

# FARM POULTRY

## MODERN CHICKEN MUCH IMPROVED

When you sit down to your breakfast eggs or your Sunday chicken dinner nowadays you will probably enjoy much better food than you did seven years ago. For while few of us know anything of the change, the great American hen has become a decidedly improved bird since 1921.

Thousands of poultrymen in more than half of the states of the Union have adopted standard systems for improving the breeds and eradicating disease in their flocks since Wisconsin began producing "accredited" chicks seven years ago.

"The basis of the Wisconsin plan," explains the Farm Journal, "was a breeding program whereby through culling, selection of birds of standard qualifications and vigorous constitutions, with supervision of both flock and hatcheries, high-quality flocks and chicks might be produced. The chicks thus produced were designated as "accredited" and were advertised and sold as such.

"This accredited idea spread rapidly from Wisconsin and is now in operation under essentially the Wisconsin plan in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Tennessee and a number of other states. Some eight or ten more states are also preparing to put this plan into operation.

"In 1922, Connecticut adopted the Wisconsin idea, but made the blood test for bacillary white diarrhea the basis upon which flocks were to be accredited. Following the lead of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and a number of other Eastern states have built up an accredited system based on the disease-eradication plan. Washington, Oregon and Idaho are now on, or are adopting, this plan. New York has a plan that is a modification of this, with more emphasis on breeding."

Success of the plan is evidenced by the fact that Ohio, where the state poultrymen's association adopted the plan only in 1924, will this year produce 12,000,000 chicks from 65 accredited hatcheries.

## Hot Water Very Useful in Preventing Chilling

If there is anything more aggravating than an old "mother" hen that refuses to hover her brood on cold, wet days, I don't know what it is, says a writer in Farm Life. But you know a dead chick more or less means nothing in life to an old Cluck, so it's up to us to give nature a lift in the way of artificial heat, when the hen refuses to do her duty.

Here's my way. Fill one-half or one gallon jugs with hot water, make a snug cover of wooten (an old blanket is ideal) to fit the jug, cork tightly, and place in a box or in the coop with the chicks. This will give off enough heat to keep the little things cozy for several hours. When necessary refill with hot water and you'll never lose chicks from chilling.

## Poultry Notes

Comfortable quarters in the very earliest days means much in the future development of the chicks and the profit which they will return to their owners.

Young chicks should have no feed for 36 or even 48 hours after hatching. Corn bread, rolled oats, and hard-boiled eggs are good feeds for the first few days.

It takes 21 days for a hen egg to hatch, about 28 days for ducks, from 30 to 34 days for a goose egg, and 28 days for turkey eggs. The time may vary somewhat according to conditions.

The all-mash system of feeding chicks after the first month furnishes a satisfactory method and also allows the person handling the flock some leisure time without damaging the young birds.

Ground oats may be used for growing stock or laying hens when fed in limited quantities.

Wheat bran is largely used in all chick mash. It is bulky but fairly digestible and has a laxative tendency which is beneficial. It is fairly high in protein.

Chicks need something green to eat. When they are out on good range they will take care of this requirement themselves. When they are housed it should be supplied.

In the building or maintaining of a high quality flock of poultry, no one factor is as important as the male heading the flock.

Buckwheat is lower in feeding value than corn, oats, or barley. Furthermore, it is higher in fiber and lower in digestibility than these grains.

When bluegrass is pastured too closely by geese, it will kill the grass out just the same as it will if bluegrass is pastured excessively close by cattle, or particularly by sheep.

# The DAIRY

## PREVENTING BULL FROM DOING HARM

Every precaution should be taken to prevent the bull from injuring persons or animals, or doing any other damage while he is being led about.

Begin teaching the bull to be led while he is still young. When six to eight months of age he may readily become accustomed to the halter. Lead him about the barnyard, making him familiar with different conditions, such as the noise of machinery, the sight of the other animals, etc. If he is to be exhibited at fairs, train him to pose.

Do not attempt to lead a well-grown bull without a staff attached securely to a ring in his nose. The bull must be trained to the staff as well as to the halter. In leading the bull with the staff, always walk at his side and never in front of him. Keep his head held high, as a bull can do little damage with his head in that position. Watch him constantly while leading or holding him.

Some staffs are equipped with prongs or teeth which, by turning the staff, can be pressed on the bull's nose. This device should not be used except when necessary.

Whenever a bull that is known to be vicious, or one that behaves in a dangerous manner, is to be led, always employ two men. Each man may use a staff, each staff being attached to a separate ring in the bull's nose. A common method of leading such bulls is for one man to use a strong staff attached to one nose ring, while the other man uses a heavy strap snapped into a second ring. In either case, the men walk on opposite sides of the bull, keeping abreast of him, and forcing him to hold his head high.

When a vicious bull, or one whose disposition is unknown, is kept in a yard or box stall, make the animal secure before entering the stall to attach the staff. This may often be done by enticing the bull to the manger by means of some grain mixture, and then snapping a rope or strap in his ring. The bull may then be tied or held by an attendant before the keeper enters the stall with the staff.

Treat every bull with caution and respect. Whenever a bull is being led, use caution and have respect for his great strength. Accidents with bulls are not always due to the animal's being vicious, but may result from their being frightened. Do not take chances when leading a bull, but use every precaution to safeguard yourself and others.—Dairy Cattle by Yapp and Nevens, Wisconsin.

## Best to Vaccinate Calf Immediately After Born

Vaccinating cows before they come fresh will not prevent calves from getting white scours. However, vaccinating calves just after they are born will prevent white scours in many cases.

White scours in young calves is a germ disease. These germs are in your barn and in many cases get into the system of the young calf through the navel cord.

Thoroughly clean and disinfect your barn and when a cow comes fresh put her into a clean box stall that has been disinfected. As soon as the calf is born paint the navel with iodine or dip it into a solution of a good disinfectant and then tie a string around the cord. This will prevent infection through the navel cord. The udder of the cow must also be washed and then disinfected with some disinfecting solution before the calf is allowed to drink.

Cleaning and disinfecting the barn and taking proper precautions to prevent infection of the young calf will save most of your calves. So long as these germs are in your barn you will have trouble with your calves unless you take precautions to prevent infection of calves.

## Animals Require Plenty of Fresh, Pure Water

All animals require plenty of good, pure water at all seasons of the year.

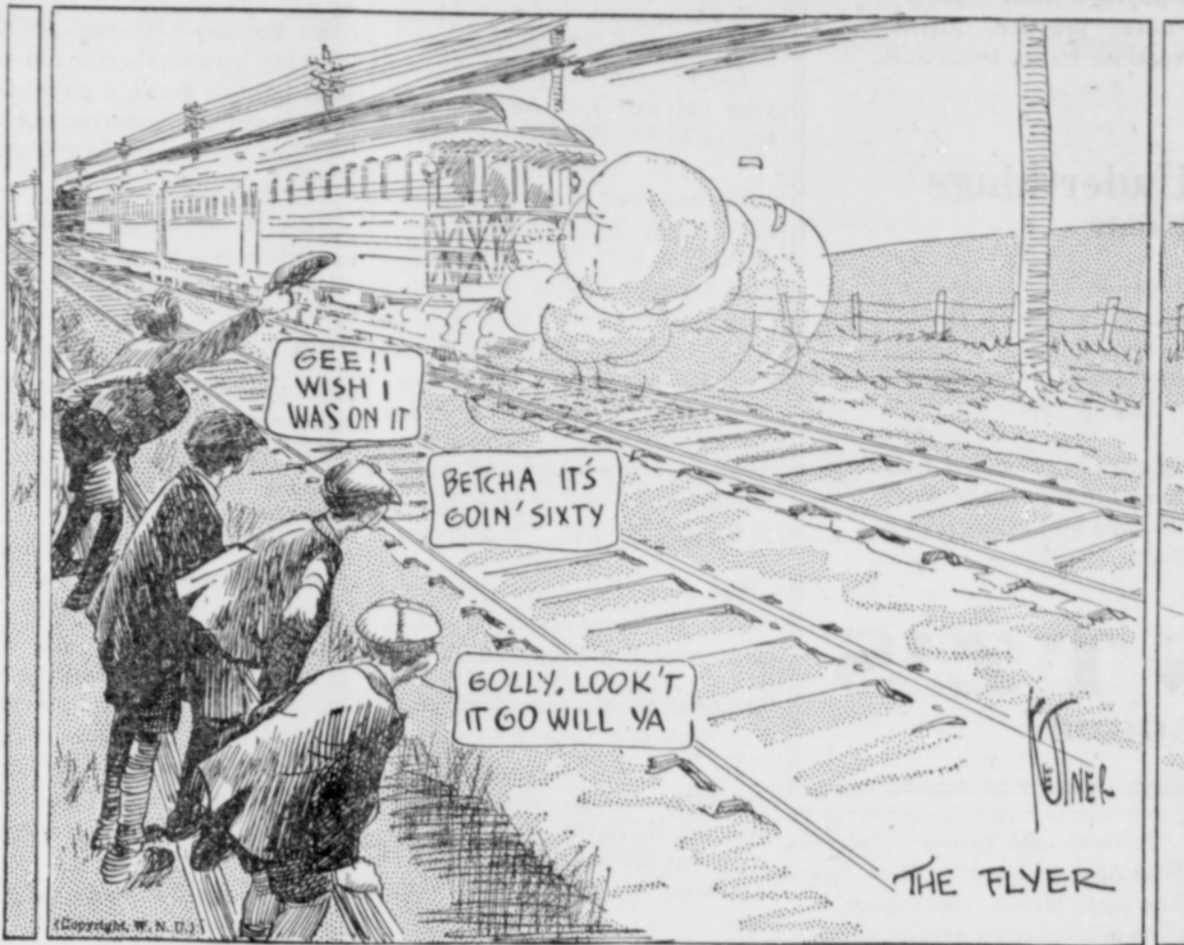
This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the total volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water may also carry disease germs, which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption or be dangerous to the cow herself. During the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, they should be watered two or three times a day unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them at all times.

## Free From Abortion

If a herd is free from infectious abortion the owner can, through the application of sanitary measures, prevent its introduction. Since abortion and breeding diseases are frequently introduced through the purchase of infected animals, caution in buying may prevent disaster. A clean herd can also be developed from a mildly infected herd, but if the herd is badly diseased it is probably more economical to replace the herd with healthy animals.

# OUR COMIC SECTION

## Events in the Lives of Little Men



## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

## Mac Is Staying Late



## THE FEATHERHEADS

## All in the Point of View



## Mystery of Love

No one can give a satisfactory explanation of a satisfactory description of love, remarks Grove Patterson. It depends on the individual temperament, the type, the point of view. Much that is mistaken for love is doubtless something else—something instinctive and not creditable, but much less fine than love.—Capper's Weekly.

## Human Worker Forgotten

Machinery is producing more than hand labor ever did or could produce and it is producing many things that hand labor never did or could produce. We are perfecting a mechanical civilization and very frequently the welfare of human workers is the last thing considered.—International Labor News Service.

## Expensive Upkeep

There are houses in England the windows of which have never been counted. These include Windsor castle and Wentworth Woodhouse, the Yorkshire home of Earl Fitzwilliam. A former duke of Marlborough said that putty for repairing the windows of Blenheim palace cost him £500 (\$2,500) a year.

## Self-Convicted

I've no patience with such silly proverbs as "Honesty is the best policy." The man who first said that was a potential thief. He wasn't honest because it was right to be honest, but because, in his case, it paid. If it hadn't, presumably he would have been a thief.—Exchange.

## Excess of Patriotism

"Chauvinism" derives its name from Nicolas Chauvin, a soldier in the army of Napoleon who was ridiculed by his comrades for his demonstrative and unreasoning patriotism. The term has come to be applied to any one's excessive enthusiasm for national ascendancy.

## Sad Memories

I remember, I remember the house where I was born; the hallowed place where little lambs came, peeping in at morn. The playful bears, the friendly bulls who wisely counseled me, and where I bought at 88—and sold at 43.—Boston Transcript.

## World's Longest Rivers

Only four rivers in the world exceed 3,000 miles in length—the Nile (Africa) flows approximately 4,000 miles; the Amazon (South America) 3,900 miles; the Ob (Siberia) 3,200 miles, and the Yangtze-Kiang (China) 3,100.

## Political History

State conventions were first held in this country about 1825, although informal conventions of party leaders had been held by the Federalists prior to that time. The Republicans held their last legislative caucus in 1824.

## "Ponds" Public Property

The "great ponds" of Massachusetts are bodies of fresh water more than ten acres in extent. In 1641 the Massachusetts Bay colony decreed that they should be open forever to the public for fishing.

## Gave Name to Epoch

The Larnaudian epoch is the name applied to an epoch in European prehistoric archeology at the close of the Bronze age, and so called from the station of Larnaud, in the Jura mountains.

## Says the Old-Timer

The old-fashioned woman who got the bed full of crumbs eating crackers now has a daughter who burns holes in the sheets from smoking cigarettes in bed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## The Helpers

By the time a man earns more money he has less time in which to spend it, but that is where the wife and daughters come to the rescue.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

## British Empire Largest

The British empire covers more territory than any other country in the world, comprising 13,226,749 square miles. France and her colonies comprise 5,870,461 square miles.

## Prejudiced Observer

The estimated bird population of this country is 4,000,000,000. It is thought the estimate was made by a suburbanite who had just planted a garden.—Detroit News.