

POULTRY

GROWING TURKEYS
MADE PROFITABLE

Confinement Method for Poult Is Practical.

Eastern states have an advantage in growing turkeys, with the development of new methods and the closeness to market, providing they send high quality turkeys to market, according to Ira J. Hollar of the New York state college of agriculture.

In the Middle West many small flocks are kept as a sideline, but because of the blackhead, a disease of the intestines and liver, and low prices many of these flocks have been discontinued. The western states that have grown the most turkeys are now growing fewer and some states that have not been considered important are now increasing their flocks. Pennsylvania shows a 25 per cent increase in 1929 and 8 per cent more in 1930, he says.

The old theory that turkeys must have plenty of range is not only false but more expensive than the new methods. It has been proved that turkeys can be profitably raised in confinement. At the Pennsylvania state college 93 per cent of all turkeys started were raised to market age when confinement was practiced. In New York state the Jeffers method of partial confinement has also proved satisfactory.

Many of these new suggestions about raising turkeys are available on request to the mailing room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. Ask for New York state turkey topics.

Housing Early Pullets Helps Egg Production

Prof. Willard C. Thompson of the New Jersey station gives the following sensible advice about getting pullets into their laying houses:

"When the combs of early-hatched pullets begin to turn red, it is time to make the laying houses ready for them. Then, if moved into their new quarters promptly, these birds usually can be depended upon to add to the poultryman's income at a time when the hens are slackening their efforts.

"Space for the early-hatched pullets can be found in the laying houses by removing market hens and culls, and concentrating the survivors in fewer pens.

"Pens reserved for the incoming pullets should be cleaned, disinfected and supplied with litter. Space may be allotted at the rate of four square feet a bird, and, once the pullets are in their new quarters, they should be kept confined to the pens. The regular laying rations are advised for the pullets as they go into winter quarters."

Art of Caponizing Is Profitable Operation

Poultry raisers who can spare a little time should study up the art of caponizing. Capons demand a good price upon the market, and are always in good demand. The operation process is easily learned and is so profitable that it pays any poultryman to try his hand at it. The slips are not lost, and if you kill a few by practicing you can sell the carcass on the market or use it for home consumption. Of course it is necessary that you have proper tools to do this work, but these can be purchased at poultry supply stores anywhere.

Poultry Hints

Eliminate the males and improve the quality of summer eggs.

If poultry owners are in earnest about building up a flock of pure breeds and keeping them up to the mark as layers and breeding fowls, they will soon begin to make more money.

Potatoes are not a good poultry food for summer, because they contain too much heat-giving substances; but a proportion may be used with advantage when the weather is cold.

During the hot weather leave doors and windows open in the poultry house to give all possible comfort to the flock.

Good ventilation is not confined to expensive poultry houses. An effective system can be devised cheaply for any house.

Before putting the birds in range shelters, the cockerels should be separated from the pullets, and this is done when they are eight or ten weeks of age. The sooner the better.

The per capita consumption of eggs in the United States is about 204 as compared with 313 in Canada.

By culling the flock and removing worthless hens feed is saved and room is made for better layers.

Whey is not harmful for chickens and would not cause a decrease in egg production. In fact it makes good drink for chickens and is fine to mix wet mash. It does not contain much food value for its bulk but is useful in the poultry ration.

Apparently Beggar Had Found Ruse Profitable

The New Yorker thought he had experienced every form of panhandling extant. Recently, however, he visited Washington and learned a new wrinkle in extracting money from the pockets of the public.

Walking through a public square in the afternoon with one of the numerous judges who lives in the capital, a man approached. In his arms was a baby; at his side was his wife and walking in front were two more children not over six years old.

Holding a half-dollar up between his finger and thumb, the man with the baby muttered to the New Yorker as he passed: "Won't you help me pay my rent?"

The visitor dug into his pocket for a quarter, but the judge stopped him.

"You don't know if this man is worth helping," he said. "We have a community chest in Washington to take care of such cases."

As the New Yorker argued the point with the judge, the man and his family disappeared.

A few minutes later a taxicab swept past and as the New Yorker jumped back to avoid it he saw, comfortably driving home, the man who had pleaded for assistance with his rent, and the whole family accompanying him.—New York Sun.

People of Asia Minor First to Breed Mules?

The mule, which is the product of a cross between a mare and a male ass, has been bred as a beast of burden since early times. The inhabitants of Mysia, Paphlagonia and Capadocia, ancient countries in Asia Minor, are said to have been the first people to raise mules. This, while not definitely established, is borne out by Homeric tradition. Mules were bred in large numbers by both the ancient Greeks and Romans. The Jews were forbidden to breed mules by Leviticus 19:19, which declares, "Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind." Evidently, however, the Israelites either imported the hybrids or broke the law, because early in their history they possessed large numbers of mules, which in a hilly country like Palestine were preferable to horses and asses for many purposes. It is probable that in some cases "mule" is employed in English translations of the Bible when "ass" would be the proper word.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Islands Now American

Wake Island was acquired by the United States in 1898, as a result of the Spanish-American war, and was ceded to this country by Spain under the treaty of Paris, which ended the war. Midway Islands are now a part of the Hawaiian group, and under the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian government. They were discovered by Capt. U. C. Brooks in the ship Gambier on July 5, 1859, and officially taken possession of in the name of the United States on August 28, 1867, by Captain Reynolds of the U. S. S. Lackawanna. Baker Island was taken possession of in the name of the United States in 1839 by an American named Michael Baker, who first discovered it in 1832. Howland Island was discovered by George E. Netcher in 1842, and officially possessed in the name of the United States in 1857.

In Old Celtic Lands

Of all the interesting trips in France, Brittany should be included, especially the south coast, with its sea resorts. This is the land of the "Pardons," those semireligious and semipagan festivals, when the villagers don the costumes and play the ceremonies which go back to the days of the dolmen and menhir of their wild moorlands. Paris—Nantes—Savenay—St. Nazaire is the route to follow, and the great Pardon centers are at Auray, St. Malo, Quiberon, Quimper, Daoulas, Plougastel and St. Anne-la-Palud, where the most important Pardon in Brittany is held on the last Saturday and Sunday in August. These old Celtic lands of France have a fascination different from the rest of France.

And He Fled

A golfer who has devoted the better part of the last five summers to the pursuit of the little white sphere was the happy recipient on his birthday of a set of expensive matched clubs. The first thing he did was to summon a companion in the sport and gloat (as only golfers know how to gloat over such an acquisition) openly before him.

"Ah," exclaimed the friend tartly, "that's a wonderful set of clubs. Now all you have to do is to learn how to play the game." And he fled from the house followed by a flood of epithets (pronounced as only golfers know how to pronounce them).—Springfield Union.

Chemists of Olden Days

The Egyptians appear to have possessed greater knowledge of chemistry than any other of the ancient nations. For one thing, it takes unusual skill to preserve a corpse for centuries in such perfect condition as the ancient mummies unearthed in Egypt happen to be. These people stood very high in the production of medicines and dyes as well as toilet soap, vinegar, metals, alloys, salts, glass and enamel. The Arabs, Greeks and Romans all obtained their knowledge of chemistry from the Egyptians without being able to add anything of importance to this knowledge.

Facts and Figures on Your Telephone

By EDWIN F. HILL



Edwin F. Hill is New Zealand, where 212 conversations are made for each person.

Denmark leads in telephone conversations in Europe with 148.6 per capita; Sweden is next with 125.7; in Norway the calling rate in 1929, according to Telephone and Telegraph Statistics of the World, was 86.5 conversations. Austria makes 75.8 calls per person, Australia about 70, the Netherlands 60.4, Switzerland 53.2, Japan 48.8, Germany 40.6, Great Britain and Northern Ireland 32.1, Belgium 25.3, and France 19.1.

More than two-thirds of the world's telephones are operated by privately owned systems due to the relatively heavy American development, the report shows. In the United States all telephones are operated by private companies and this country not only has more telephones than all the rest of the world, but also excels in the number of telephones relative to population. In fact, the United States with 16.4 telephones for each 100 of its people has nearly nine times the relative telephone development of Europe, which has only 1.9 telephones for each 100 people.

Canada, with 14.2 telephones per 100 population, is the only country whose telephone density approaches that of the United States. New Zealand takes third place with 10.3, followed by Denmark with 9.6, Sweden with 8.3 and Australia with 7.9 telephones per 100 population. In both Canada and Denmark most of the telephones are owned and operated by private companies.

No Wonder It's Hard

One reason a foreigner has a hard time learning our language is because we ourselves ball it all up. We say we drink up a pint of milk when we drink it down. We also say we drink a glass full of soda when we drink it empty.—Florida Times-Union.

Safety Glass

Ford cars are now equipped
with safety glass in all doors and
windows at a small extra charge

\$15 for the Coupe, De Luxe Coupe, Sport Coupe or Convertible Cabriolet \$20 for the Tudor Sedan, Standard Sedan, De Luxe Sedan, Town Sedan or Victoria

THE Triplex safety glass windshield has always been an outstanding feature of the Model A Ford. By reducing the dangers of flying glass, it has saved many lives and prevented countless injuries in automobile collisions.

Now comes a further assurance of safety to every Ford owner . . . polished plate safety glass in ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS at slight additional cost.

The charge for this extra protection is unusually low because of large production and the development of new methods of manufacture. Simply tell the dealer when you buy the Ford that you want "safety plate glass in all doors and windows" and the car will be factory-equipped for you in that manner.

Today, as before, the safety glass windshield is furnished as standard equipment on all Ford cars without extra charge.

FORD OWNERS This announcement refers only to NEW CARS. Ford dealers are not in a position to install safety glass in the windows of your present Ford at the above prices.

T H E F O R D



World Good Will Greetings Exchanged Over Telephone



(Underwood and Underwood photo) Robert Hill, right, talking with John H. Bradley in London. At the table are Dorcas Cole, Elinore Powers and Dorothy Burch. Inset, Victor Ross, West Virginia; Nancy Burgwyn, Virginia, and Charles B. De Buskey, Maryland. To the rear are O. P. Gascoigne, telephone company manager, and Senator Borah, who was master of ceremonies at the Capitol.

An exchange of greetings between high school students speaking from the capitals of the forty-eight states and from Washington with foreign countries on both sides of the Atlantic commemorated World Good Will day.

The initial call was made by Clare Ellis from Sacramento, Cal., to Kenneth MacLean at Carson City, Nev. A series of relayed calls made over a telephone circuit aggregating about 10,300 miles which zigzagged across the continent ended at Washington with a call from Helen Wieland, Hartford, Conn., to Dorcas Cole, Washington High School student, speaking from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee room with Senator Borah, chairman of the committee, presiding.

Nancy Burgwyn, John Marshall High School student, Richmond, relayed the good will message to Victor Ross, Charleston, senior high school student, who in turn talked to Charles B. De Buskey, Baltimore City College honor student, Annapolis.

Dorothy Burch, Washington, a Notre Dame Academy student, talked with Ernesto Moreno, Santiago, Chile; Charles Otis Lord, Central High School, with Rafael del Paso y Reinert, Mexico City; Elinore Powers, MacFarland Junior High School with Robert Oliver, Ottawa, Canada, and Robert Hill, president of the senior class, Business High School, on behalf of the students of North and South America, talked by trans-atlantic radio telephone with John Henry Bradley in London at the House of Parliament.

A series of telephone calls from eastern countries were made to London as a culmination of the Good Will exercises.

Good Will day has long been promoted in this country by the American School Citizenship League and is now being observed all over the world by the organizations affiliated with the World Federation of Education Associations. In this latest demonstration of World Good Will Dr. A. O. Thomas, president of the Federation, expressed the thought that it was a fine thing for the students to be able to talk together on special occasions like this.

Getting Deaf

A certain well-known local hypochondriac has a new fear—that is getting hard of hearing. His doctor assures him it isn't so, but he worries constantly about the possibility of becoming deaf.

His complex took the form of announcing to his office mates that he was going to buy some sort of an earphone, to see if that aided him. Consequently his colleagues were ready for him when he appeared with it next day, and whispered every word they addressed to him or to anyone in his presence.

Now he's telling his doctor that the good man doesn't know what he's talking about. Mean? Maybe—but have you ever lived with a hypochondriac?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Properly Southern States

The original Mason-Dixon line was the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland; just before the Civil war the line was accepted as the dividing line between free and slave states. The states generally regarded as southern are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. The Mississippi river, which forms the eastern boundary of Missouri, does not change its name. The Missouri river divides the state, but the whole of Missouri is considered as a southern or border state.

Making a Market

A market for any kind of goods is any assemblage of buyers and sellers of that commodity. This market does not necessarily mean that the buyers and sellers must be in close contact, as on the New York stock exchange, but there can be no actual market unless the buyer and seller are in communication with each other. Thus modern inventions like telegraphy, telephone, wireless and other means of communication have greatly enlarged the possibilities of markets.

One Use for Poetry

A group of women gathered at a literary tea in New York city were discussing a certain collection of poems. "Oh, yes," said the hostess—she was by no means the least among the literary personages—"I have already worn out one volume; this is my second, and it is getting worn out, too. I always have a volume of poetry on the telephone stand, and read it while waiting for a number; it keeps me from losing my temper. It's as good a use for poetry—for an anthology of poetry—as any, isn't it?"

