

FARM
POULTRY

NO DEFINITE RULE FOR FEED

When Hens Are Laying Heavily They Should Consume Much Larger Amount of Mash.

Feed according to the appetite of the birds; no definite rule can be given. Feed scantily of grain in the morning and give all the grain they will eat in the afternoon in time to find it before dark. There should be no grain in the litter at noon; when found, it indicates feeding too much in the morning.

In general, feed by weight two-thirds part of grain to two parts of mash. When the birds are laying heavily they should consume a larger amount of mash.

A green range of alfalfa, clover, or grass furnishes the ideal condition. When these are not available it is necessary to give the birds some kind of succulent food. Mangel beets, cabbage, sprouted oats or green clover are usually considered the best green feeds. If these are not obtainable, apples and potatoes make a valuable addition to the ration. Feed at noon in such amounts as the birds will clean up before night.

Hard, sharp grit is necessary for grinding feed; oyster shell to supply lime for egg shells. Neither will replace the other.

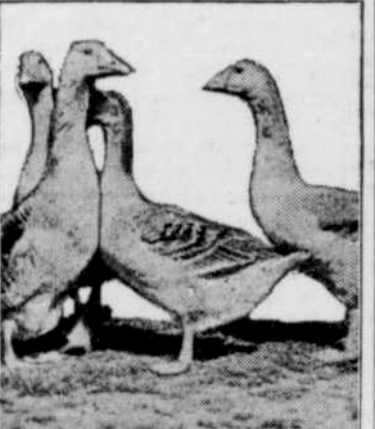
RAISING GEESSE FOR PROFIT

Opportunities Good in Regions Where They Can Be Fattened for City Markets.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Geesse may be raised profitably on many more farms than at present. The United States Department of Agriculture points out that the opportunities are especially good in regions where they are fattened commercially for the growing demand of cities. They are easily disturbed and should therefore be handled gently. When mated they are allowed to run in flocks, but each mating may be kept in a colony by itself to keep the ganders from fighting. A gander may be mated with from one to four geese, but pair or trio matings usually give the better results. From four to twenty-five geese may be kept on an acre. Under most conditions ten is a fair average. Free range on grass or stubble is advisable, and many persons in the South keep them to kill weeds in the cotton fields.

Toulouse and Embden geese will breed and produce some stock in their second year but do not mature or give



Toulouse Geese.

best results for another 12 months. Sometimes they will lay the first year, but the results usually are unsatisfactory, and the eggs often are used for cooking. Females usually are kept until they are eight to ten years old, or as long as they lay well, but ganders seldom are kept after they are six or seven years old. Yearling ganders of the domestic breed often are used for breeding, but both sexes usually are best for breeding when from three to five years old.

PUREBRED POULTRY IS BEST

Good, Plump, Tender Chickens Always Command Top Prices—Scrappy Fowls Are Loss.

There is always a good demand for market poultry and eggs, and there always will be, but like every other commodity, the price received by the seller depends upon the quality of the goods sold. Good, plump, tender chickens, properly fitted, always command the top price, while the scrappy, starchy, inferior stuff has to be sold for whatever it will bring. The farmer who says there is no profit in the poultry business is generally one of those fellows who raise the latter kind.

GOOD FEED BEFORE ROOSTING

About One-Third of Total Amount Fowls Will Clean Up in Day Is Just About Right.

Chickens need a good feed before going to roost at night, and if fed about one-third of the total amount they will clean up in a day, in the early morning, and the remainder in the afternoon, the proportion will be about right. The mash can be fed in a large hopper which is kept constantly before them, care being taken to see that it is so placed that it does not become dirty and that the chickens do not scratch into or in it.

DAIRY
HINTS

SANITARY HOUSE FOR DAIRY

Necessary Where Milk Is Handled, Because of Its Susceptibility to Contamination.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the delicate nature of milk and its susceptibility to contamination by dirt and odors, dangerous to the health of the consumer and likely to cause loss to the producer, a dairy house constructed on sanitary principles and properly located is a necessity on every farm that sells milk.

The regulations of the different states vary, but it is usually found desirable to have such building a short distance from the barn, or, if it adjoins the stable, to have only an outside entrance. Prompt removal of the milk to facilitate cooling and prevent contamination is always necessary. A concrete, brick or tile house with asbestos or slate roof, although comparatively costly, is fireproof, durable and sanitary and requires few repairs. Other materials that may be used are stone, cement blocks and wood.

The floor of the milk house is particularly important, and concrete, because of its ability to withstand moisture, decay and wear, is the best material. Although dressed tongue-and-groove lumber may be used for the inside walls, cement plaster makes the best finish. Light is important, and window space should be equal to at least 10 per cent of the floor space. To keep the air sweet and dry good ventilation is needed. In some climates windows and doors will provide it, but in most localities other means, such as a ventilating flue, will be found necessary. Flies and other germ-carrying insects must be kept out with screens so arranged that they will not interfere with the operation of the windows and doors.

Plentiful supplies of cold and hot water, for cooling and for cleaning and sterilizing, are a necessity if a high-class product is to be turned out. The unavoidable spilling of milk and the use of quantities of water demand an adequate drainage system that will carry the waste well away from the house. Most local and state health departments have specific regulations on this subject.

All of these problems of dairy-house construction are discussed in detail in Farmers' Bulletin 1214, "Farm Dairy Houses," just issued by the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, copies of



A Good All-Around Milk House for Dairies.

which can be obtained free of charge. In this bulletin plans and pictures are given of nine types of houses, suitable for farms having from ten to several hundred cows; for dairies where milk is sold in cans or bottles or is made into butter; and for those using hand or power machinery. Those who are interested in any particular plan may obtain blue prints from the division of agricultural engineering, bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SOY BEAN HAY AS ROUGHAGE

Tennessee Station Finds It Superior to Corn Stover in Producing Milk and Butter.

The Tennessee station compared soy bean straw and corn stover as roughage in the production of milk and butter. The ration containing soy-bean straw was found superior to that containing corn stover. This ration produced more pounds of milk and butter fat and produced them more cheaply than the cornstover ration. In every case there was less loss in milk and butter fat during the feeding of soy-bean straw than during the feeding of corn stover. It was concluded from these tests that soy-bean straw is a valuable addition to the roughage in the feeding of dairy cows.

PROTECT YOUNG FRUIT TREES

Mice Can Be Discouraged by Tramping Down Snow—Rodents Burrow in Grass and Refuse.

Protect young fruit trees from mice. Wire screens about the trees are good. Tramp the snow well about each tree. This will often discourage the mice working around it. They like to burrow in grass and other refuse near the tree under the snow and eat the bark.

AMONG AFTERNOON FROCKS;
KNITTED OUTERWEAR IN FAVOR

WITH the early showing of frocks, that come in advance of each season, we expect to see novelties in fabrics as well as in styles, and are seldom disappointed. These new weaves captivate with the charm of the unusual but, whatever their success, they never wholly eclipse our well-loved old favorites. And now, among the novelty crepes, heavy failles and knitted weaves in the new showings of frocks for spring, taffeta bobs up serenely, in pretty and demure afternoon frocks, and in gay and colorful evening and party dresses.



Afternoon Frock of Taffeta.

es, with just as much lure in it as it had a century ago, and has had ever since. Age cannot wither nor custom stale the charm of taffeta. It's not a question of will you have taffeta, but how will you have taffeta.

The majority of women will answer this question by getting in their possession an afternoon dress something like that one shown here. These full-skirted, slim-bodied and lady-like frocks are shown with many pretty variations in their trimming, but with much similarity of outline and character. They all have a flavor of quaintness.

Black and dark blue, with highly

and informal garments which women spend most of their time in at winter and summer resorts.

What interests everybody is the last word about sweaters. Two styles in these dominate at present, one of them the youthful and convenient slip-on, practical for the sportswoman, and the other the more dignified tuxedo. The slip-on is made with either round or "V" neck opening and knitted in many different stitches. It is varied in other ways, as in its finish and decorations. One of the most becoming models, appears in the picture below, with neck and sleeves and pockets bordered with furry bands of looped wool



Knitted Outerwear in Favor.

lustrous surfaces, remain the first choice in taffeta for afternoon frocks. Taffeta is a silk that lends itself to self trimmings—to ruchings, quillings, platings, puffs, rucks and folds made of the silk and used as the decorative features on frocks made of it. In the lovely dress pictured, except for lace puffs set to the elbow sleeves and in the neck, taffeta is sufficient unto itself. Ruchings of it with pivot edges are set on the skirt in points, and ripplings of it finish the bodice.

Her royal highness, the Princess Mary, has set the seal of her approval on knitted frocks. She has ordered white ones and colored

ones from Donegal for her trousseau, and it goes without saying that every maid will aspire to at least one knitted dress this spring. They are not entirely new to us. For the past three years the tide of favor for knitted garments has been steadily rising. The introduction of silk and fiber silk in the manufacture of knitted outerwear brought in a new day.

One reason for the advance of knitted apparel toward the center of the stage is its adaptability to sport clothes, which term ought to be widened to include all those smart

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INTERESTING ITEMS
FROM THE CITIES

To Preserve Its Past for the Future



DETROIT.—The Rev. Frederick Hewitt, Detroit, Episcopal clergyman, has bought the old Walker tavern of Cambridge Junction, Mich., to preserve its precious past for the future. Doctor Hewitt, rector of the Church of St. Philip and St. Stephen, intends to restore the tavern as far as possible to its original condition and make it a sort of free port of call, where the Chicago and Monroe pike roads cross. He has been a collector of antiques for years.

Daniel Webster came there in 1838 on one of his western tours. In June, 1847, a "large, urbane and elegant gentleman, with wife and two daughters, two servants and two Indian guides," arrived in Detroit. Then a journey of 68 miles overland and James Fenimore Cooper was at the Walker tavern.

He and his party occupied the whole south half of the floor. The author made exploring excursions as far as Kalamazoo, using material for "The Oak Openings." The old hunter, a picturesque character in the story, was a farmer on Little Prairie road, near Cambridge Junction, and lived there many years after he had been immortalized by the pen that did "The Leather Stocking Tales."

The murder room takes its name from a traveler with considerable money, who disappeared from the room one night and never was seen of again. Some days later his star horse was found.

In the "suicide" room a traveler, weary of the trail, one night took life.

There being in the house no place for a grand ball, Sylvester Walker, original owner, erected a three-story brick house to the south of the tavern in 1853.

The old tavern was a public inn in 1853, when it passed into the possession of Franklin A. Dewey, being bought by him and his family as a home between thirty and forty years later going to the family of A. Dewey.

Woman Sheriff Ready to Do "Her Duty"

WAUKON, IA.—"I'm ready to do my duty!"

The speaker is Gunda Martindale, a woman and a mother—and sheriff of Alamakee county. "Her duty" may be hanging a man—a man accused of slaying one of Mrs. Martindale's best friends.

If Earle Thorpe is convicted of the brutal slaying of his former sweetheart, Miss Inga Magnuson, young schoolteacher, Mrs. Martindale will have to spring the trap that will send Thorpe to his doom.

Thorpe is said to have confessed. Officials declare he plans to plead guilty. That is taken to mean the death sentence, so high does public sentiment run.

Mrs. Martindale is the widow of a sheriff. On her husband's death the board of supervisors appointed her to fill his office. A woman could do it easily, they said—even a frail woman like Mrs. Martindale—for Alamakee county was a law-abiding community.

Then—Miss Magnuson's mutilated body was found in the basement of her rural schoolhouse. The woman sheriff was informed. She telephoned for bloodhounds. She asked a neighbor woman to care for her children. She clad herself in rough clothing. She started the hounds on the scent.



Over country roads, ankle deep in mud, across frozen hills and fields, the little woman followed bloodhounds until—

The trail led into the next county and Sheriff Martindale placed Thorpe under arrest as he was about to start a train.

She took her prisoner back to town alone. An angry mob of farmers and townspeople gathered. There was a threat of a lynching. But Mrs. Martindale stood off the crowd.

"I shall see to it that my prisoner gets justice," she said. She took up one-half of the nation, Thorpe to the jail. All night the well-being of the other half of the nation was on her mind.

So long as we have nations, a world of unrest, there is no such thing as a perfect citizen. Some of the subject's conclusions are that, while there is much to be learned from the farmer's viewpoint of remedies, the farmer is right in complaining of wrongs endured, and right in holding them out for redress.

It is feasible to relieve their ills with credit to the rest of the community, this being the case of an industrial nation, in the raw material it contributes, about one-third of the national annual wealth production of about the means of livelihood of about one-half of the population, it is a serious matter that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only is the farmer's share of the nation's wealth, but he is the backbone of the nation, and his well-being is the well-being of the other half of the nation.

Then at last—she went home to sleep and to "catch up" with her household.

"Wise Girl in the World" a Bridge

and Russian were simplicity itself. She was proficient with the violin, guitar and mandolin, swim, drive a motor, ride a horse, play baseball equally well.

Now, at nineteen, she is the bride of Charles Philippe de Bruche, a French sportsman. Isn't this all sufficient to give eugenicists some food for speculation?

The young woman is a product of what her mother, Mrs. Winifred Storer, daughter of Lord Stirling, former British ambassador to the United States, and wife of Dr. B. Storer of the Marine corps, "natural education."

Whether Winifred got much pleasure out of her girlhood is a question to discussion. Mrs. Storer's daughter grew up with a knowledge of life that she has out of ten other girls, that she has been wholesomely normal.

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Getting Ready for the Big Chicago Zoo

CHICAGO.—Organization of the forces that are to establish in Chicago an exceptionally fine zoological garden is now well under way. The zoo will be established on the land near Riverside that was given by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick. John T. McCutcheon was elected president of the Chicago Zoological society, which will operate the gardens. John Borden and Noble B. Judah were elected vice presidents; Charles L. Hutchinson, treasurer. John R. Magill, secretary, and the following were selected as the executive committee: President and vice president, ex-officio, Frank J. Wilson, Oscar G. Foreman, Francis E. Manierre, Judson F. Stone.

The membership committee is made up of the following: Ezra J. Warner, Edward L. Glaser, Cyrus McCormick, Jr., Alfred E. Hamill, Graham Aldis, Charles H. Wacker, Francis E. Manierre, John T. Pirie.

"It is our intention to make the zoological gardens as attractive and interesting as possible," said Mr. McCutcheon. "It will be my recommendation to make our collection of American animals and birds as complete as possible."



ble. Both the birds and animals be in surroundings that will represent as near as possible their natural environment.

"There are numbers of animals that were once plentiful in this region, but are now seen only in the wild. We will have them placed so that they can be watched in their natural surroundings. There are 300 acres of site for the gardens, and this will enable us to have herds of buffalo, etc., where they can have plenty of space. As the land adjoins the Plaines river there will be opportunity to install exhibits of animals that part of the time in water."

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to apply it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because things always have been so no lot means that it is righteous, or also shall be so. More, perhaps, than before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be proved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the reasoning man to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution is accepted with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the life of the city-dweller—that proportion should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The organized farmers naturally act b

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Some Aspects of Farming

By BERNARD

(Reprinted from)

The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of demands, if not angry, protest, and a furious swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a tumult cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not like that six million aloof and rugged independent men have come together and banded themselves into agricultural societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much overstatement of grievances and misapprehension of remedies, the farmer is right in complaining of wrongs endured, and right in holding them out for redress.

It is feasible to relieve their ills with credit to the rest of the community, this being the case of an industrial nation, in the raw material it contributes, about one-third of the national annual wealth production of about the means of livelihood of about one-half of the population, it is a serious matter that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only is the farmer's share of the nation's wealth, but he is the backbone of the nation, and his well-being is the well-being of the other half of the nation.

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