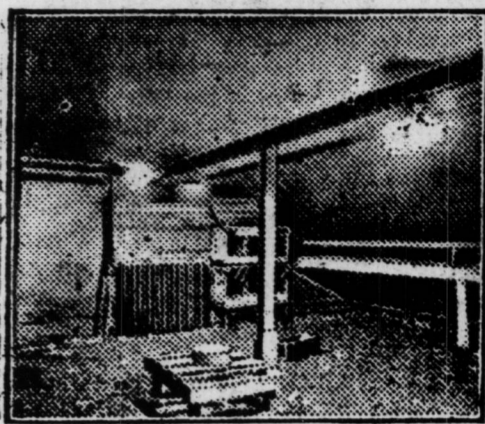


HENS GET BOTH HEAT AND LIGHT

Jersey Poultryman Reaps Practical Benefit From Modern Luxuries for His Chicks.

Comfort for the hens! And, although they probably don't realize it, an inducement to scratch harder, exercise more, lay a larger number of eggs in the dull season of the year.

This is what has been accomplished on the Maplewood Poultry Farm of Henry M. Reeve, at Maplewood, N. J., by the use of electric lights and steam heat in the hen house. The hen house is 20 by 20 feet and provided with a steam radiator for use during the



Electric Lights and Steam Radiator in Scratch Pen

early spring brooding period. This prevents the newly hatched chicks from catching cold before they have begun to approach maturity.

Mr. Reeve does not contend that by using electric lights the egg yield of each hen is increased per year, although this may be the case, but he does find that the egg yield is more evenly distributed throughout the year, so that at no season is he short of eggs. The lights are turned on beginning about October 1 and are continued every evening until about the middle of March.

He keeps the hens on a regular twelve hour schedule by means of the electric lights. Whatever period of time the natural day lacks of being twelve hours he makes up with the electric lights. If there are only ten hours of natural light he turns on the electric lights for two hours. If daylight lasts eleven hours, then he turns on the lights for one hour.

The effect of the lights, he has found, is apparently to shorten the moulting period of the hens and thus prolong the egg laying period. Chickens which would ordinarily be in a heavy moult by October 1 have continued laying eggs through December if placed in a hen house lighted by electric lights.

Before making use of electric lights Mr. Reeve estimated his egg yield on January 1 of each year as about 33-13 per cent. With the aid of electric lights he estimates that his egg yield on November 1 is now about 40 per cent, which continues throughout the winter season, when normal production would be low. If the egg yield in the summer remains normal, he secures a certain increase in production for the year and also a steady rate of production, the egg yield in the winter tending to approach that of the summer.

The lights in the scratch pen consist of two fifty-watt Mazda lamps with shallow dome porcelain enamel reflectors.

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT

Trial Power Line at Red Wing Is Working, With Many Uses for Electricity.

Engineers, educators and agricultural workers who are backing the experimental farm transmission line extending from Red Wing, Minn., five miles into the country, are planning an exceedingly broad program of electrical applications to farming, which will be studied by means of this transmission line. The line itself is now in operation, and the investigation which it makes possible has just begun.

Several distinct phases of electricity on the farm are being worked out under the leadership of Prof. E. A. Stewart, project director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural College. The application to be made of electricity to poultry raising is typical as to thoroughness.

The investigators will attempt to demonstrate electrical poultry raising by means of the electric incubator, electric brooder, electrically-lighted henhouse and electric refrigerator. The program includes the application of electricity to preparing the ground, planting the grain and raising the feed for the chickens, as well as the harvesting of the crops and preparations of the grains after harvesting.

The Northern States Power Company, which has built the experimental line, has now built a second line in South Dakota under a similar arrangement and for the same general purpose. The South Dakota co-operative committee in charge consists of J. W. Battcheller, president, South Dakota Farmers' Union; C. W. Pugsley, president, South Dakota College of Agriculture, Brookings; E. W. Anderson, farmer, Clark county; John Frieberg, farmer, Clay county; Dr. J. T. E. Dinwoodie, editor, Dakota Farmer; Ben Mekvold, farmer, Minnehaha county; O. A. Refeltly, manager, Sioux Falls Division of Northern States Power Company.

WITH THE FUNNY MEN



DESCRIBED

"I met a woman named Brown yesterday and wondered if she was your wife."

"I don't know Mrs. Brown—what is she like?"

"She's a woman of fifty who does not look more than forty, imagines she looks only thirty, dresses as if she were twenty and talks as if she were ten."

Mum.

Bill—Is it possible to confide a secret in you?

Phil—Certainly. I will be as silent as the grave.

Bill—Well, then, I have pressing need for two bucks.

Phil—Worry not, my friend. It is as if I had heard nothing.—American Legion Weekly.

By Low; Sell High!

Mr. Elchenstein returned home from his business and found his wife rocking the baby and singing "by-low, baby, by-low; by-low, baby, by-low."

"Dot's right, Sarah; you teach him to buy low and I'll teach him to sell high."—Everybody's.

Mother's Break.

Little Girl (before statue in museum)—Mamma, who's this?

Attendant (after pause)—That's Mercury, the messenger of the gods. You have read about him, no doubt?

Mother—Of course she has. But, do you know, my little girl has such a very poor memory for Scripture.

Strange.

Teller—Sorry, but you haven't enough money in your account to cash this check.

Fair Customer—That's strange. There was enough money to cash the last one I had, and this isn't nearly as large.

Willing to Oblige.

"I'm sorry, but I really can't find a place for you."

"But, senator, I can't go back to my home town and tell the people there I failed to land a government job."

"In that case, shall I pay your railroad fare to some other point?"



THE MYSTERY OF IT
Mary—Does your husband enjoy golf?

Alice—Yes, but I can't understand why. He gets so mad at himself everytime he plays it.

Exemplary.

As a model of social politeness, Take the echo—it beats us all. You never heard of an echo That failed to return one's call.

Domestic.

"For heaven's sake, John, why are you spanking the baby? What has he done?"

"Nothing, fur's I know, Mary; but I gotta do something 't keep him reminded who I am around here."

Nice Hint for Father.

It was the beginning of the wedding trip. "Dear," the bride inquired anxiously, "in the excitement of leaving did you say good-by to papa and mamma?"

"No," he said, "I said 'Au revoir.'"

Safe Waters.

First Angler—This paper reports another case of a bather being bitten by a fish.

Second Angler (after a blank day)—Ah, well, it would be safe enough bathing here!

The Dividing Line.

Hubby (driving the car)—I wish you would sit up here in the front seat with me.

Wife (seated in tonneau)—Are you ashamed for people to know we are married?

In the Movies.

"Well, I see one of our superstars has written his own play, does his own advertising and takes all the parts."

"I have been advocating that for years."

Sample of Sweets.

"Save me a sample of everything the patient takes," directed the young doctor.

"He took a kiss this morning," faltered the pretty nurse.

Somewhat Embarrassed.

The detective dropped a photograph. "Where is that scoundrel wanted?" asked a friend.

"Um. That is my identification card."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FARMS USING RADIO NEAR 150,000 MARK

Survey Reveals Its Value in Agriculture—Stations Broadcast Special Farm Information.

The rapidly with which radio has spread in farming communities is revealed by a recent survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. County agents estimate that there are approximately 40,000 radio sets in 700 counties. This is an average of fifty-seven sets per county. Applying the average to 2,850 agricultural counties, a total of more than 145,000 sets on farms throughout the country is estimated. The survey covers every state in the Union.

Radio broadcasting stations, and there are now about 600 licensed stations in the country, devote part of their programs to the interests of the farmer. WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady, N. Y., reads daily produce market quotations, weather reports and gives out other information of value to the farmer. During the month of July a special harvest weather report was sent out each noon, and Arlington time signals are broadcast daily at noon.

A new feature of interest to farmers has just been announced by WGY. On the last Monday evening of each month there will be a special talk on farm bureaus and farm information, which will be given from 7:15 to 7:45 o'clock, eastern standard time. This has been arranged in co-operation with the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

That the farmers appreciate the broadcast reports is daily brought to the attention of the management of WGY through letters. H. A. Williams, living on R. F. D. No. 1, Bethel, Vt., recently wrote as follows: "I beg to advise you that your weather forecasts are valuable to a farmer like myself, as they enable us to govern our harvesting movements more successfully than we could do if we did not have a general idea of weather prospects. Your reports give us from 24 to 36 hours advance information. We appreciate the benefits we receive in this way."

Lynn Brown, a farmer at Roseboom, N. Y., wrote: "We are farmers and greatly enjoy your program. We also like the weather report as it keeps us informed as to the weather for haying. This is especially important when help is scarce and the radio weather report helps out a lot."

FARMING BY MOTOR

Churn Is One of Modern Farm Devices That Has Been Electrified.

When grandma and grandpa started housekeeping on the old farm, young and lusty in years, it didn't seem such a terrible job to churn four or five gallons of cream, working the handle of the churn up and down, with the cream getting stiffer every minute. But as time went on and the multitude



When Electricity Makes the Butter

of other farm chores piled up the churning frequently became one more muscle-acher, the prospect of which didn't always bring smiles.

There are farms today where hand churning is never known. Butter is produced in large quantities and in quick time, with unflinching regularity, but no muscles feel any the stiffer for it. The secret lies in the presence of that little black motor that takes care of all the muscle work and never grows tired or feels used up after hours of work.

The electric motor has entirely altered the aspect of this particular chore, as it has also done in the case of many other farm duties, some of them much heavier than that of churning. The electrified farm can take full advantage of this ingenious arrangement, which helps to save time, and thereby make the farm family a family of leisure. And someone has defined leisure as being simply "time to live."

GOLD-PLATED DOOR KNOBS

New York Apartment Hotel Would Seem to Be Last Word in Field of Luxury.

Three hundred Park avenue, New York, is a building of apartments just opened, and among the most luxurious about the city. It is gold-plated door-knobs, silver-plated chandeliers and a separate set of elevators running to each of the sixteen floors. The apartments really are private homes.

The largest of thirty rooms has been taken by Percy Rockefeller. The yearly rentals range from \$10,000 to \$55,000. There are ninety apartments. Among the leading "director tenants" are Richard T. Wilson, Gen. Coleman du Pont, Col. B. B. McAlpin, Louis J. Horowitz, F. C. B. Page, F. Colt Johnson, Louis L. Dunham and L. M. Boomer. In furnishing the apartments Europe and America have been searched for ideas and materials. Louis Sherry has installed \$250,000 worth of Thirteenth-century tapestries in his apartment. Mr. Boomer sent to Norway for the wood used in his apartment, Mrs. Boomer being a native of that country.

Some of the walls in many of the homes are huge canvases for paintings by noted artists. A magnificent ballroom, a restaurant, a grill, a tea-room and confectionery shop occupy the first floor and mezzanine. If you want to locate at "Three Hundred Park avenue," you must be voted upon by the "director tenants," who are particular, very particular, indeed. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HUMAN MAKEUP TOO COMPLEX

And That Is Why People Have to Die, Says High Authority Presumed to Know.

"Why do we die?" This question has been asked of the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, representing "all the doctors in the land," as the old saying goes.

"We die because we are so complex," says the editor.

So that is the reason that the layman must accept. The Literary Digest intervenes to say that it long has been believed by biologists that death is not due to any natural property of the protoplasm that makes up our bodily cells. Primitive cellular organisms that propagate by division may thus live indefinitely. The higher organisms, we are told, die because their structure is a complicated one.

There is a very delicate state of balance, and it is easy to disturb it so that the whole structure fails. This is the price that we pay for the multiplicity of our functions. Would you rather be a protozoan and live forever; or a man, and die? This is, in effect, the alternative that nature holds out to us. Most of us probably will be disposed to be glad that we are what we are, even if our enjoyment of the multitude of aptitudes and abilities with which nature has endowed us is to be brief. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Big Forest Nursery.

The forestry nursery at Saratoga Springs, which is in the course of organization at this time, will be the largest in the world at no distant date. When completed it will have an output of 10,000,000 trees per year and some idea of the scope of this new nursery may be gained from the fact that during the transplanting season last spring the employees of this nursery several times transplanted more than 125,000 white pines to a single day. Seven transplanting tables were in operation at one time. It is at these tables that the transplanting boards are filled, by which fifty young trees are planted in a row simultaneously. The beds in which these plants are growing present a very attractive sight, the trees being all the same size and planted in faultless rows.

A Poor Outlook.

"When a man gets so mean he can't open a nickel without figuring his 5 per cent on a dollar," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "he ain't provin' nothin' t' nobody 'ceptin' he gwine live pore an' die rich." —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

GET POWER WITH HIGHWAY LIGHTS

Electric Service for Farmers Might Follow Road Lighting Anywhere, as in New York.

Electric service for farms is usually unavailable without special efforts on the part of the farmers unless there is an electric light and power company with electric distribution lines running within reach of the farm. Yet the experience met with in territory near Buffalo, N. Y., suggests a method of automatically securing the extension of the necessary power lines so that farmers who desire the advantages of electricity can be connected up.

This possibility is bound up with the installation of high intensity road lighting units. The illumination of many country highways in the towns of Amherst and Tonawanda, outside of Buffalo, has caused distribution lines to be run along roads which previously were without them, and the benefit to the farming district has been two fold in consequence. The farmers have had a finely lighted road, and they have been able to secure electric service on their farms.

The installation is not yet completed in these towns, but as far as it has gone every farm house along the roads illuminated has been wired for electric lights as well as outhouses. A number of these farms are dairy farms, and these agriculturists have put in electric motors, by means of which they are operating milking machines, feed cutters and grinders.

All this work, therefore, is now being done by electricity on these farms. And the dairymen are jubilant over the situation because it has solved at one stroke a most serious problem. They had been finding it almost impossible to secure sufficient hired help. It was coming to such a pass that many dairymen were worried day and night over it. Now they are worrying no more. They have made an expenditure for electric wiring and electric motors, and the work is being done, hired men or no hired men.

But it could never have come to pass had not the township been convinced of the necessity of illuminating the highways. The highway lighting plan calls for the lighting of a hundred miles of roads with the General Electric Company's new Novalux unit, carrying 250 candlepower Mazda lamps. This unit has excited a great deal of favorable comment wherever put in, for it lights the roads so that they are perfectly clear for miles.

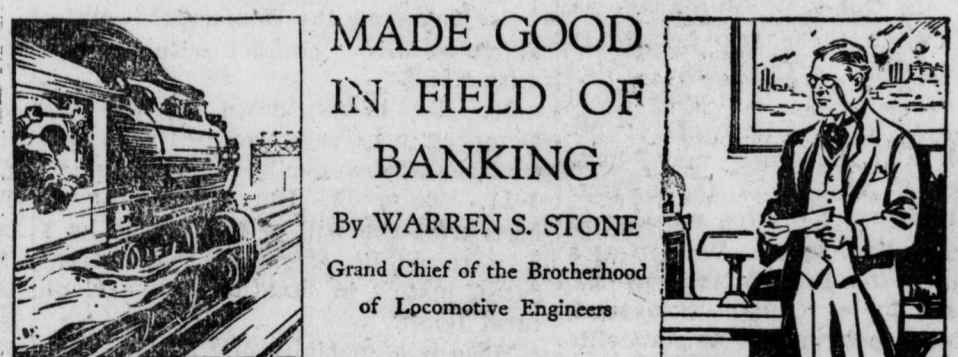
AUNT JINNY LEE'S PLANTATION RECIPES



Hollows aren't the only times when folks enjoy good fruit cake. If you all haven't made up a good fruit cake yet this year, it isn't too late to make one now. Cousin Luella tried a new recipe last month which she says is just about the same as the darlies used on the old plantation only this one's more economical. Here's the way she gave it to me:

Cream a pound of butter and add to it a pound of brown sugar, beating thoroughly. Separate the yolks from 9 eggs and beat until thick; then beat whites until stiff and dry and add to mixture. Add two tablepoons of sweet milk and then two pounds of seeded, chopped raisins, one-half pound blanched almonds and a pound of sliced citron; preserved orange and lemon peel are good too. Next sift a pound of self-rising flour and add this with two tablepoons each of mace and cinnamon to the mixture. Put in deep, well buttered pans, cover with buttered paper, steam three hours and bake one and one-half hours in a slow oven. It takes longer in a very slow oven. Everyone is sure to enjoy this delicious fruit cake and it will keep a long time (if they don't devour it too well)

WHY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS HAVE



MADE GOOD IN FIELD OF BANKING

By WARREN S. STONE
Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

"I HAVE often been asked: 'Why did the Brotherhood go in for Banking?' To which I reply, 'Why not?'"

"For more than fifty years the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been in business. Its 92,000 members were pioneers in 'thrift' long before systematic saving became a national movement. Its insurance and pension funds run into millions of dollars annually. It owns and operates a 14-story office building in Cleveland and is building another of twenty-two stories. The entrance into the banking field, therefore, is not so much a novel as a logical development.

"After all, in the fundamentals of character required the engineer and the banker are not so far apart. Both are professions of the utmost precision. The engineer, bringing his train into the station on the scheduled second, utilizes time; the banker balancing millions to the fraction of a cent employs money. Like the banker, too, the engineer must make decisions every day vitally affecting the lives of others; if in doubt he must proceed cautiously and err always on the side of safety. Both deal with realities from different cab-windows, one hand on the throttle, the other conveniently near the brake."

DEEP RIVER COAL

Greensboro News. The ambition to know North Carolina no doubt persists and grows. He who is lighted in the gathering of knowledge about the state by torch of enthusiasm will be glad to lay hand on the Deep River coal report, the essential conclusions which were given in a dispatch to Chapel Hill, published yesterday morning. The work of Messrs. Campbell and Kimball is contained in a volume of 95 pages, with a large tail map, and is illustrated with numerous drawings and photographs. It is essentially a geological study, touching also upon engineering phases of the subject, and contains, moreover, all the historical facts obtainable pertaining to the mining of coal in this region, which has been done intermittently from early times. Records, although by no means exhaustive go back for 150 years.

A basin of sandstone and shale of the triassic age (millions of years ago, according to the geologists' matter which is left to them and fundamentalists) contains these beds. The triassic basin extends from about the South Carolina line in irregular northeast line to a point near the center of the coal area east to west. The coal area itself lies near the center of the basin, southwest to northeast, and is about ten miles wide by something like that times as long. There is but one major area in the state in which coal occurs, the Dan River field, covering portions of Stokes and Rockingham Counties. Another geologist of the United States geological survey, W. Stone, in 1914 published a description of the latter field, which says: "After a thorough and careful examination of the triassic beds in the Dan River field the conclusion is reached that there is no reason to expect find commercially valuable coal in this district."

The report estimates the amount of coal in the Deep River field and describes its quality. There have been numerous coal mines and prospect worked at different times. It does appear that, strictly speaking, it can be said that any of them has been a success. The Egypt shaft, sunk in 1852 near where the Atlantic and Yadkin and Norfolk Southern railways now cross Deep River. A. Houghton and Brooks Harris sold property, it changed hands several times more; it was acquired in 1884 Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company, operated through the war of the north and the South by this corporation, then its name was changed to the Egypt Company; after the war owners continued to change frequently, while nobody made any money in it is improbable that any great sums were lost, for small capitalists seem to have been the condition, which the successive adventures sought fortune in the old Egypt. The disastrous gas explosions occurred; the tragedies of its history are understood to have been the main reason for eventual abandonment of it as "Egypt." As the name was thus lost, it may be as well to include the history of its acquirement. Peter Evans owned the land in the bend of Deep River, and he reported to have begun coal mining in 1818. The settlement on this plantation was called La Grange. Meeting Peter Smith, Scotchman, one day, Peter Evans asked him where he was going. Smith answered that he was going "to the land of Egypt" to get corn; which tickled Peter Evans and he ordered a gift of corn to Peter Smith soon after changing the name of the settlement and his plantation to "Egypt."

The Egypt mine was closed in 1890 and remained flooded until 1888, when it operated until 1902, and was closed again and remained under water until 1915. The Norfolk Southern acquired the property, rehabilitated under the name of Cunnock Coal company, and operated it in a small way, the output being used for firing locomotive and stationary engines of the railroad company until September, 1922, when the place was bought by the Erskine Ramsey Coal Company.

The reports refer to the prevalent idea that the coal of the vicinity is poor quality, or small in quantity, the mining difficulties practically prohibitive; but it is also set forth as an important circumstance that mining has never been done on a large scale with an abundant capital, and that has been usually done by persons having but a limited knowledge of the industry. This coal also has the popular reputation of being objectionably high in sulphur; but the sulphur occurs, in part, in "balls" or nodules of pyrite, and these are all removed by hand-picking.

If the great quantity of coal existed in quality and formation that would have permitted of profitable exploitation under existing conditions seems reasonable to suppose that would long ago have attracted sufficient capital and enterprise to remove it from the earth. The assumption is that under conditions that have existed these deposits have had little or no value. The revival of interest in the deposits is no doubt due to modern development in industry. The idea of the scientists clearly is that combustion in the creation of electrical power with coke, tar and chemicals as valuable by-products, is economically feasible and that modern methods of utilization can readily, and with large profit, transmit this coal into gold. It is gathered that it is undesirable for ordinary steaming and domestic purposes since it breaks up into fine particles in handling.

Vice-Consul James E. Parks, of the American embassy at Paris, is visiting John W. Gilliam, postmaster at Sanford. He is a native of Wayne county and was formerly a mail carrier out of Sanford.

Man's Duty to His Fellow.

A man without visible means of support comes under suspicion more adays more quickly than he formerly did. The reason is that men who do not contribute to production have no right to take from it.—Grit.