

THE ROWAN RECORD

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NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

A CONDENSED RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

SEVEN DAYS' NEWS AT A GLANCE

Important Happenings in All Parts of the World Summarized for the Busy Reader.

Southern.

Allen Fleming is suffering from a most unusual accident which happened to him. Passing a corner of a vacant lot, in Athens, Ga., there was a sudden, blinding flash and explosion on the ground at his side and within a few feet from him. He threw out a hand and saved his face and eyes, but the arm was burned to a blister from the hand nearly to the shoulder. It was learned that two hours before school boys had placed a large charge of powder in a paper sack and had set fire to the paper to see the charge flash.

Looking to a reconciliation of differences now pertaining to the shipping and the cotton crop of the near future, interests involved—bankers, cotton exporters, compress owners and rail and water transportation, company representatives—were in executive conference in Birmingham, Ala., with J. P. Doughty of Augusta, Ga., chairman of the general conference of cotton exporting interests, presiding.

The words, "guaranteed under the food and drugs act," on a label are no assurance that contents of a package are pure, according to Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, who spoke before the Association of American Food Dairy and Drug Officials. Doctor Alsberg was speaking of the limitations of the federal bureau at Mobile, Ala., under the federal pure food law, pending for closer co-operation between federal and state authorities, and for uniformity of laws of states based on the national laws.

General.

An anti-American mass meeting was attended by not more than 400 persons. These were chiefly workmen, agitators and idlers. The speeches were of a mild order.

Governor O'Neal of Alabama promulgated an order to the effect that the shackles that have been placed on the state convicts must be removed. This order is issued in the interest of humanity, it is understood. He also ruled that the city convicts cannot be leased to public works or private contractors. It is understood that some city convicts have been leased in the state.

An aviator, Fairbairns, was drowned off Shoeburyness, England. He had flown from Brooklands and was experimenting with a new type of machine when he projected a trans-Atlantic flight in July. Fairbairns fell into the sea from a height of 1,000 feet, and sank before a friend, who was cruising in the vicinity, was able to rescue him. The machine was a 35-horsepower one, was completely enclosed and provided with a glass compass tower.

Donald Roscoe, 10 years old, and Hubert Moore, 9 years old, both of Niagara Falls, went to their death in a small boat in the whirlpool rapids, while hundreds of men watched, helpless, from the shore at Niagara Falls. The boys were playing in a flat bottom scow half a mile above the rapids when the rope holding the boat broke and they were carried out into the stream and down the river.

When Mrs. Dave Grant, residing fourteen miles west of Beach, N. D., went to call her sons, aged 5 and 7, she found them dead in bed, with a rattlesnake lying between them. It is believed that the reptile crawled into the bed clothes during the day while they were being aired out of doors. During the previous evening, just after the youths had retired, each had complained that the other was pinching him.

Advices from Barcelona say the renewal of fighting in Morocco, which resulted in violent rioting at Barcelona and Anarchistic elements, and the situation is beginning to be quieting. A stormy anti-war meeting at Barcelona was followed by a collision between police and the agitators. Firearms were used on both sides, and several persons were shot. Again there were several violent clashes of the police on two occasions firing at the mob.

The Australian federal premier, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, and the cabinet have resigned as a result of the recent elections, in which the Liberals obtained a majority of one over the Labor party in the house.

To his visitors President Wilson has made it clear that he will not consider the name of former Gov. John A. Dix of New York for the office of governor of the Philippines or for any other post.

At Memphis, Tenn., nine of a party of fourteen United States engineers and other government employees were drowned near New Madrid, when the United States survey boat Beaver, which the party was aboard, capsized during a windstorm.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of Cato D. Glover as registrar of the land office.

The whipping of 10-year-old Marvin Willford by W. F. Arimor, farm overseer at the Georgia Industrial Home, will be probed at a special meeting of the trustees.

Delegates from the Typographical unions of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are in session at Augusta, Ga.

A plot fomented by Bulgarians against the life of King Constantine of Greece has been discovered. A number of Bulgar soldiers disguised as Greek military police.

A terrific hail storm swept over the Macedonia section of Newton county, Georgia, known as northern Newton, John Camp, a prosperous farmer, about 40 years old, was killed by lightning. The hail did considerable damage to the corn and cotton crops, which were already some three weeks behind the season on account of the cold weather.

The grand American gun tournament at Dayton, Ohio, was won by M. S. Hootman of Hicksville, Ohio.

Mrs. Irene Brunner, 25 years old, was arrested as the latest auto bandit, charged with holding up a woman's furnishing store. According to Miss Elizabeth Foley, owner of the store in Chicago, the woman bought a handkerchief and while she was being waited on, drew a revolver from a handbag, held up the owner and two women clerks and made away with \$100. Mrs. Brunner is the wife of Joseph J. Brunner, owner of an automobile garage.

The hills of Gettysburg, Pa., where the armies of Meade and Lee fought their ten days' battle, are decked with canvas, harbingers of the tented city which will arise on the battlefield. The army of Civil War veterans from the North and South—40,000 in number—are coming, some few in threadworn uniforms and all without their muskets, to hold a jubilee reunion of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. Some of the scouts are here; the advance guard will bivouac on the field; the rank and file will follow them.

Fifty persons were injured, some of them seriously, when a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train was derailed near Sterling station. The train was filled with excursionists bound for Ocean, Rock City and Bradford, Pa. While the train was running at about forty miles an hour, three of the five coaches left the track, rolling down an embankment. As it rounded a curve, the smoking car left the track, followed by all but two rear coaches. The locomotive also remained on the track, breaking away from the train after dragging the coaches about 200 feet.

The tragic story of how Ensign William D. Billingsley was hurled from a disabled biplane, 1,600 feet in the air and fell straight as a plummet, to his death in the depths of Chesapeake bay, was related by Lieut. John A. Towers of Rome, Ga., chief of the navy aviators, who clung to the hurling wreck that followed his comrade's course from sky to water, and escaped death, almost miraculously.

Fourteen American soldiers were killed in the recent four days' fighting on Iolo Island, the Philippines, when General Pershing's command finally subdued and dispersed the rebellious Moros, according to a report to the war department. On the list of dead were Capt. Taylor A. Nichols of the Philippine scouts, eleven scouts and two privates of the regular army.

An unexpected sequel to the recent burglary in the Berkeley hotel in Piccadilly is the arrest of the night porter, Arthur James, charged with being concerned in stealing from the hotel safe \$35,000 and attempting to murder Governor, the other night porter, in London, England. Movements of a big rat in the hotel dining room led to James' arrest. Employees of the hotel in hunting down a rat found its hole under the radiator, and through it saw a gleam of gold.

For the first time in many years British cabinet ministers were compelled to defend their personal honor before parliament. The attorney general, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd-George, excused their dealings in American Marconi shares on the floor of the house and the scene in the Marconi affair, which their enemies had attempted to magnify into a scandal rivaling the Panama debacle, was tense and dramatic.

Washington.

President Wilson has signed the sundry civil appropriation bill, with a statement declaring that he would have vetoed, if he could, the provision in its exempting labor unions and farmers' organization from prosecution under a certain \$300,000 fund designated for operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The president characterized the exemption as "unjustifiable in character and principle," but called attention to the fact that the department of justice possessed other funds with which to enforce the anti-trust law.

President Wilson secured from a majority of the Democratic members of the house, banking and currency committee expressions of harmony and acquiescence in the administration program of enacting a currency bill during the present session of congress.

Vigorous opposition from the new department of labor to the proposed arbitration and mediation act, prepared by the railroads and railroad brotherhoods for enactment by congress, was voted when the measure was presented to a joint session of the house and senate interstate commerce committee. Secretary Wilson criticized the new measure as going beyond the necessities of the hour.

The Democratic congressional committee elected Representative Doremus of Michigan chairman, and agreed to co-operate with the Democratic national committee in the coming presidential campaign. Mr. Doremus is understood to have been President Wilson's choice to head the party's congressional campaign organization. He was elected by a vote of 30 to 24 after several months of lively skirmishing for the post. Mr. Lloyd announced some time ago that he would relinquish the chairmanship. The new chairman is serving his second term in congress.

Judge, lawyers, policemen and spectators were sent scurrying to cover in the criminal court at Washington, D. C., when Ray M. Stewart, aged 18, fired three wild shots in an attempt to "shoot up" the court. At the first crack Justice Wendell P. Stafford disappeared beneath the desk, and out in the court room there was a wild scramble for places of safety. Some sought refuge under tables or behind heavy chairs, and others, frantically, leaped into windows and dropped to the ground some fifteen or twenty feet below. Justice Stafford had just refused to release Stewart on probation.

PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON CURRENCY REFORM

PRESIDENT URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION BY CONGRESS ON CURRENCY REFORM—THE MESSAGE ONE OF THE SHORTEST IN HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

NEEDS OF COUNTRY'S BUSINESS ARE POINTED OUT

Pertinent Reasons Why Measures Advocated by President Wilson Are Explained in the Message—An Able Document Which is of Great Interest to the Country.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that the message which I have the honor to send you this day is one of the shortest in the history of the country.

It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us and that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequences that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal convenience. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil War they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed, with the slothful security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it cannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs now and will need hereafter as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us. Is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its originary brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind? How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon that knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need more than ever.

The only question is, When shall we supply it—now, or later, after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the circumstances forbid us to postpone. I should be recreant to my deepest convictions of public obligation did I not press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence.

The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—saw it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made. We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of every-day transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; they must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes; they must stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committee of the congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear act of common counsel. I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I therefore appeal to you in any way you may call upon me to play it in this great enterprise of exigent reform which it will dignify and distinguish us to perform and discredit us to neglect.

Griffin—Through the continued efforts of A. W. McKean, secretary of the southern commercial secretaries' association, there has been perfected in Griffin a board of trade, which begins its career with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, and with funds in hand amounting to over \$4,000.

Savannah—In an effort to escape a detective, Morris Kramer, a young Austrian, was nearly suffocated in a closet in a West Broad street store. Kramer is wanted by his wife and several children. He has been in Savannah several weeks as a clerk in a clothing store, and, according to the police, was planning to marry a Savannah woman.

Savannah—At a police court hearing Frank Rivers, the negro chauffeur who ran over and killed Miss Mary Moore on Thursday, was held blameless by Recorder Schwartz. The occupants of the car, Miss Ruth Ely and her visiting guest, Miss Catherine Crampton of Mobile, Miss Virginia Wright of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss Perkins of Savannah, appeared in court to testify for the negro, who was driving them.

Athens—Commissioner-elect Jim Price of the agricultural department of the state, stated in reference to the generally circulated report that he might appoint Dan G. Hughes, son of Congressman Dudley Hughes, as assistant commissioner, that he had not made an appointment to anybody or for anybody.

Jerry—A deed was filed in the clerk's office superior court, and recorded, in which the consideration set out in the deed was one pair of Berkshire pigs, and the property conveyed being one acre of land near Westlawn, Ga., in which is a small dwelling house. The deed was executed by C. H. Hardison to Thomas W. Murray of Westlawn, a breeder of registered Berkshire hogs.

Augusta—The business houses closing, there were probably 3,000 people gathered on Barrett plaza when the heroic bronze statue of the late Senator Patrick Walsh, mounted on a mammoth marble pedestal, was presented to the city and accepted by Mayor L. C. Hayne from the Walsh Memorial association. The addresses of the occasion by Hon. Clark Howell of Atlanta, pleasant of Savannah, both of whom knew Mr. Walsh intimately, were sympathetic and he'd the rapt attention of the big crowd.

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BLANCHING OF CELERY

Sandy Loam Will Give Most Satisfactory Results.

Good Article May Be Grown on Land Without Barnyard Manure Provided There is Abundance of Humus in the Soil.

(By C. C. NEWMAN.)

Celery is no longer a luxury within reach only of those who can afford to purchase it at a fancy price, but can be had in abundance by every gardener who will give it proper care and cultivation.

While celery may be grown on any well-drained, fertile soil, a sandy loam will give the best results. This vegetable is a gross feeder and though the soil selected is reasonably fertile, eight or ten tons of barnyard manure should be applied per acre and thoroughly incorporated with the soil before planting. Good celery may be grown on land without barnyard manure provided there is an abundance of humus in the soil. However, the application of a few tons per acre will always greatly improve the crop.

If the celery is to be blanched by earth, the rows should be marked off five feet wide and the plants set five inches apart in the row, requiring about twenty-five thousand plants per acre. If the double row system is



Celery in Bank—Soil Removed From One Side.

used each set of double rows should be six feet wide and the plants set six inches apart each way. This system of planting will require about twenty-seven thousand plants per acre. When the plants are set in double rows and blanching by boards, each set of double rows should be four feet wide and the plants set six inches apart each way. This method will require about forty-four thousand plants per acre.

If the plants are set in single rows and blanching by boards, the rows are marked off three feet apart and the plants set four inches apart. This method requires practically the same number of plants to set an acre as the double row system, but requires about seven thousand square feet of boards more per acre than the double row method of planting.

Early celery or that which is to be harvested before the cool months of fall is generally blanching by means of boards. The boards used should be from 10 to 16 feet long, 12 to 14 inches wide, and one inch thick. When



Celery Blanching by Earth and Bank High to Protect From Cold.

the leaf stems are about one-half inch in diameter at a distance of one inch from the plant the blanching process may be begun. The boards are placed flat side down on both sides of the rows with one edge near the plants. The boards on both sides of the row are then brought to a vertical position at the same time, the lower edge of each board just touching the base of the leaves. The boards are held in this position by stakes driven in the ground or by short pieces of laths

SULPHUR AND IRON REMEDY

Neither Will Do Any Harm When Given in Correct Amounts—Latter Acts as Blood Tonic.

Responding to a letter asking whether the feeding of sulphur and sulphate of iron with salt would hurt sheep and how much of each it is safe to feed, Dr. B. W. Hollis of the Oregon Agricultural college says: "Neither of these, when fed in correct amounts, will do any harm, and may do some good in certain diseases. This is especially true of the iron which may act as a vermifuge in some instances. Iron is also a general blood tonic.

I would recommend that you do not give more than about 20 grains daily of the sulphate of iron, and not over half an ounce daily of the sulphur to each animal.

Hearty Eaters.

All cows that are hearty eaters are not profitable producers, but all profitable producers are usually hearty eaters.

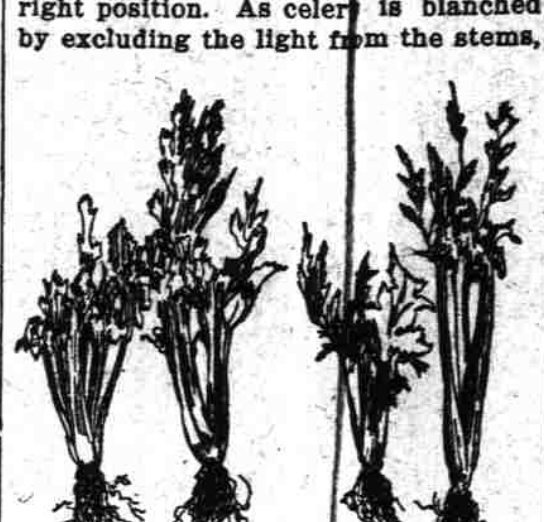
Gentleness With Heifers.

Always be gentle with the heifers. They are apt to be a little nervous at the start, and require some patience on your part. Try giving them something to eat while milking. It will take their attention from the milker.

Restrict Cotton Acreage.

Do not increase your cotton acreage this year just because the price is good.

tacked across the top of the boards every six feet. Large growers sometimes have hooks made of heavy wire to slip over the top of the boards every three or four feet and hold them in place. This is decidedly the most rapid way of spacing the boards, but the plants must be large enough to assist in holding them in an upright position. As celery is blanching by excluding the light from the stems,



Showing the Effect of Growing Celery in the Sun as Compared With Growing in the Shade. A, Golden Self-Blanching, Grown in the Sun; B, Golden Self-Blanching, Grown in Shade; C, Giant Pascal, Grown in the Sun; D, Giant Pascal, Grown in Shade.

care must be taken that no light may reach the plants from under the boards. To avoid this the soil should be slightly banked against the boards by means of a cultivator or celery hiller. When the celery is blanching, which will require three or four weeks, it is harvested and the boards used again the same season. When the boards are no longer needed they should be stacked for protection until needed for the next crop. When celery is to be blanching by boards or tile, some of the self-blanching varieties are used.

Drain tile four inches in diameter and from 12 to 14 inches long is sometimes used for blanching celery on a small scale. After the plants have grown to considerable size the leaves are held close together with one hand and the tile slipped over the plant with the other. Where only a small number of plants are grown this method will be found very satisfactory, but is too expensive to be employed on a large scale.

Late celery for winter use is blanching by soil. The plants are set in the field during July and early August, and the blanching is begun about the last of September. The celery is usually ready for use by the 20th of November, but will continue to grow rapidly. It should be protected by covering entirely with soil or straw, or it may be stored in a suitable frame or trench.

The first process in blanching celery with soil is called "handing." This consists in gathering all the leaves in

CAUSES OF MANY FAILURES

Endeavor to Save in Expenses by Cheapening Cost of Houses and Space is Enumerated.

The Illinois station gives among the causes of failure in the poultry business the following:

Endeavoring to keep too many fowls where room for one only can be obtained, that is saving in expenses by cheapening cost of houses and space.

Buying fowls from other farms and thus bringing disease and lice into the flocks.

Overfeeding, the fowls being supplied with greater abundance under the supposition, the more feed the more eggs.

Cold draughts over the fowls at night, with a view to supplying fresh air, when the temperature is low.

Wasting time with sick fowls instead of destroying all birds that can not be cured quickly.

DOULTRY NOTES

Pekins lay from 120 to 170 eggs a year.

Forcing for eggs out of season is unprofitable.

Keep the hens' nests clean and provide one for every four hens.

The brooder is more responsible for poor results than is the incubator.

If fowls are compelled to roost in foul and damp houses it causes illness.

POINTS ABOUT THE KINGBIRD

Examination of Stomachs of Birds Show Fifty Per Cent. of Its Food Was Injurious Insects.

(By H. R. FLINT, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The kingbird or bee martin is so well known that a description of him is unnecessary. The biological survey of the United States department of agriculture has examined the stomachs of 665 kingbirds from twenty-nine states with a view to determining to just what extent the bird feeds on bees.

The survey disclosed the fact that only twenty-two of the stomachs contained honey bees and the total number in those stomachs was sixty-one bees of which fifty-one were drones, eight workers and two undetermined. Fifty per cent. of the kingbird's food was found to consist of injurious insects and the balance was practically all made up of insects of neutral or slightly beneficial character. It would therefore seem that we may as well spare the kingbird along with most of our other birds.

Town and Country Flock.

The Ohio experiment station has been making some investigations to determine the difference in the cost of keeping and results between town and country flocks.

In a general way the best showing is made by the farm flock. The average cost for the farm flock was 87 cents per fowl, against 97 cents. The labor cost on the farm was estimated to be 28 cents per fowl, and for the town flocks 60 cents.

FARM POULTRY

START IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Initial Step Should Be to Determine on Breed of Fowls Adapted to One's Locality.

The first thing to do in taking up poultry as a business is to find some breed adapted to the locality, then stock up with that breed and study it, says the Poultry Journal. Personality enters into the success of the poultry industry to a large extent. A man must be good-natured, for one thing, and willing to give his time and patience to detail work. For these reasons a man who takes up this business for pleasure often succeeds much better than the man who goes into it for purely the money it brings him. Success in this business comes slow-



Excellent Specimen.

ly. It must be built up. It requires patience, but when success does come everything after that is easy and the profits are good.

To the man who wishes to enter the poultry business at a small expense, I would advise stocking with a dozen hens of some good breed. It is not well to try to do too much until the beginner has learned how to make a small flock pay. I have had very good success in getting eggs from my hens all the year round. I hatch the chicks as early as possible in the spring. The best time to market chicks is when they weigh about two pounds and fowls just before molting. I find it profitable to market eggs where they must be guaranteed fresh, working up a good trade for the produce at a fair price.

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(By H. R. FLINT, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The kingbird or bee martin is so well known that a description of him is unnecessary. The biological survey of the United States department of agriculture has examined the stomachs of 665 kingbirds from twenty-nine states with a view to determining to just what extent the bird feeds on bees.

The survey disclosed the fact that only twenty-two of the stomachs contained honey bees and the total number in those stomachs was sixty-one bees of which fifty-one were drones, eight workers and two undetermined. Fifty per cent. of the kingbird's food was found to consist of injurious insects and the balance was practically all made up of insects of neutral or slightly beneficial character. It would therefore seem that we may as well spare the kingbird along with most of our other birds.

Town and Country Flock.

The Ohio experiment station has been making some investigations to determine the difference in the cost of keeping and results between town and country flocks.

In a general way the best showing is made by the farm flock. The average cost for the farm flock was 87 cents per fowl, against 97 cents. The labor cost on the farm was estimated to be 28 cents per fowl, and for the town flocks 60 cents.