

GET GOOD HATCH FROM INCUBATOR

Moisture and Ventilation Are Most Important Factors in Securing Normal Chick.

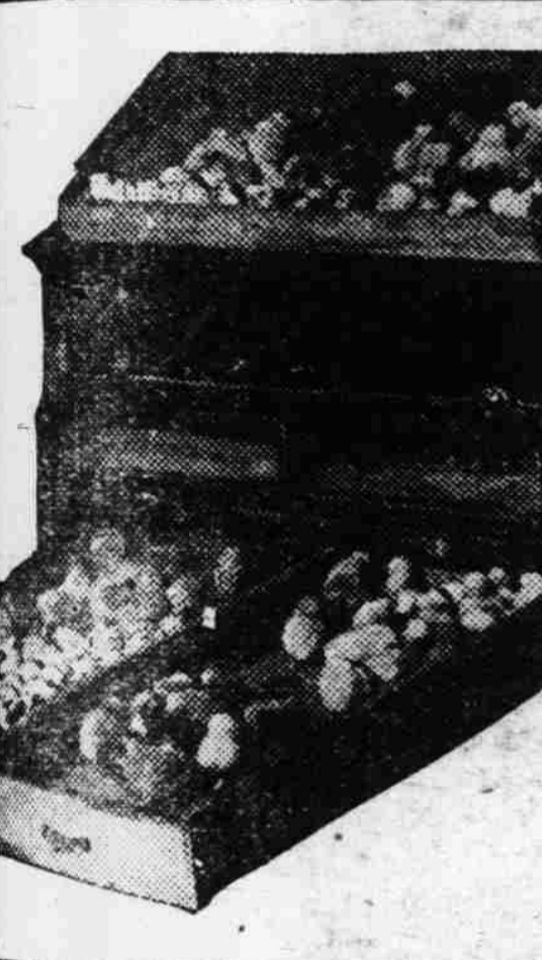
SEVERAL METHODS ARE USED

Less Danger of Getting Too Much Moisture into Machine by Sprinkling or Soaking Floor of the Incubator Room.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Moisture and ventilation are closely related factors in incubation, the amount of each depending upon the other. The former is one of the uncertain factors for as yet no very satisfactory rules have been evolved which cover all conditions. Good hatches are secured both with and without using moisture, under apparently similar conditions, while each operator generally works out by experience the best amount of moisture to use under his conditions. The moisture and ventilation should, with correct heat, produce a normal chick at the end of the incubation period. Too much moisture may prevent the normal evaporation necessary to allow enough space for the chick to turn in the egg and break the shell, while too little moisture may cause the chick to become dried and stick to the shell. Moisture is used extensively in hatching in the South, in high altitudes, and in places where the incubator is run in a dry room, say poultry specialists of United States Department of Agriculture.

Many Methods Used. Many methods are used to supply moisture in incubators, such as sprinkling eggs with warm water at about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or placing a pan of water, a receptacle containing moist sand, or a wet sponge below the egg tray. Another common method of supplying moisture is to sprinkle or soak the floor of the incubator room or to place a pail of water under the lamp. There is less danger of getting too much moisture in the incubator by this method than by putting moisture directly into the egg chamber.



Exceptionally Good Hatch.

If a moisture tray or sponge has been added to a non-moisture machine, it should generally be taken out before the chicks pip.

The question of moisture depends largely on the place where the incubator is located. If run in a room in a dwelling house, it is frequently necessary to add moisture even to non-moisture machines, while such machines run in an ordinary cellar in the same building might not need extra moisture. When a large number of machines is operated in one room, extra moisture is more necessary than if only a few are kept together. More moisture must be supplied in a very dry than in a humid climate.

Correct Conditions.

Water on the glass door of the incubator during hatching time is the best indication of correct moisture conditions during incubation. A good way to learn the proper amount of evaporation during incubation is to set one or two hens when starting the incubator, and compare the size of the air cell in the eggs under these two conditions when testing on the seventh and fourteenth days. As the weather becomes warmer more moisture is generally used than earlier in the season. Many operators add moisture only during the latter part of the hatch, generally on the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth days.

GROWING SOY BEANS FOR HAY

Meeting With Much Favor by Those Who Are Farming on Light or Sandy Soils.

Soy beans for emergency hay purposes have grown rapidly in favor during the last ten years, especially among those who are farming the sandier soils where clover and alfalfa are not likely to do so well. Unlike millets and Sudan grass, both relatively low in protein, soy bean hay is very high in digestible protein, being about equal to alfalfa hay. Although it is a little difficult to cure, the palatability and high feeding value of this hay make it a very desirable forage.

POTATOES ASSUMING THEIR FORMER RANK

Have Receded From Temporary State as Delicacy.

Crop of 1920 Was Largest in History of Country, Amounting to 430,458,000 Bushels—Steady Drop is Noted in Prices.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the continuing drop in price, potatoes have receded from their temporary status of delicacy, and are assuming their old rank as a great American staple food. This is to be assumed from figures lately compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, which shows that between harvest time and January 1, this year, 285,172,



Good Potatoes of Uniform Size.

000 bushels of tubers were moved off from the farms on their way to the table. This is 56,999,000 bushels more than left the farms in the corresponding period a year ago, or a half bushel additional for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The potato crop of 1920 was the largest in the history of the country, amounting to 430,458,000 bushels, and of these only 145,286,000 bushels were estimated as remaining in the hands of growers and dealers January 1. In 1919 the crop was 255,773,000 bushels, and the amount in the hands of growers and dealers January 1, 1920, was estimated at 127,400,000 bushels.

When the potato crop has been large, under normal conditions, the stocks of January 1 usually have been large, and in years of usual production, before 1918, the stocks of January 1 commonly were about one-half of the crop in the total of the principal northern potato-producing states. In the case of the 1920 crop, on the contrary, the stocks on the farm January 1 amounted to only one-third of the crop, and were smaller than the average of the three preceding years, when the production was much less.

Statisticians of the department believe the greater consumption of potatoes has been encouraged by the drop in prices. For the entire country the average price received by growers was \$3.09 a bushel August 1; \$1.85, September 1; \$1.35, October 1; \$1.18, November 1; \$1.15 December 1, and \$1.06 January 1.

FINDING GRADE OF POTATOES

Too Much Dependence Should Not Be Placed on Size Alone—Knobs Deduct From Value.

In grading potatoes too much dependence should not be put on sizing alone, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. A potato, for example, may be so covered with second growth knobs that it will not pass through the meshes of the grader, but it does not rightly belong in the first grade. The knobs mean much waste and require extra time in preparing the tubers for the table. Or, a potato may measure up satisfactorily to the standards of size and yet be so diseased as to be worthless.

A potato may even present a fine prize-winning appearance on the surface, and be far below grade because of injuries or disease of which there is no evidence without cutting it. Freezing injury, or hollow heart, illustrates cases of this kind. The grower should not be blamed for losses which result from these causes, but to a great extent field conditions are the primary cause of the troubles which appear when the potatoes are marketed.

POOR POTATOES CUT PROFITS

Waste of Time and Labor Results From Every Bad Specimen in Storage or Transit.

Every rotten, frozen, or undergrade potato that is loaded and every potato spoiled while in transit or in storage reduces the grower's profits and means a waste of time and labor, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It also means a waste of time and labor for every person handling it, a waste of car space, and consequently it amounts to an appreciable loss to the community as a whole. Through its markets inspection service the department is trying to eliminate this waste.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 12

MAKING THE WORLD CHRISTIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Isa. 11:1-10; Acts 1:6-9. GOLDEN TEXT—The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.—Isa. 11:9.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Esther 4:18-16; Psa. 33:12; Prov. 14:34.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Love for the World.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What Jesus Did for the World.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Helping to Make a Better World.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Patriotism.

If by "Making the World Christian" the lesson committee means the conversion of the world in this dispensation by the preaching of the gospel, then we submit that they are in error, leading the people into false hopes. The main text chosen for our study pictures are the glorious coming age when Christ shall reign over the whole earth. Before this will take place Christ shall come in person and destroy the works of the devil and blind him and cast him into the pit (Rev. 19:11-21; II Thess. 2:3-10).

1. The Reign of Messiah the King (Isa. 11:1-12).

1. Messiah's lineage (v. 1). It was to be of David's line—royal stock. A rod or twig was to come out of Jesse, which indicates that the royal house was in a depressed state.

2. Messiah's qualification (v. 2). (1) The Spirit of the Lord, that is, a divine person proceeding from the Father and Son. (2) Spirit of wisdom, giving insight into all things human and divine. (3) Spirit of understanding, that is, to choose that which is highest and best. (4) Spirit of counsel, that is, the ability to make plans. (5) Spirit of might, that is, the ability to execute His plans. (6) Spirit of knowledge, that is, the ability to perceive the will of God in all things. (7) The fear of the Lord, that is, reverential and obedient fear.

3. The character of Messiah (vv. 3-5).

(1) Quick to understand goodness (v. 3). (2) He shall not judge after external appearances (v. 3). (3) Shall not decide upon hearsay (v. 3). Each case shall be decided upon on the basis of absolute and perfect knowledge. (4) He shall defend and avenge the poor and meek of the earth (v. 4). The meek shall inherit the earth when Messiah reigns (Matt. 5:5). (5) Shall smite the earth (v. 4). Those whom He smites are the ungodly inhabitants who are then in federation against Christ. The head of this federation is the Antichrist (2 Thess. 2:8). (6) He shall have a zeal for justice and truth (v. 5).

4. Universal peace (vv. 6-9). This is a picture of the glorious golden age of which poets have sung and for which the wise men of all ages have longed and looked. There will then be peace not only between men, but between animals. This peace and harmony is shown in that in each change suggested each animal is coupled with its natural prey. (1) The wolf shall dwell with the lamb (v. 6). "Dwell" means intimacy, as if the lamb should receive the wolf into its home. The only place and circumstance at present in which the wolf and lamb dwell together is when the lamb is inside the wolf. (2) The leopard shall lie down with the kid (v. 6). (3) The calf, young lion, and fattling shall be together (v. 6). They are so gentle and peaceable that a little child can lead them. (4) The cow and the bear shall feed together (v. 7). (5) The lion shall eat straw (v. 7), no longer flesh. (6) The suckling child shall play on the hole of the asp (v. 8). The most venomous serpent shall not harm little children. This blessed condition shall prevail over the whole earth (v. 9).

5. All nations shall gather unto him (vv. 10-12). The glorious reign of Christ shall attract the Gentile nations. This is the full purpose of the kingdom, namely, to attract the nations of the earth to Jesus Christ. 11. The Supreme Obligation of Believers in This Age (Acts 1:6-9). While we are not responsible for bringing in the kingdom, we are under solemn obligation to witness of the salvation which is graciously provided for all who will believe on Christ.

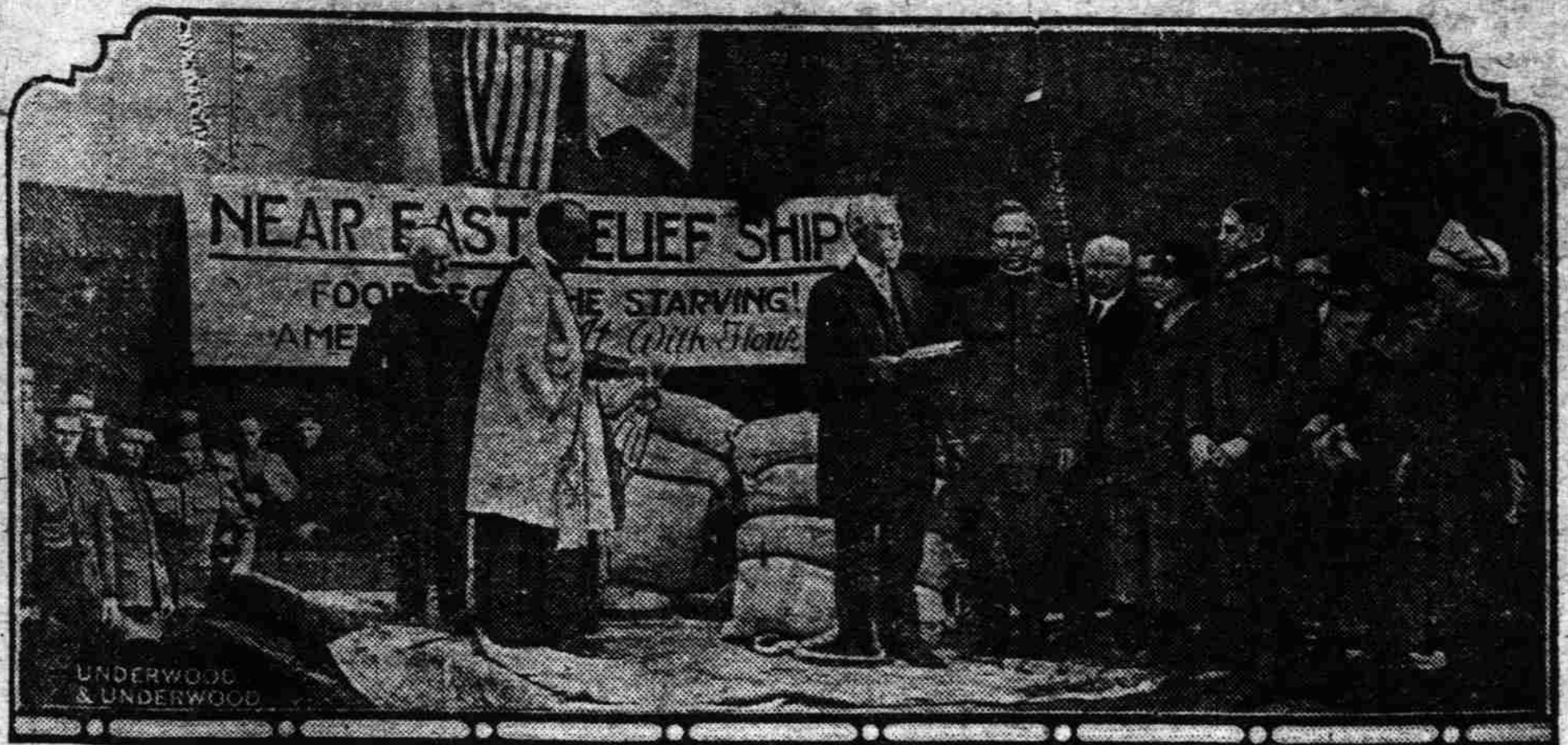
1. The disciples' question (v. 6). They were perplexed as to the time of the kingdom's establishment. They were right in the expectation of the kingdom, but were still in darkness as to the real purpose of God in calling the church.

2. Christ's answer (vv. 7, 8). He turned their attention from the desire to know times and seasons, which belong to God, to their supreme duty. They were to be witnesses of Christ to the uttermost parts of the earth, beginning at Jerusalem.

The Gleanings. When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest. Thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. I am the Lord, your God.—Leviticus 19:9, 10.

Walketh in Darkness. He that hateth his brother is in darkness, and walketh in darkness and knoweth not whither he goeth because that darkness hath blinded his eyes.—I John 2:11.

America "Says It With Flour" for the Near East



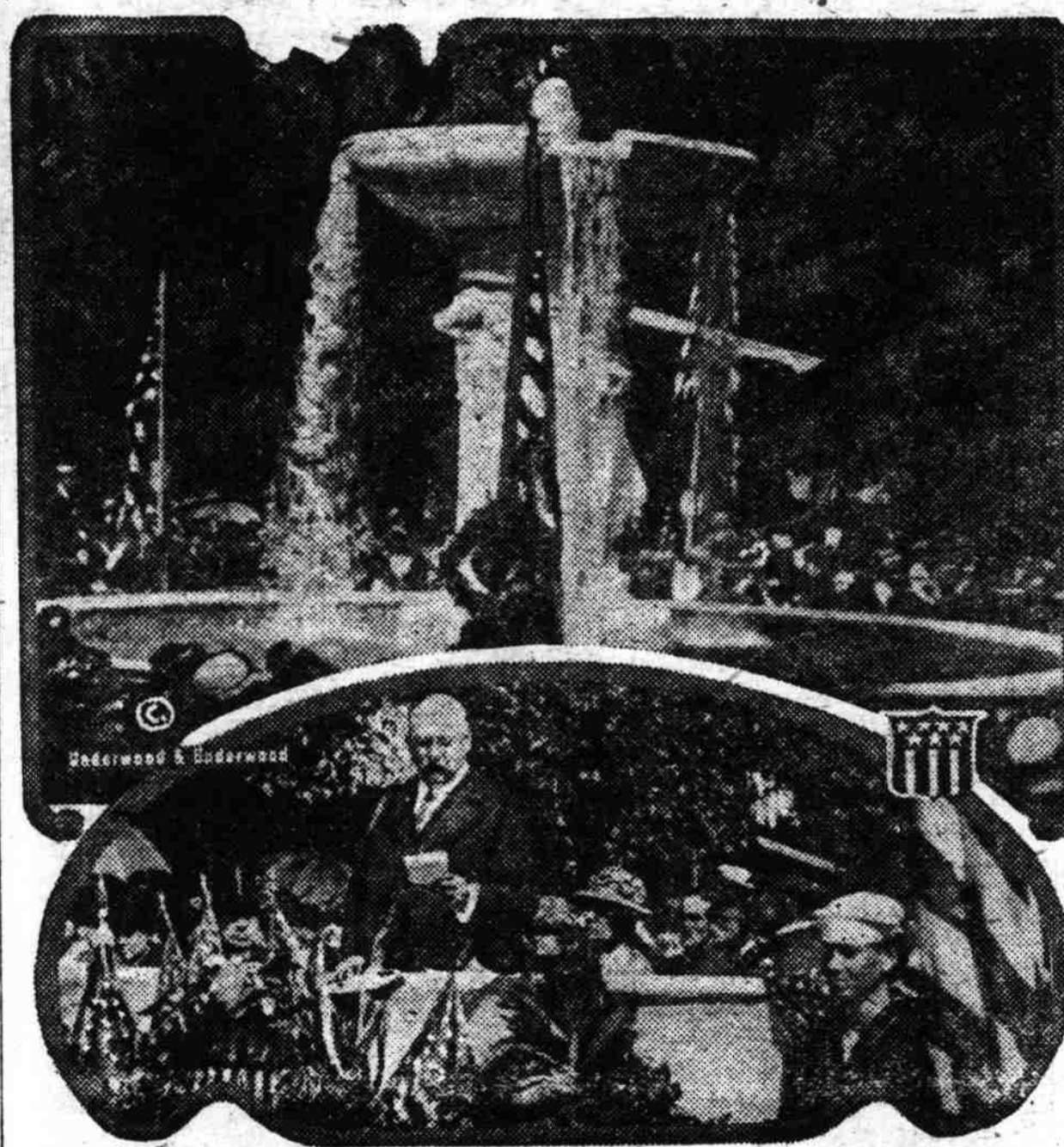
An impressive ceremony at pier 2, army base New York, attended the loading of the Mopang with 10,000 bags of flour and 2,000 tons of general foodstuffs for the starving of the Near East. Dr. Herbert Shipman, Suffragan Bishop of New York, at the special request of Bishop Manning, blessed the ship and its cargo. The flour supplies were purchased with the funds raised by the Near East relief through their novel posters, "Say it with flour."

Aliens Now Flock to South American Ports



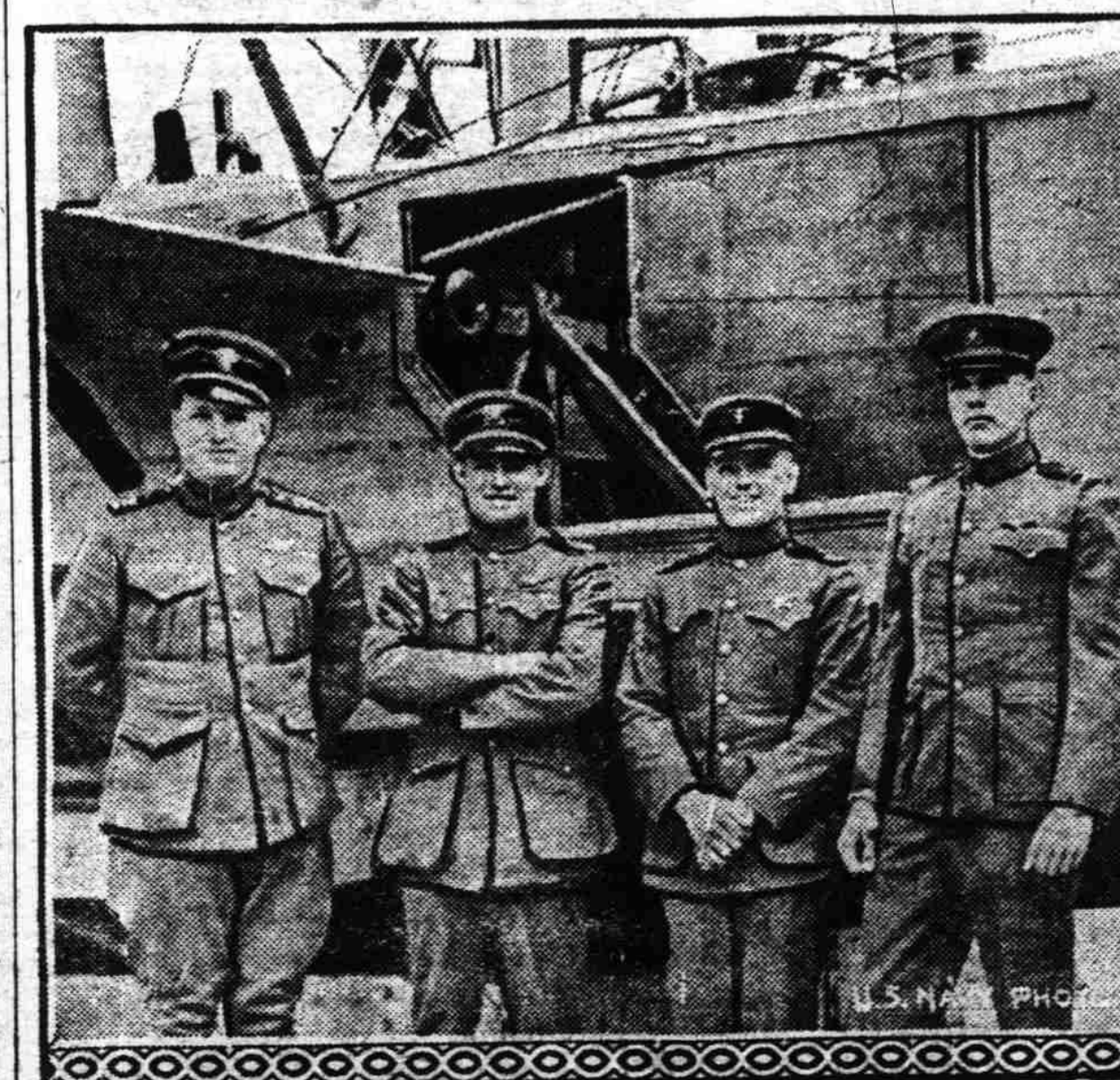
The recent restriction of immigration by the United States has resulted in the diversion of thousands of immigrants to South American ports. This interesting photograph shows a group of Italian, Spanish and French immigrants arriving at Buenos Aires.

Du Pont Fountain Is Unveiled



The Du Pont Memorial fountain erected in memory of Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont, one of the naval heroes of the Civil war; and, below, Secretary of War Weeks accepting the fountain in behalf of the war department. As Mrs. Bruce Ford pulled a cord which released the flags veiling the fountain, Miss Emily Du Pont threw wreaths in the pool about the fountain.

To Bomb Former German Warships



Members of the bombing crew from the U. S. naval air station at Rocky Beach, who will take part in the destruction of the former German battleships Oeffriedland and Frankfort at Hampton Roads, Va., shortly.

FROM FRANCE TO K. OF C.



Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty with the magnificent Sevres vase presented to the Knights of Columbus by Dr. Marcel Knecht, French high commissioner, on behalf of President Millerand and the French government. The vase, which is valued at \$5,000 will be exhibited throughout the United States before being placed in the K. of C. home office building in New Haven, Conn.

BEAUTY OF HOLLAND



Helen Victor, photographed in her boudoir with her favorite wolfhound, is rated the most beautiful woman in the Netherlands. She is the arbiter of fashion and elegance in the land of the Dutch.