

POULTRY

Fowls Will Respond to Proper Care in Summer

"It may be stated without fear of contradiction," says A. C. Smith, chief of the division of poultry husbandry at University Farm, "that under average conditions farm flocks yield no more than 25 per cent during the summer months, while, if well managed, the yield will practically be doubled at small additional expense."

The reasons given by Professor Smith for the failure of farm flocks to maintain April production are than at the season advances the supply of insects and young, tender greens becomes insufficient to supply more than the needs of the body; that external parasites become abundant during the hot weather; that coops are poorly ventilated, and that broody hens are mismanaged.

To maintain production, he says, flocks must be plentifully fed with a balanced ration of grains and animal food and with an unlimited supply of greens, grit and oyster shells. War must be incessantly waged against mites and lice. Houses must be kept cool and comfortable by regulating the ventilation to suit the day and the weather. Broody hens must be broken up at once by removing them from the nest and putting them where there are no nests and no places to set. With good treatment and ample feeding the hens will soon return to work. All sick hens must be removed while those that are healthy and in good flesh but do not lay should be culled out at least once a month and sent to market.

Some of the university flocks are now giving 50 and 60 per cent production as a result of proper care and management, according to Professor Smith.

Popular Geese and Ducks for Market or Feathers

Farmers are realizing more and more that nothing but purebred geese should be considered. For heavy geese, either for market or feathers, there is little to choose between the Toulouse, Emden or African. For quick growing, heavy laying, small geese, either the White or Brown China is good. For market, Pekin ducks are grown; for laying, Runner ducks are one of the best, and for home table ducks there is only one superlative duck, the Muscovy. Why this duck is not more generally kept by farmers is a mystery. Certainly, were it more generally known what good eating they are, how easily they propagate themselves, a great many more would be grown. Although the size of a large duck, they are not really ducks but geese. They will not, though, interbreed with other ducks or geese.

They are silent or quackless. They do best if allowed to make their own nests and hatch and rear their own young and are remarkably successful at this. Muscovy ducks come in two colors (black and white) and white. Their principal faults are that they are inclined to be pubescent with other poultry and on being moved may not be good breeders the first year or two, or may not breed at all. They are very hardy and long-lived.

Most Effective Plan of Keeping Flock Healthy

Systematic whitewashing of the inside of a poultry house winter and summer is one of the most effective means of keeping the flock healthy. Whitewashing makes the quarters lighter and purifies, transforming dark, dingy, smelly houses into light, clean rooms. To clean and disinfect effectively, pour half a pint of formaldehyde into each gallon of whitewash. This purifies the air.

POULTRY NOTES

Breeding ducks lay more fertile eggs if allowed bathing water in a pond or small stream. The breeders should be given plenty of pasturage.

When a hen leaves her nest, or when the temperature of the incubator gets too high or too low weak chicks will result. A chick that needs to be helped out of the shell isn't worth saving.

A healthy turkey loves to roam and should be induced to do so by not being fed too liberally in the morning. When about time for them to come home to roost, have feed, water and grit near their roosting places.

If the chicks are puny, look up the cause at once. Something is most surely wrong with their care or ancestry.

A record of 29 flocks of scrub hens showed that during 120 winter days they averaged laying one egg apiece each week. This is an awful record.

Turkeys are seldom sick and should not be continually dosed with nostrums or medicines. If one is sick investigate and treat according to symptoms.

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS



PROVIDES A FRIGHTFUL FATE

Visitor—I thought you made a vow, Colonel, never to forgive young Jones for the trick he played on you at the seaside last summer? And now you have given your consent to his marriage with your daughter.
Colonel—I have not forgiven him. My daughter takes after her mother.—London Tit-Bits.

His Way of Knowing.

Dobson—How many years have you been married?
Todson—Haven't been married a year.

Dobson—What? I know better.
Todson—Well, my wife was 24 when we were married, and she's still 24.

On Her Birthday.

"Hubby, today a fortune teller told me I was going to Florida for my birthday present."
"She just made a slight miscalculation. Here are some oranges I brought you. Florida is coming to you."

Revised Version.

"What's that old one about a penny saved?"
"Something about being able to save himself a lot of trouble by saving a little money!"—Wayside Tales.

Worse Than Pining.

"Is Richleigh's young widow pining for her husband?"
"Not exactly, but from the way she is making his money fly, it might be said she is wasting away."

GIVEN A GOOD MOUNT



Assistant—Going to put the print of this chap in riding togs on a card?
Photographer—Sure; give him a good mount!

Drawing the Line.

"Honey, I'd die for you."
"Sambo, dat ain't de question—will you wurk fur me?"
"Wurk fur you? Honey, I got ter draw de line somewhere, ain't I?"

Off Her Hands.

Singleton—It's such a bother deciding about vacation.
Wedmore—It doesn't bother me. The boss tells me when to go and my wife tells me where.

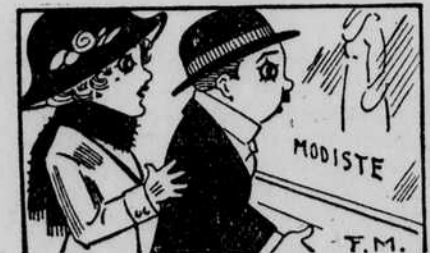
Office Amenities.

Bookkeeper—Coal and diamonds are really made of the same substance.
Stenographer—Well, I'll take diamonds. I don't care for the carbon copy.

Then They'll Seem in Place.

Grumbling Artist (at exhibition)—They always sky my pictures.
Friend—Well, then, why don't you paint flying machines?

FOUND WHAT HE WANTED



His Wife—Why do you want me to get my clothes in this place? We haven't seen hardly any of other shops.
Mr. Pfoxy—Don't you see the sign on the window? It says "Modiste!" That's the French for "Modest." C'mon!

Possibly.

Ethell—I wonder why it is he stays single so long?
Maybell—Perhaps because he is a bachelor of arts.

Helpless Umbrella.

"You see that man walking over there?"
"Yes."
"Do you know why he carries an umbrella?"
"No."
"Because it can't walk."

Ignorance.

The Poor Little Girl—I think my doll is a gooder doll than yours.
The Rich Little Girl—That shows you don't know a thing about eu-genics.

LIVE STOCK

Daily Rations for Draft Horses, Mares and Colts

Experimental and demonstration work by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture shows:

That draft horses averaging in weight approximately 1,600 pounds and which did 4.8 hours a day average farm work, required an average daily ration of 14.91 pounds of grain and 17.12 pounds of timothy hay.

That brood mares may be used efficiently for farm work, but the yearly feed required by them is 26 per cent greater than the cost of feed required by gelding or "dry" mares doing the same work.

That brood mares working and nursing foals required 47 per cent more grain and 32 per cent more hay daily during the suckling period than dry mares.

That foals during the suckling period consumed an average daily ration of 3.58 pounds of grain and 1.35 pounds of hay, in addition to their mother's milk.

That draft colts consumed an average daily ration of 6.68 pounds grain, 7.42 pounds hay daily from weaning time until they were turned in pasture in the spring, a period of 219 days, during which time they gained 330 pounds and weighed at the close of the period 836 pounds.

That it required 4.40 pounds of grain and 4.83 pounds of hay to produce one pound gain on draft colts from weaning time until turned on pasture the next spring.

That in using a grain ration composed of 2 parts corn, 2 parts oats, 1 part bran, it required 10.46 bushels of corn, 18.30 bushels of oats and 292.9 pounds of bran to keep draft colts in good growing condition from weaning time until they were turned on pasture.

That 15 pounds of corn silage, 8 pounds oat straw, fed with 8 pounds grain is a satisfactory ration for horses doing light work during the winter months.

Sows Must Have Exercise as Farrowing Time Nears

As farrowing time approaches the sow should be in good condition, but not fat. If growth-producing feeds have been used during pregnancy and the ration kept bulky by using ground oats, ground alfalfa or skim milk, the sow should be in this shape. Watch her carefully, making her exercise each day. A few days before she is to farrow put her in a pen and let her become accustomed to her surroundings. Include a little wheat bran or linseed oil meal in her ration to prevent costiveness, which is common at this time.

The farrowing pen should be dry and well ventilated. Spread straw on the ground, but not enough to let her build a deep nest. Pieces of 2 by 4 nailed around the outside of the farrowing pen about eight inches from the floor and eight inches from the wall will tend to keep the sow from crushing her pigs against the walls.

After farrowing, the sow should receive no feed for from 24 to 36 hours, being given only lukewarm water. She should then be fed a small amount of feed for a day or so, and the ration can then be gradually increased. The bulky feeds used during pregnancy are not in order now, for the gains secured on the suckling pigs will be the most efficient gains they will ever make. Skim milk tankage, ground oats, middlings and linseed meal are all good to supply bone-and-muscle-making material, while corn or barley may be used liberally in combination with any of the above mentioned feeds.

Good mothers with large litters will usually lose flesh, despite the most liberal feeding.—T. J. Maynard, Animal Husbandry Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

Cowpeas With Corn Will Cheapen Pork Production

Besides the immediate benefits of cowpeas with corn and cheapening pork production, there is much saving in labor of harvesting the crop, and the fertility of the soil is increased through all of the waste matter being fed directly back into it. The general fertility and productiveness of the land will be materially increased through a deposit of an even coat of fertilizer and humus matter.

Economical Production of Pork Depends on Grass

Economical pork production depends upon plenty of good pasture during the summer months, both for the pigs and the old sows, and also upon seeing to it that not only the sows, but also the pigs, are constantly supplied with a well balanced ration.

Age to Wean Lambs.

Lambs should be weaned when they are about three or four months of age. Unless this is done they will nurse until late in the fall and cause the ewes to go into winter quarters in poor flesh.

Milk for Pigs.

Six pounds of skim milk to two pounds of corn-cob meal gives an economical feeding ration for growing pigs. A 100-pound shote will make very satisfactory gains on two such feeds a day.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Big Events in the Lives of Little Men



A Popular Fable, With Peppy Gestures

DID YA EVER HEAR WHAT HAPPENED TO A TIGHTWAD FOLKS? NO? WELL, WUNST THEY WUZ A TIGHTWAD WHO WANTED TO GO TO A BALL GAME BUT WUZ TOO TIGHT TO PAY HIS WAY IN, SO TO SAVE A QUARTER...



HE BORROWED A BOAT, CROSSED TH' RIVER, UPSET, SWUM ASHORE, LOST A SHOE IN TH' MUD, GOT CHASED BY A COW'S HUSBAND...



WUZ TOSSED THROUGH A BOB-WIRE FENCE INTO A MESS OF POISON IVY 'N GOT HIS SUIT TORE 'N HIS WATCH BUSTED 'N HE SNEAKED OVER TH' BACK FENCE AN'...

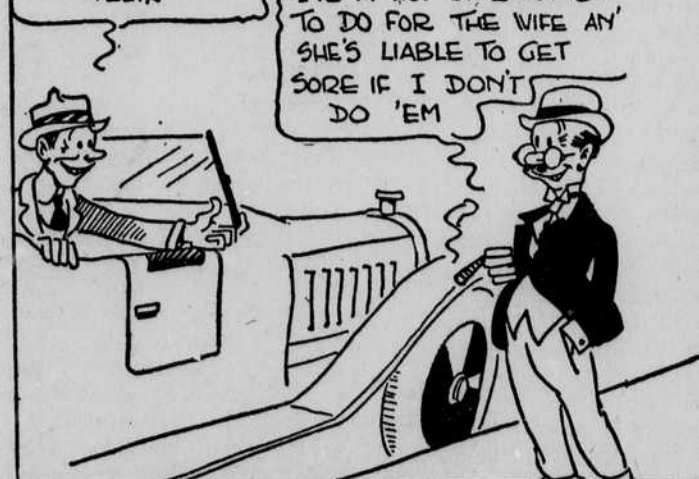


FOUND THAT NO ADMISSION WUZ BEING CHARGED!!!



Take That, Fanny

COME ON UP TO THE BALL GAME, FELIX



I'D LIKE TO, BUT I DON'T KNOW AS I SHOULD— I'VE A LOT OF ERRANDS TO DO FOR THE WIFE AN' SHE'S LIABLE TO GET SORE IF I DON'T DO 'EM

BUT FELIX WAS PERSUADED TO GO



GEE, THE OLD BUSS IS SLOWING UP— SOME THING'S WRONG

AND SO FOR SEVERAL HOURS

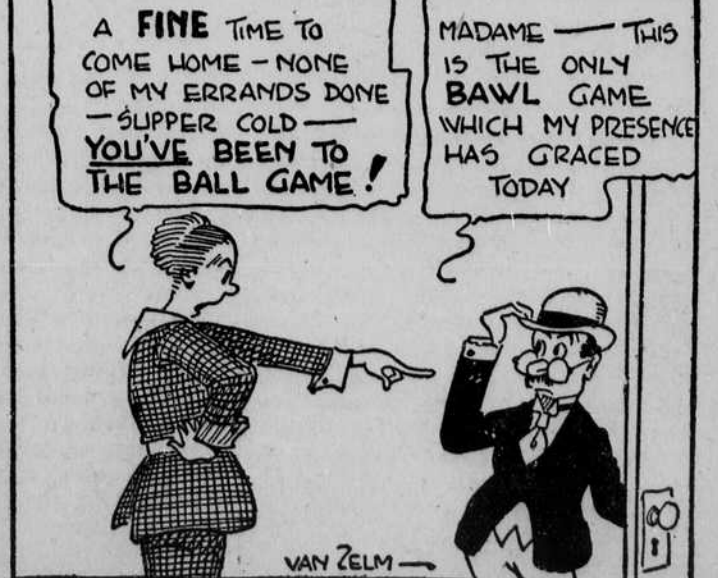


DARNED IF I KNOWN WHAT'S THE MATTER

I'LL GET IT TOWED IN, FELIX— YOU BETTER HOP A TROLLEY AN' GO HOME

AW RIGHT

A FINE TIME TO COME HOME— NONE OF MY ERRANDS DONE— SUPPER COLD— YOU'VE BEEN TO THE BALL GAME!



MADAME— THIS IS THE ONLY BAWL GAME WHICH MY PRESENCE HAS GRACED TODAY