

POULTRY

STANDARD-BRED FOWLS BEST

Egg Production is Greatly Increased by Using Improved Cockerels on Mongrel Hens.

Standard-bred hens lay more eggs than mongrels. The ability to lay a good many eggs is an inherited quality. Many standard-bred poultry breeders have long realized the importance of high egg production and have selected their stock for improvement. One thousand standard-bred pullets at the Connecticut egg-laying contest produced, on an average, 162 eggs each, while at New Jersey the record was 161 eggs for each pullet. Flocks of mongrels usually produce from about 75 to 90 eggs per hen.

The Kansas State Agricultural college completed an interesting breeding experiment recently. Common mongrel hens were bred to standard-bred males from good laying stock. The increase in the production of the offspring as compared to that of the mothers was phenomenal. The mongrel hens in one pen produced 104 eggs each in a year. Their daughters, from a standard-bred Barred Rock male produced 134 eggs. The second generation produced 165 eggs and the third, 207. With single comb White Leghorn cockerels and mongrel hens, the results were even more spectacular. The egg production was increased from 74 to 198 eggs for each hen in just three years.

A flock of uniform size, type, and color always looks better than a flock of mongrels. Owners take more pride



Standard-Bred Barred Rock Cockerel.

in good looking birds and give them better care. The hens respond quickly to good care and produce greater profits.

Eggs and market poultry produced by a flock of standard-bred chickens are uniform in size, shape, color and quality and are consequently worth more on the market.

KEEN INTEREST IN POULTRY

Requests for Information From Department of Agriculture Average 50 to 75 Letters Daily.

Many requests for information on poultry raising—averaged between 50 and 75 letters a day since early in the year—is reported by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. In addition the supply of poultry literature distributed by the division of publications has surpassed the records of all previous years.

The department's literature on poultry raising is unusually complete, ranging from discussions of the principal breeds of poultry to management, housing, incubation, brooding, and culling. The department's poultry publications include more than 30 bulletins for general distribution and many others of technical character on special phases of poultry work.

LIMBERNECK IS INCURABLE

No Cure Known for Paralysis of Muscles in Necks of Fowls—Decayed Flesh One Cause.

Limberneck, which is a symptom, rather than a disease, is a paralysis of the muscles in the necks of the birds which often results from eating decayed flesh. It is a form of poisoning that also may be caused by eating arsenate of lead and other poisons found on the farm. No cure is known for the trouble, the chief control of it being prevention. Special care should be taken to see that all dead chicks and animals are buried or burned to prevent the spread of the trouble.

PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

Birds Should Be Penned in Small Enclosure and Not Permitted to Have Free Range.

Fowls intended for market should be penned in small enclosures and not allowed to have free range, as they will run off practically as much flesh as the ration supplies them. It is also unwise to feed fowls being fattened for market green food at any time. Commercial feeders generally place them in crates and keep them there throughout the fattening process.

POULTRY

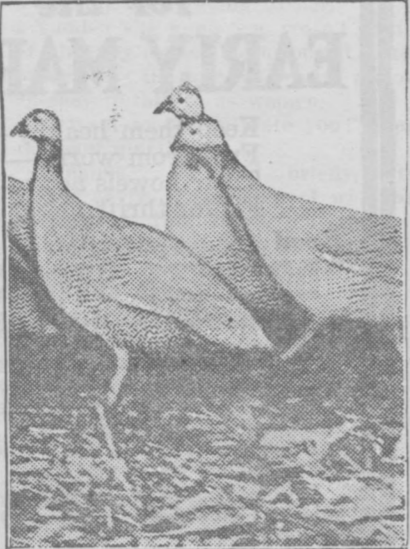
GUINEAS GROWING IN FAVOR

Raising of Fowls Becoming More Profitable Because of Gamey Flavor—Market in Fall.

Guinea fowl are growing in favor as a substitute for game birds, with the result that guinea raising is becoming more profitable.

They are raised usually in small flocks on general farms, and need a large range for best results.

Domesticated guinea fowls are of three varieties, Pearl, White and Lav-



Guinea Fowls Gain Favor as Substitute for Game Birds.

ender, of which the Pearl is by far the most popular.

Guinea fowls have a tendency to mate in pairs, but one male may be mated successfully with three or four females.

Guinea hens usually begin to lay in April or May, and will lay 20 to 30 eggs before becoming broody. If not allowed to sit they will continue to lay throughout the summer, laying from 40 to 60 or more eggs.

Eggs may be removed from the nest when the guinea hen is not sitting, but two or more eggs should be left in the nest.

Ordinary hens are used commonly to hatch and rear guinea chicks, but guinea hens and turkey hens both may be employed successfully, although they are more difficult to manage.

Guineas are marketed late in the summer, when they weigh from one to one and one-half pounds at about two and one-half months of age, and also throughout the fall, when the demand is for heavier birds.

RATS ARE GREAT ANNOYANCE

Best Time to Take Precautions Against Rodents is in Building of Poultry House.

Rats are often a source of much annoyance and loss in the poultry yard. Perhaps the best time to take proper precautions is in the building of a new poultry house, through the use of cement and fine mesh wire netting under the floor and around the bottom of the side walls to make it rat proof.

The next best thing is to have the poultry house or houses erected by themselves at a little distance from the other farm buildings, and so constructed as to make it hard for the rats to find lodgment there. In this case the rats will have to travel some little distance before entering and therefore run more risk of being caught by the family dog or cat.

TRAP NEST HAS ADVANTAGES

Mighty Useful for Breeder Seeking Higher-Producing Hens—Necessary for Pedigreeing.

Trapnesting is usually not practical on general farms where chickens are kept largely for eggs and meat, though it pays well to head the farm flock with cockerels out of high-producing trapnested hens. Trapnesting is tremendously practical for the constructive breeder and absolutely necessary for pedigreeing, unless birds are mated in pairs only and each pair separately penned. Pen matings, as compared with pair matings, make it impossible to identify the eggs laid by individual hens unless trapnests are used.



Stale water is not good for any animal, much less for a laying hen.

Eggs kept in a cool place will retain their fine qualities for several days.

Gather the eggs at ten in the morning to prevent tramping through the day.

It doesn't pay to let the chicks get sunburned. Provide plenty of shade for them.

Have a good litter of straw on the floor. Hens wipe their feet if they have a "door-mat" to scratch in.

A pile of fine sand serves as an excellent bath which the hens relish these hot summer days. Sand is better than dust.



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HE UNDERSTOOD

"You admit you were speeding?"
"Yes, your honor"
"A frank confession goes a long way in this court. What excuse have you for exceeding the speed limit?"
"A man in an old rattletrap driver drove up behind me and bawled to me to get out of the way and let somebody use the street who could get more out of one cylinder than I could get out of six."
"Umph! I do a little motoring myself. I'll let you off with the minimum fine this time."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Part of a Collection.

"Just a moment," interrupted the defendant's lawyer. "You say you despise this man you are suing for \$50,000, yet you bring his alleged love letters into court carefully tied up with a pink ribbon."
"There is no sentiment in that," replied the fair plaintiff, haughtily. "I merely used a pink ribbon to distinguish his from the others."

An Emergency Case.

"Where are you going in such a hurry?"
"To see a friend of mine," said Mr. Gadspar. "He needs my advice."
"Is he in financial difficulties?"
"No. He's the father of a two-year-old boy with curly hair and a dimple in his chin. I've just heard that he is planning to make the child a movie star."

Musical Note.

A very deaf old woman walking along the street saw an Italian turning a peanut roaster. She stood looking at it a while, shook her head, and said: "No, I shan't give you any money for such music as that. I can't hear any of the tunes, and besides it smells as if there were something burning inside."—The Congregationalist.

Something in a Name.

"Now here's a neat bungalow," said the real estate agent. "Just the thing for you, and only \$5,000."
"Let's enter into an amiable conspiracy," said the prospective customer.
"Eh?"
"Call it a cottage and cut the price."



HELPING HIM OUT

"Your cousin's medical practice, I suppose, doesn't amount to much yet?"
"No. We relatives do all we can, but, of course, we can't be sick all the time."

If.

If time were really money, Our lucky stars we'd thank, We'd save up all our leisure, And with it start a bank.

Information.

"A man in your position cannot know too much," remarked the admiring friend.
"It may be impossible to know too much," replied Senator Sorghum, "but it's mighty easy to tell too much."

Nothing Doing.

"What, you refuse to loan me \$20—me your intimate friend, whom you once called your alter ego?"
"Ah, my dear boy, I know myself too well—you would never return the money."

Wiser.

Burrows—Sorry, old chap, but I am looking for a little financial success, again.
Bangs—You'll have to hunt further. I'm not the little financial sucker I used to be.—The Lawyer and Banker.

Proof of Devotion.

"Tom proposed to me last night."
"Did you accept him?"
"Of course I did. Any man who would propose these times when the cost of living is so high must love a girl a lot."

His Comeback.

Wife (bitterly)—The kind of woman for you to have married is a silly fool.
Hub—I'm glad you think I did the correct thing, my dear.

Great Will Power.

"Yes, indeed, my uncle can make me do anything he wants me to."
"He must have great will power."
"You bet he has. He can will \$2,000,000."

Probably Had.

He—Haven't I seen you somewhere sometime?
She—Oh, very likely. I was there at the time you mention.

HOME TOWN HELPS

MERE UTILITY NOT ENOUGH

Designers of "Main Streets" Should Get to Realize the Value of Appearances.

We spend our young years grubbing for dollars, and when we succeed in making our pile, if we do succeed, we are too tired and too untrained to enjoy it.

Some day we will wake up to the fact that beauty pays.

We need not abandon work and go to loafing. It is just as necessary, and adds just as much to the rational enjoyment of life, to have a beautiful place to work in as to have a beautiful place to play in, or to worship in.

The main trouble with Main street is that it is hideous.

The store fronts are not attractive. The men who put them up did not care how they looked. All they wanted was a place, secure from the rain, where they could sell hardware and groceries. And all the people want that visit them is a place where they can get a stove or a can of corn.

That is why the young people "hate the place." That is why they leave it as soon as they are old enough. At least, that is a very important contributing reason.

That is also one of the reasons why we have so little civic pride. We have little to be proud of.

We ought to realize that even from the standpoint of efficiency people do better work when they are in conducive surroundings.

A large eastern manufacturing company has no strikes. It has never had any labor trouble. If you visit the place you will see why.

The factories are beautiful. They are largely of glass. The workers work amid beautiful surroundings. They are not only well paid, they are treated as human beings. All around the work buildings, engine houses, stables and warehouses are beds of flowers, smooth lawns, graveled roads. And a vast park is at hand where the workers can picnic.

Go to another factory, one that I have especially in mind, where they manufacture steel products. Its huge, blackened walls look like a state prison. The fire and smoke belching from its chimneys look like hell. The homes of the work people are hovels. There are no flowers, no trees, no lawns; only dirty, cluttered yards, goats and battered tomato cans. They have plenty of labor troubles there.

This, of course, does not mean that you can satisfy laborers by giving them postes, but it does mean that beauty helps.

For the company that provides beauty shows that it realizes that it is dealing with human beings, and not with cattle.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

APPEARANCE MAKES OR MARS

Condition of City's Streets Gives Pretty Clear Insight Into Its General Character.

American cities are manifesting a new interest in anti-litter work. Of the minor problems facing American municipalities there is scarcely any one more important than this. Just as the neatness and cleanliness of one's personal appearance is an indication of character, so the physical appearance of a city's streets gives a pretty clear insight into the city's composite character. A fine avenue littered with filth and rubbish means nothing except bad citizenship. It betrays the absence of that spirit of co-operation which is the essence of good government. A man who has so little respect for his associated citizens as to strew the highway with papers and general refuse does not possess that "social conscience" which brings important results in more important matters. It is difficult to believe that a littered-up city is a well-governed city; the thing is nothing but a badge of civic carelessness, waste and even of corruption.—World's Work.

Zoning Plan in Small Cities.

If the Third-Class City league is really deeply interested in the welfare of the municipalities of the state, it will concentrate next session on an effort to have the legislature enact a zoning law. Third-class cities are meeting problems every day of serious character that only zoning regulations solve. . . . Real city planning embraces the zone system if it is to get anywhere. Harrisburg's planning system has done many things worth while. But it could do far more if the zoning of the city were made a part of its duties.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

Where to Find Out About Zoning.

The Department of Commerce, in response to the needs of over sixty cities in which zoning is in effect and of over 110 cities which have zoning ordinances in preparation, has issued a selected bibliography of zoning. This contains critical references to the most important articles on the subject which have appeared in periodicals and books.

The bibliography may be obtained by application to the division of building and housing, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

