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To Celebrate Centennial Of U. S. Geodetic Survey

Washington, March 24.—The government's oldest scientific bureau—the Coast and Geodetic Survey—will celebrate, April 5 and 6, the 100th anniversary of the beginning of its field work. President Wilson, cabinet ministers and the country's most eminent scientists will make addresses. A practical exhibition of the survey's work will be a leading feature.

The survey was established by Thomas Jefferson in 1811 and a noted Swiss scientist, F. R. Hassler, was its first superintendent. Hassler was driven from his native country by the Swiss revolution and for a time after his arrival in the new republic was professor of mathematics at West Point. The story of his life was one of untiring quest for knowledge and indomitable labors in its application. When twenty-one years of age, in co-operation with Bessel, one of the best mathematicians of the day, he began a geodetic survey of Switzerland, bearing the expense of the survey himself at first until his work was recognized by the Helvetic government.

It is an interesting coincidence that the introduction of the first geodetic survey in the ancient republic of Switzerland should be due to the scientist who was to be the first to introduce the accuracy and refinements of its methods in the first republic of the new world.

Hassler reached American shores in 1805 at the head of a colony of 120 persons organized by himself and three friends for settlement in South Carolina. Failure to receive any return for advances of funds for transportation and purchase of lands put him in financial straits and the scientist was reduced to great hardships. Two years later he accepted the place as instructor at West Point.

When in 1811 provision was made for instituting the Coast and Geodetic Survey Hassler was designated to proceed to London for the purchase of instruments. His mission also was to design the appliances. The war of 1812 caught him in England and throughout the conflict he was held as an alien enemy. It was not until four years after his arrival that he returned to America and started the next year the work of the survey.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMY IN POULTRY CULTURE

Aim to Lessen Expense and Waste Without Decreasing Your Efficiency

Suggestions for Converting By-Products Into Money

By Bert Connelly, Practical Poultryman

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Near before in the world's work has so great attention been paid to utilizing every atom of material so there may be no waste. "Waste lands" will soon be an obsolete term; marshy tracts and arid deserts are being transformed into happy homes and prosperous farms. Manufacturers are becoming millionaires by converting into valuable commercial articles what hitherto been regarded as worthless. In illustration—qualifying, a by-product from oil which was formerly considered useless, to-day is almost a household necessity. The use of the spineless cactus is another instance of converting what was formerly a worthless product into a blessing to mankind. At the Chicago packing houses they have the art of economy down so fine that it is said they utilize every part of the hog but the squeal.

THE poultry business has only recently risen from the obscurity of merely "keeping hens" and has taken its rightful place as a properly qualified industry. We are a few paces behind in economics, but we are "comin'." There is much printed and said about poultry as a fad, as a means of getting interested in outdoor life and of giving one some live interest outside of shop; but no practical man or woman can remain interested for any length of time in a fad that shows no profit. Somehow the chick of the silver is needed to keep enthusiasm up to the proper level. So the man who is looking to poultry for his living and the one who is interested in it merely as a fad are both asking the same question: will it pay? The answer is simple: make the expenses less than the income and it will surely pay.

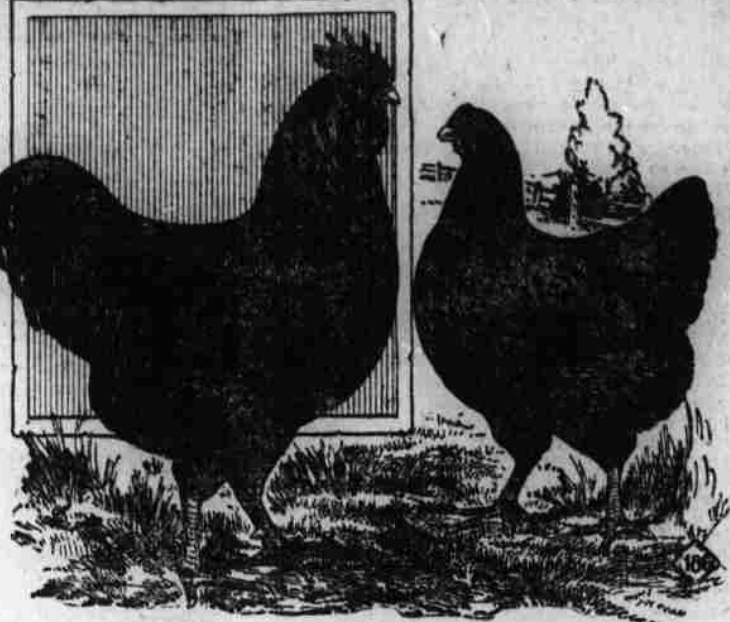
Feed Economy

The largest bill of expense on a poultry farm is the feed bill. Therefore, since grains of all kinds are cheapest in the fall and early winter months, the poultry farmer should plan to have some ready money available, so that he may buy much of his grain at that time of the year. By fall he should have sold off his surplus cockerels, cull stock, and old fowls, and this money should be invested in grain for the coming season. Such grains as are raised locally can usually be bought much cheaper direct from the producer. In our eastern and northern states, buckwheat, wheat and oats can frequently be bought at home markets; the corn, however, should be purchased from the mills, and care must be taken to store it where there is a circulation of air. Until it is thoroughly dried out it should be cracked only as needed, for cracked corn will heat and become musty when stored in large quantities.

There will be less waste in ground feeds if they are mixed as soon as bought, and stored in grain boxes or barrels, for there is considerable waste in constantly dipping feed out of bags. If one has sufficient storage room the ground mixed feed can be bought in the early winter at an appreciable saving on ton or even half-ton quantities. If this feed is fed dry the hoppers must be so constructed that the fowls will not waste the grain. If wall hoppers are used drive long nails through the dish of the hopper about five inches apart, which will prevent the fowls throwing the grain out. Another great waste of feed is in indiscriminate feeding. Chemists have analyzed grains and have ascertained the properties of an egg. If one wishes a hen to lay, she must be fed grains containing the properties needed for egg production.

Composition of Feeds

No dairyman would feed his milk cows the same ration he feeds when fattening cattle, yet many poultrymen feed quantities of fattening corn to their hens and then wonder why they do not lay. They are wasting their corn as well as their time, for corn alone has not the properties that go to produce eggs. Irregularity in feeding is another waste. It has been proven both by individual poultrymen and at experiment stations that a fixed quantity fed at stated intervals through the day and every day will produce eggs enough to pay for the feed and a profit besides, while the same amount when fed only once through the



SINGLE-COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS

This is one of the famous American breeds, and was originated fifty years ago by practical breeders in the Little Compton district of Rhode Island, in an effort to produce a profitable fowl for all-around uses. At that time it was popular to cross Leghorns, Malays, etc., on Cochins and Brahma hens, since these crosses furnished chicks that were rapid growers. The combination also produced pullets that were heavy layers. Brown Leghorns and Indian Games were crossed and re-crossed on the progeny successively, until flocks generally became a red color. Thus, the red hen of Rhode Island became even more famous than the Jersey Blues or the Bucks County fowl of Pennsylvania. After many years of practical use fanciers became interested in the breed and a few were exhibited in poultry

exhibitions during the late '80s. In 1892 they were exhibited at Philadelphia as Golden Buff. One class of breeders developed, by further crossing, the present-day Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes, while others evolved the breed known as Rhode Island Reds. Like all American breeds, Rhode Island Reds were originated with the idea of utility uppermost. Their subsequent development along fancy lines was an afterthought. They lay big brown eggs, the chicks are strong and vigorous, and develop rapidly, being one of our best varieties for the production of broilers. Males weigh 7½ to 8½ pounds; females, 5 to 6½ pounds. This breed is one of the very best for the small backyard poultry

day or twice one day and not at all the next would be a total loss, for the hens would not lay under such conditions. Injudicious care is another source of waste. It is of little avail that the birds are fed on if other conditions are not right. Hens may be fed a balanced ration approved by the latest poultry experts and yet not lay eggs if they have not clean quarters, warmth at night, access to fresh air and sunshine, and if they are not provided with means of exercise and plenty of clean drinking water. A great deal of good feed, valuable time, and good money can be wasted through neglect of these essentials.

It is usually a waste to feed dwarfed stock, mongrel stock, sickly stock or, except in the case of valuable show specimens, stock that is in their fourth year. Young birds intended for market should be disposed of without delay when they reach the proper weight and condition. If old fowls are to be sold, sell in the fall before the moulting period; don't feed them half the winter, getting no eggs, and then sell on a cheap market. Old cocks that are not needed for another year should be marketed as soon as the breeding season is over. Save on the feed bill wherever possible.

Economy in Land

Every inch of land should be utilized on a poultry farm. Americans are just beginning to know and realize some things about soil economy. The crowded countries across the sea have been compelled to cherish every foot of soil as a precious possession almost as precious as life itself, and it would make us open our eyes if we could see how much they make from little. The poultry farmer has an equally good opportunity, limited only by the time at his disposal. He has the chance to improve his soil as has the worker in no other branch of farming. He has the golden touch of Midas that enables him to take the obnoxious hen manure and with Nature's wonderful alchemy convert it into abundant crops of grain, hay, roots for stock, or delicious fruit and vegetables, all of which have a marketable money value. Rye is a good in-between crop to sow in September. By keeping the fowls away from it through the fall until it gets a good start it will make an excellent feed for poultry during the winter and early spring, and will enrich the soil when plowed under for the succeeding summer crop. The poultry farmer can learn much about land economy, raising several crops during the season, and utilizing every corner, if he studies the methods of market gardeners near the cities. If space will permit his keeping a cow, she will convert coarse fodder into the equivalent of beef scrap—for sweet,

wet weather seem to damage the Austrians and Hungarians less—"

Experts tell us there are more than 7,000 latent eggs in the normal hen. Whether or not this is correct, we need only concern ourselves with about 700, and these we should aim to secure. One American hen has shown us that there is as much economic value in her as can be found, weight for weight, in any animal in the world. This is the subject of next week's article by G. R. Smith, entitled, "The Meaning of 514 Eggs in 385 Days."

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PAPERS HAVE FUN WITH ITALIAN WEATHER REPORTS

Berlin, March 25.—Almost since the beginning of the war between Austria and Italy, every paper in Austria, Hungary, and Germany has daily made as much fun as possible of the Italian chief, General Cadorna. His so-called "weather reports" have become the target for every cartoonist in the central empires, who has portrayed him so often under an umbrella that the joke has been worn threadbare. "Cadorna Reports—Snow." "It's raining down Cadorna's Way." "Cadorna Reports—Bad Weather," and "Weather," and half a dozen other headings of a similar nature seem to be kept standing in type in most newspaper offices. Now, however, the Berliner Tageblatt declares seriously that the territory in which Cadorna's armies are operating is the most "weather-visited" in all Europe, and that it about holds the record for rain if not snow falls. The Tageblatt bases its statements on the results of meteorological investigations in the neighborhood of the Bay of Cattaro. With the exception of the hills which overhang the bay, according to the investigations, the whole Kriv-