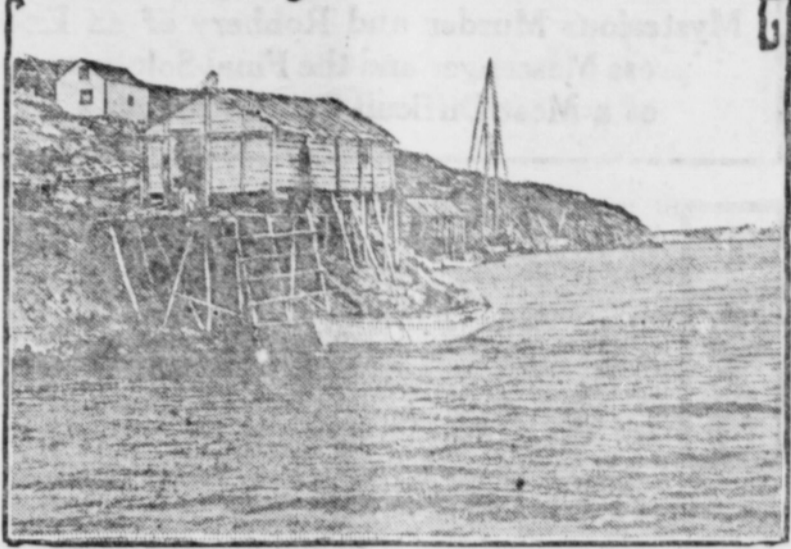
Successful dairying depends on many factors. Among these, culling is one of the most important. The most successful dairymen closely cull their herds.

Dairymen who by breeding and feeding make one cow do what two did before are benefactors to the public as well as to themselves.

A cow will not drink enough for maximum milk production if the water is stale or impure, or too cold in the winter.

About one-third of our dairy cows are being kept at a loss, one-third yield little or no profit, and the profits of the dairy business come almost altogether from the other third.

# LABRADOR-- Land of Contrasts



Labrador's Focky Coast.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

LABRADOR has suddenly grown to twice its generally accepted size because of a decision of the British privy council setting its boundary far inland from the Atlantic. Labrador has always occupied a seemingly anomalous position; it walls Canada north of the St. Lawrence completely off from the Atlantic. Most maps have shown this territorial barrier as a very narrow strip along the coast, for such was Canada's claim. By virtue of the recent decision in favor of Newfoundland, however, Labrador extends 300 miles inland in the south. It forms a rough triangle, growing steadily narrower to the north until the triangle's apex is reached at Cape Chidley, on Hudson strait, where the waters of Hudson bay reach the Atlantic.

It comes as a distinct surprise to most persons who turn their attention newly to the geography of northeastern America, that Canada and Newfoundland are separate governmental units—as distinct, for example, as Jamaica and New Zealand.

Labrador is best known along the coast, and there it is truly a land of eternal warring. Everywhere along its coast line great seas ceaselessly pound as with the hammer of Thor into its adamantine sides. The almost relentless Arctic ice-floes growls and groans as it crushes, cleaves, and smashes the very face of nature, while the monster bergs outside, like ominous ice giants, roar and crash as they vainly battle with their still more relentless enemy, the summer sun.

Where in the more-sheltered spots gentler nature strives to spread a covering over the nakedness of the land, abysmal cold waves battle with the tenacious plants and scrubs, which grow gnarled and knotty in the conflict. The few animals that in any number can survive in its wilds, are especially endowed to resist its apparently never discouraged effort to destroy the very source of life.

Cached Supplies for Unfortunates.

As one approaches it from the Atlantic and passes its high portals, the cliffs of Belle Isle, he spies a stout log house perched high up on a barren ledge clinging to the very face of the cliff. Suggestive sight: it contains cached the necessities of life against the inevitable day when some poor voyagers shall find themselves suddenly dependent on its savage clemency.

Viewed, as those who frequent it mostly view it, from the sea, one would think its sole harvest was the countless ice-borne erratics that crowd every hillside and crown every skyline, just where other countries would be flaunting flowers, fruits and trees.

In the realms of human life also the same stern conditions maintain. Life is truly a battle in Labrador, and its conditions are responsible for a white race whose members are as remarkable for their adaptability to live under the very hardest of physical conditions as the native Eskimo they are steadily replacing. These little Arctic natives can withstand anything except civilized man.

But Labrador, beyond being a place of war, is a land of contrasts—a land where extremes meet—and where no man dieth from monotony of physical circumstances. Scarcely a stone's throw from this ceaseless strife one finds oneself in a land almost of oppressive silence—a country so utterly devoid of the busy hum of human life that the dominant idea forced upon one is, "Can I be certain I shall ever again get back to the haunts of men?" while visions of the uncertain opportunities for communication with the world outside rise unbidden to the mind.

Soon, however, memories of its generous spaces, its glorious floods, its keen, bracing air, its call for resourcefulness, its rich sea harvest, its noble rivers and plentiful salmon, its wily, silent animals with their priceless skins, its countless deer herds come back to cheer one. Its splendid evergreens, its gorgeous mosses, the carpet bedding of its brilliant lichens all serve to relieve the first chill of its barrenness. Add to these its beautiful nights, its long twilights, the fantastic colors of the moon shining on its weird ice and deep blue seas, the unearthly loveliness of its auroras, and the magnificent tracery of its northern cliffs. Such a land is it of changes and

contrasts that those who love it at least may be forgiven for thinking it the borders of fairyland.

It is indeed a fine set of people it has produced, for one may count as Labradorians the thousands of men and women from Newfoundland who every year go to wrest a living from its reluctant grasp.

Sea love, self-reliance, and optimism are the three strongest traits of character developed in these people, with rather more than the ordinary amount of fatalism. There is no doubt the people are tough—tough as their own sharks, they say, which will come to a bait made of their own liver, or continue to eat after being disemboweled.

Can Support Good Population.

Observers declare that Labrador can maintain a good population, but at present little capital has been invested there except in fishery and furring. Neither of these industries do practically anything to enrich the country, seeing that almost every fish caught and every fur collected leaves the coast as it is, and is turned into money elsewhere.

Cod, salmon, and trout are exploited rather than fished. Rivers have been barred with nets for fur. The indiscriminate use of cod traps with small mesh leaders destroy every year thousands of salmon-pearl seeking the rivers, and, in the opinion of every one, injure very seriously the cod fishery itself by almost entirely preventing the great shoals coming inshore to feed.

Whaling is practically a thing of the past off Labrador. For home consumption, seals are valuable, their skins and fats forming a marketable commodity of no mean value. When seals "strike in" plentifully it is the easiest way in the world to get rich, for it means that they come to one's door and drown themselves in his nets ready for use.

Labrador seals are real seals, and not the fur-bearing "Otaridae" of the Pacific. The largest, the hooda, are of immense size and height, and by no means to be carelessly approached when with their young. They will then show fight very readily, and many a poor old bull has come to his death from a rifle just to enable the murderer to steal the pelt of his baby that he was defending, his own body being left, after all, as being too heavy to take.

Excellent as their skins are always for sleeping bags, canoes, tents, harnesses, etc., for clothing in cold weather they cannot touch the cured caribou hide. In mild weather the seal sides are, as might be expected, much more water-tight, except when tanned.

The soft chamouis-like, cleaned skin of the deer makes clothing impervious to wind and weather, while the gloves and moccasins, being soft and mobile, are far warmer than the Labrador seal.

There are vegetable as well as animal resources in Labrador. The red partridge berry or small cranberry, the blue hertz or bilberry, the yellow lake-apple or cloud-berry, the purple marsh-berry, with the red currant, the raspberry, and gooseberry, are all abundant, all easily preserved, and all grow without any effort on the part of the natives to sow, cultivate, or in any way improve them.

Of cultivated vegetables in Labrador the success depends on the shelter, natural or artificial, they get from summer frosts. In the bottoms of bays, carrots, peas, potatoes, lettuce, radishes, beets, etc., all grow in the open well.

The immense future that lies before pulpung in Labrador is evident from the success attending Lord Northcliffe's great venture in Newfoundland, and by the fact that every acre of sea and land from the Straits to Hudson bay has been applied for ahead, if not granted, for this very purpose.

The incalculable energy of the countless falls, including the Grand falls of the Hamilton river, probably the third largest in the world, and second only to the Victoria falls in height, is an asset which the future will be unable to overestimate. Now that chemistry stands on a very verge of a synthesis of atoms, and a new world seems ready for conquest if sufficient energy is procurable, these hitherto unappreciated riches are beginning to excite attention.

## Progress Made in Caring for Sick

There are fifty more hospitals in this country now than there were a year ago, according to a statistical survey of hospitals recently completed by the American Medical Association. The 6,946 hospitals now in operation in the United States have a capacity of 850,445 beds and the increase over last year is sufficient to take care of an increase in population of 5,000,000 people, association officials say. The growing importance of the hospital as an educational agency is indicated by the figures showing the number of hospitals that include nurses' training schools. The total number of schools comes to more than 2,000, of which Pennsylvania has the most in any state, though New York has the largest number of nurse students. There are slightly fewer than 28 registered nurses for every 10,000 people of the whole population of the country, the survey shows. The lowest supply is in Georgia and Mississippi, which have only seven for every 10,000 people.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

## Weeds Looked On as Reservoirs of Wealth

At a recent meeting of distinguished botanists the opinion was voiced that great reserves of wealth are lying untapped in what we now regard as weeds. Though there are 500,000 known species of higher plants, the world's needs in food, fiber and timber are at present supplied by less than 100 species.

Another interesting fact that was brought out at this convention of botanists was that the cells of plants can be regarded as the most powerful forms of suction pumps in the world. As the result of research into the way in which plants draw water from their roots to their topmost leaves through fermentation that is taking place in their cells, an estimation was made that pumping power sometimes equals 500 pounds to the square inch.

## Soft Corns

Money Back Says Your Druggist if Moone's Emerald Oil Doesn't Do Away With All Soreness and Pain in 24 Hours.

Get a bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil with the understanding that if it does not put an end to the pain and soreness and do away with the corn itself your money will be promptly returned.

Don't worry about how long you've had it or how many other preparations you have tried. This powerful penetrating oil is one preparation that will help to make your painful aching feet so healthy and free from corn and bunion troubles that you'll be able to go anywhere and do anything in absolute feet comfort.

So marvelously powerful is Moone's Emerald Oil that thousands have found it gives wonderful results in the treatment of dangerous swollen or varicose veins. Your druggist is selling lots of it.

## Locusts Defied Artillery

Glant locusts have been invading the countryside in India, three different swarms having descended upon territory in the Bombay presidency, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. One "army" was 20 miles long and 30 yards wide. When the insects had settled, heavy gunfire was directed upon them, but did not dislodge them, and several fertile tracts were devastated. Another swarm was five miles long and half a mile wide.

## Best for the Dog

Table scraps form the best food for the dog, says Nature Magazine. Do not feed him either potatoes or chicken bones.

Self-distrust is responsible for most of life's failures.

The silent watches of the night are those we forget to wind.

## Covered Wagon Pioneer Quickly Restored to Health

Was So Weak Could Scarcely Use Arms or Legs. Sacramento Resident a Victim of "Flu," Loses Weight and Vitality. Finds Long-Sought Relief. Strength Restored. Praises Tanlac.

Pioneer blood flows in the veins of Frank Rikert, Box 1035, R. R. 10, Sacramento, Calif., a prominent stockman who trekked over the rough, hazardous trails from Illinois in the early sixties. But even his brawn, muscle and splendid health broke under the strain of modern living. "Flu" left its mark and threatened his life.

"I didn't care whether I lived or died, I felt so badly," said Mr. Rikert, "when I began taking Tanlac. My strength had vanished, sapped by the 'Flu.' My arms and legs were so weak that they were almost useless. I couldn't even turn over in bed without help, so completely undermined was my strength and vitality.

"One night my wife saw the Tanlac advertisement in the paper and urged me to try it. I bought a bottle and started taking it, and I felt better right off. In a few weeks I was able to do all my work. Not only did my weakness disappear, but I actually gained twenty pounds, and I have felt fine ever since.

"Yes, sir, I firmly believe that Tanlac saved my life. Naturally, I'm so enthusiastic about Tanlac I am telling all my friends it's a great medicine

## TWO HOMES MADE HAPPY

By Women Who Used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I think it is the most wonderful medicine I ever tried," is the statement made by Mrs. Goldie Shoup of St. Joseph, Illinois. She declares that after taking the Compound she is in better health than before.

Mrs. J. Storms of 29 Lane Street, Paterson, N. J., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of your medicine and I recommend it to all my friends."

These statements were taken from two enthusiastic letters which tell of the help that has been received from using the Vegetable Compound. Both Mrs. Shoup and Mrs. Storms were in a run-down condition which caused them much unhappiness. When women are suffering from lack of strength and from weakness, their own life and that of their family is affected. When they feel well and strong and are able to do their household easily, happy homes are the result.

Are you on the Sunlit Road to Better Health?

## EYES HURT?

For burning or sore eyes, and for relief from inflammation and soreness, use Mitchell Eye Relief, according to directions. Soothing, healing. BALE & BUCKLE, 147 Broadway, New York.

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## Takes Movies of Plants

The slowest motion pictures ever made are those of the United States Department of Agriculture which portray the growth of plants. This is done by the use of a "time-lapse" machine, invented by Howard Greene, that exposes only one frame of film at a time and regulates the time between such exposures. These periods usually are about 20 seconds, so that in an hour only about 180 pictures would be taken.

## All in Good Time

Fred—D'you know, I haven't spoken to my wife for five weeks. Ted—Don't worry, old man, your turn will come next.—Answers.

## Nothing to It

"There's nothing to this grouch talk." "No, it's crabappleauce."

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and I'll praise it as long as I live." Tanlac helps conquer ailments and builds up strength in famished bodies. It banishes pain and frees the system of poison caused by constipation and sluggish liver. It is Nature's own remedy made from roots, barks and herbs according to the famous Tanlac formula.

Begin taking Tanlac and enjoy the benefits of strength and golden health. The first bottle usually brings results that will surprise you. Ask your druggist for Tanlac—today! Over 40 million bottles sold.