

POULTRY

SUMMER FEEDING OF HENS IS IMPORTANT

Nature will not supply enough animal protein in the form of bugs and worms during the spring and summer to supply the laying flock of poultry with what is needed to insure good egg production, says A. G. Phillips, head of the poultry department of Purdue university. In the spring when birds get onto free range and in the summer when they utilize the entire farm for exercise, it is a common practice to reduce the amount of mash containing protein and depend upon the grain as the large part of the feed to be supplied by those who keep poultry.

As the weather warms up, birds do not need as much heat supplied by the grain as they do in the winter. Consequently the grain consumption should naturally be reduced and mash consumption increased. In order to see that the birds eat more mash as the season progresses it may be necessary to feed practically no grain in the morning. If the Purdue mash of 50 pounds bran, 50 pounds middlings and 30 pounds tankage is used, the proportion of grain to mash in the spring should be two to one and in the summer one to one, or equal parts of grain to mash.

As a rule egg production begins to slump as soon as warm weather arrives, but if the mash consumption increases the slump will not be so great. The summer production can be very high and consequently very profitable. On farms where much waste grain is available it may be wise to confine the birds until about ten o'clock in the morning, thus compelling them to eat mash before they are permitted to roam over the farm. High mash consumption is absolutely necessary to insure summer egg production.

Green Feeds and Water Essential for All Hens

It is absolutely essential that layers be furnished green feed of some kind. The question of how to supply this green feed must be decided by the individual. For maximum egg production the bird must have access to fresh clean water at all times, which should neither be too hot nor too cold. One hundred hens in good laying condition should consume from 12 to 24 quarts of water daily, and in extremely hot weather even more.

When properly fed, milk makes an excellent feed for laying hens. Skim milk or buttermilk are economical feeds and when available should be used instead of the higher-priced protein feeds such as meat scraps. Skimmed milk not only contains the valuable food nutrients, but it is in the form that is easily digested. Sour milk is preferable to sweet milk, since sweet milk when fed may not all be consumed before it sours, thus causing the fowl to have sweet food at one time, and then sour immediately following, which is not advisable. Furthermore, sour milk contains an acid that is said to be a benefit in controlling bowel troubles.

Grit in some form is very essential to the health of a flock and also means economy in feeding. It is also to be remembered that shells are just as important as any other part of the egg. A large amount of lime is used in building these shells. Unless some form of lime is supplied, hens laying heavily will not secure a sufficient amount to manufacture the shells.

Corn Gluten in Ration

Corn gluten feed makes an excellent addition to the ration, and may be procured through almost any feed store. It is highly palatable and may be fed to advantage in the dry mash with other feed, such as follows: One hundred pounds of cornmeal, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of white middlings, 100 pounds of ground feed, 100 pounds of corn gluten feed, 100 pounds of meat scrap, 6 pounds of charcoal, 6 pounds of salt.

Poultry Hints

Keep a good, strong padlock on the hen-coop door.

Six roosters with each 100 hens should give good fertility and hatchability with Leghorns.

Ground where last year's chicks died isn't good ground for this year's chicks. Move the coops and brooders.

The Orpington is an English general-purpose breed that is winning quite a place in America. Orpingtons have white skin and produce brown eggs—an unusual combination.

A. A. Holberg, assistant poultryman at the Minnesota college farm, saves himself work in cleaning dropping boards by keeping them covered with a layer of fine sand. He says it keeps the boards more sanitary, too.

Feeding the chicks too soon causes diarrhea. The egg yolk enters the chick's body shortly before the chick hatches. The chick should have time to use up this yolk before it is given any other feed.

The Chesapeake and Potomac and The Bell System

There is a natural public interest in the details of the agreement between The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the parent company of the Bell System. Under this arrangement the A. T. and T. Company renders to this Company and the other Bell operating companies throughout the country certain services, which, measured in terms of value to telephone users, are worth many times more than the payment therefor.

Here are the facts about these services, the payment therefor and its effect on telephone rates.

The Services of the A. T. and T. Company

The A. T. and T. Company provides:

All telephone transmitters and receivers used by our patrons and ourselves, including a supply sufficient to cover current demands.

Rights under all patents owned or controlled by the A. T. and T. Company and a guarantee of freedom from royalties, damages or expense on account of the use of such patents.

An organization to prosecute continuously the fundamental work of research and investigation for the study of every branch of the telephone art, through which are developed and made available to the C. and P. Company thousands of improvements and inventions which make for progress, efficiency and economy in furnishing telephone service.

Advice and assistance in general engineering, plant, traffic, commercial, accounting, legal, financial and administrative matters.

A connection with the nation-wide toll service of the A. T. and T. Company, which enables every Maryland subscriber to talk to practically every point in the United States and points in Canada and in Cuba.

The Payment for These Services

The C. and P. Company, as is the case with other Bell operating companies, pays the A. T. and T. Company for these services 4½% of its gross revenue. The payment in the State of Maryland for the year 1923 was \$381,345. With an average of 154,135 telephones in service during the year, the average payment per telephone was \$2.47.

Effect on Telephone Rates

The annual use of the telephone receiver and transmitter, which is included in the foregoing amount, has been valued by regulatory bodies at from 90c to \$1.25. Deducting the lower value of 90c from \$2.47, it will be seen that the amount per telephone paid for the remaining service above described is \$1.57, or 13c monthly. This amount bears a negligible relation to the average monthly telephone bill, and it is in fact so small a factor in the Company's expense account that its inclusion has little effect on telephone rates.

That this arrangement is necessary in a business so highly technical as the furnishing of a nation-wide telephone service cannot be questioned. That the services provided can be performed with the maximum of economy and efficiency by a single organization, working for all the Bell System companies, should be obvious. It has been and is still the mainspring in the development and progress of the telephone industry.

As to paying the A. T. and T. Company for these services, the situation of the A. T. and T. Company, as owner of the common stock of the C. and P. Company, does not differ from that of any other individual or corporate owner of a controlling interest in a corporation. Such a stockholder, performing services for such a corporation, is clearly entitled to payment therefor apart from dividends on his investment.

The arrangement is widely known in all its details. It has been the proper subject of inquiry by many state regulatory bodies and the courts and has met with general approval.



THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC
TELEPHONE COMPANY
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