DOZEN EXCELLENT TIPS TO POULTRYMEN



Purebred Barred Plymouth Rocks.

(By C. S. ANDERSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Mr. Poultryman, if you take pride in marketing good eggs at a good price, consider the following:

Do not keep mongrel stock. They are not high producers, and their eggs are not uniform as to size and color.

Keep laying hens separated from setting hens.

Gather eggs carefully in warm weather twice daily.

Insist that your buyer candle and grade your eggs and that he pay a premium for "firsts" over "seconds." You cannot afford to produce the best and take a flat "case-count" price along with the producers of small, dirty, stale, inferior eggs.

The sale of infertile incubator eggs will never help you to establish a higher market price for your product.

Separate the male birds from the flock except during the breeding season. Fertile eggs are poor keepers

Keep nests free from filth and provide plenty of them. It is the foul, dirty, unattractive nest that compels the hen to seek the weeds or some other undesirable place.

Market eggs in a standard egg case. Never haul to town over rough roads or in an open basket or pan exposed to the hot sun.

You will have the largest number of "firsts" if you market at least twice a week.

In keeping eggs, provide a dry, cool, well-ventilated place. Fertile eggs must be kept below 68 degrees to absolutely check germination.

Never wash eggs; it destroys their keeping qualities.

Eggs are easily affected by bad odors. Do not keep in a musty grain bin, or in the vegetable cellar, or where they can absorb the odors of kerosene and gasoline.

SELECTING BEST EGG LAYERS

Without Trap Nest Poultryman Must Resort to External Indications—Make-Up of Hen.

While the trap nest is the most certain method by which to select birds of high egg production, the additional labor and expense involved prohibits its use under average farm conditions. Without the trap nest, one must resort to external indications.

When selecting pullets, choose only those from early hatches with strong constitutional development, heavy eaters, early risers, late retirers and active. Hens of highest egg production have a feminine appearance, fine head, alert eyes, comb, face and wattles fine of texture and medium in size. They should stand square on their feet, legs wide apart, with the front end of the body slightly higher than the posterior end, long back and tail carried rather high. The body should present a wedge-shaped appearance, yielding ample room for the reproductive and digestive organs. Late molters make heavier winter egg producers.

DETERMINING SEX OF GEESE

Hardly Possible to Select Male Birds at This Season—Wait Until They Begin to Mate.

Determining the sex of geese is a difficult thing to do before along in January or February when the birds begin to think about mating and laying. Then the stronger and larger gander will drive all the rest from the pen and if watched they can soon be noted. They do not drive the hens, but will drive or fight the males. Then, too, the male bird has a more masculine-looking neck and head.

It is hardly possible to select the male birds in a flock of geese at this season.

EASY CLEANING NEST BOXES

Sulphur Smudge Is Good Way to Prevent Mites—Orange or Cracker Boxes Are Economical.

All nest boxes should be of a kind that will permit removal from the henhouse, and easy cleaning. A sulphur smudge is a good way of preventing mite-infested boxes. The smell of sulphur is soon gone, and no trace is left to spoil the flavor of eggs, as is the case with disinfectants. To use the smudge, empty the nest box, and brush all straws and dust out. Have a shovel of coals on the ground; hold the box against it, preparatory to turning over it, and throw in a little sulphur directly on the live coals. Drop the nest box, and leave till the sulphur penetrates every crevice. Then whitewash, and put in clean litter. The box should fit on the ground closely about the shovel or kettle.

A permanent nest box should be well built; cheap nest boxes can be replaced with orange or cracker boxes at less cost than it takes to clean them properly.

TO SUCCEED WITH POULTRY

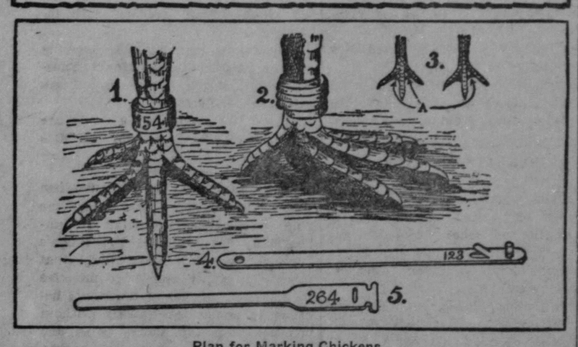
Good Flock Average in Egg Production and Market for Produce Are Among Essentials.

The fundamental principle of a successful poultry business, whether fancy or commercial, is a good flock average in egg production, and a market for such product at a good margin of profit.

Vermin weakens birds, and lays them open to attacks of disease, and is indirectly the cause of more loss from death, reduced egg production and flesh than any other one cause.

The birds should not be frightened by strangers and dogs, etc., entering their premises.

METHOD FAVORED FOR MARKING CHICKENS



Plan for Marking Chickens.

Inquiries have been received asking how chickens can be marked so as to be able to identify them individually and also collectively; that is, hens from pullets, etc., Above is an illustration which shows the principal way of marking poultry.

Those who keep a very close tab on their layers through the use of the trap nest, need to have the birds marked as shown at 1. A band made of some metal that will bend easily is put on the leg, and on the band is a number. The band is made in several different styles, two of which are shown at 4 and 5.

When the object is merely to distinguish between birds of different ages, where in a small flock pullets, yearolds, and two-year-olds are allowed to run together, the band shown at 2 may be used. This is made of celluloid, and twists on to the leg. These bands are sold in different colors, and blue could be used for the two-year-old birds, red for the yearlings, and so on; the color is immaterial, providing bands of the same color are put on birds of the same age.

At 3 is shown a way of marking chickens. It is used by breeders of pedigree stock to distinguish birds from different matings, and could also be used by the ordinary breeds. though the method is not as plain as using the colored bands. When the chicks are moved to the brooder, punch marks as shown at the letter A are made, and by this method 16 different matings can be identified. The punching must be done on the baby chicks.

The different bands and the toe punch can be obtained from any poultry supply house.

The public suffering caused by the prevalence of high prices suggests to many of the trust magnates that they also should be able to get more for their goods.

The popular idea of public improvement is for the municipality to spend a lot of money in front of your own house.

$36,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from Palm Beach. The millionaires will occasionally leave their more inexpensive trinkets lying around loose.

Being told that they need rest and change, the idle rich now hie themselves to the Sothern resorts where they find one more way of doing nothing.

WHY MD. FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

CLEARLY SHOWN IN ANNUAL REPORTS OF COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENTS.

ESSENTIAL TO DEVELOPMENT

Enables Farmers To Aid Themselves and Each Other In Solving Their Problems.

College Park, Md., Jan. 18.—The improvement of farming methods and conditions in Maryland during the year past as indicated through the reports of the several county demonstration agents has been measured to a large extent by the growth of farmers' organizations in their various sections. Although steady and consistent improvement has resulted in most sections where the individual demonstrator has carried out his work successfully, the best results are being obtained where the progressive farmers of a neighborhood have joined with the County Agent in forming a local farmers' club, grange, or community association. Through co-operation with such farmers' organizations the influence of the County Agent is much increased. There is a better understanding of his work, questions are freely asked and answered, and the average farmer goes home to his own labors knowing better how to make use of the services of his County Agent and along what lines his fellow-farmers think improvements in his farm operations should be made.

In Harford county, for instance, through the influence of the county grange organization and the several local farmers' clubs, the farmers of that section are progressing rapidly in improving farming conditions. Where here and there, an individual or a neighborhood showed commendable progress, whole communities, and, in fact, the agricultural interests of the entire county are awake to the needs of their section. Following the organization of various communities in the county into clubs, granges, and associations, the farmers of Harford county have organized other associations for the promotion of special industries to which the county is adapted, such as cow testing, corn breeders', and milk producers' associations that are already bearing practical fruit in making farming a better paying business in this section.

The presence and growth of these organizations has been especially helpful in enabling the farmers of Harford county to make the most intelligent use of their County Agent, T. E. McLaughlin, who has accomplished some most helpful work during his first year's employment. The most recent step in which he has actively co-operated has been in the organization of eleven boys' agricultural clubs in connection with the schools of Harford county and with the consent and support of the school authorities. In taking this advanced step, Harford county has taken another long stride toward settling the question of how we shall keep the farm boy on the farm. Yet without the strong backing of local farmers' clubs and granges, such a forward step could not have been taken or thought of. The best support that any county demonstration agent receives comes from the progressive farmers' clubs and granges of his county whom he has convinced of the value of his services and the most practical method of developing the agricultural interests of his territory. On the other hand, the Maryland farmer who is making the greatest profitable profit and at the same time getting the most healthy enjoyment out of life for his family and himself is the member of the local farmers' club or grange or community association made possible through his efforts and intelligent co-operation with his County Demonstration Agent and his State College of Agriculture.

Planning the Farm Garden.

College Park, Md., Jan. 18.—The importance of the farm garden to the country household is now being impressed on the students of the Maryland State College of Agriculture enrolled in the correspondence course on vegetable growing. In connection with planning the farm garden, the writer, E. F. Stoddard, says:

"Long before the time of seed planting, the size of the plot should be secured and a plan of the garden drawn to scale. This will enable the grower to figure out just how many rows of vegetables he can have, and also just where each vegetable will be planted. Then when planting time comes, the work can proceed without further difficulty. An architect always draws a plan before he builds a house. Is it not just as important for the gardener to plan his work beforehand? The exact plan of the garden will depend upon the personal tastes of the owner and will be different for each individual.

"Whatever the size of the garden may be it should be oblong in shape, that is about twice as long as it is wide. Plantings are made in long rows, wide apart, to permit of horse tillage as much as is possible. Here every effort should be made to reduce hand labor to the minimum, for time is more expensive to the farmer than space. The main effort should be to produce the best yields with a minimum expenditure of labor, regardless of the space required.

GIVING CHALK FOR DIARRHEA

Boiled With Rice It Will Cure and Pass Off Naturally—No Harm in Excessive Dose.

At the time of an outbreak of diarrhea, there often is a cry of cholera. It is a false cry, but the trouble needs treatment.

Boil some rice, and mix it with plenty of powdered chalk—an excess of this will do no harm, as it will effect a cure and pass off naturally.

POULTRY FACTS



SCIENCE IN RAISING POULTRY

Important Problem Is to Ascertain How Many Eggs Each Hen Lays—Hens Make Best Mothers.

The time has come when more attention must be given to high production in the farm flock. It is not enough that the poultry fanciers breed up their layers and attempt to increase the strain. Farmers should breed up their own flocks.

We should know what the hens produce and let their stay on the farm depend upon what they pay. This is the only business way to look at poultry raising.

Trap nesting is the fancier's way. It is a good way, but other ways may be devised to keep records of the hens The important problem is to find out how many eggs each hen lays and when she lays them.

Summer layers are not near as important as early spring and winter layers, for winter eggs always bring better prices, so do early spring eggs.

It follows from this that a hen that lays in winter, though she produces fewer eggs, may be more profitable than a summer layer.

But authorities tell us not to keep hens till they are very old. They say the second season is generally the best for a laying hen. But there is need of more records on this subject. Anyway, hens make better mothers when old than when pullets.

RUNNER DUCKS ARE FAVORED

Especially Adapted to Poultryman Who Wishes to Produce Eggs and Raise Some Meat.

The man who desires a dual purpose fowl will find the Runner duck suitable. This duck is especially adapted to the poultryman who wishes to produce eggs and to raise some ment at the same time.

They are perhaps not so good for meat as some of the other breeds, but



Runner Duck.

they make good roasters, friers and broilers when they have been properly fed.

They are better layers than the average hen. From 200 to 250 eggs is not an uncommon yearly average for them under good care.

PROFITABLE TO RAISE GAME

Money Can Be Made With Pheasants, Buffalo and Deer—Feed Cost Is Not Very Large.

It costs no more to raise pheasants than chickens, and pheasants sell at from $5 to $50 a pair, according to the variety; the Chinese ring-neck sells at about $7.50 a pair.

It costs no more to raise a buffalo than a cow, while the former sells at about the price of ten cows; the cost of raising a deer is about the same as sheep, while the deer finds a ready market at from $15 to $50.

CULLS SHOULD BE FATTENED

When Undesirable Fowls Reach Proper Size They Should Be Placed In Pen and Fed Corn.

As soon as the culls have reached a proper size they should be fattened. Place them in a pen to themselves and feed them food that contains a large per cent of carbohydrates, such as corn, or its milling products. During the process of fattening do not give them any green food at all.

TREATING HOGS WITH WORMS

Prescription Given for Pig Weighing About 100 Pounds—Give Salt, Sulphur and Charcoal.

To expel worms from hogs the following prescription is right for a pig weighing about 100 pounds: Santonin, five grains; calomel, two grains; areca nut, two grains; sodium bicarbonate, one dram. Keep the hogs off feed for about 12 hours and give the dose in a slop of middlings. The evening of the same day give a mash of wheat bran. This will flush the bowels. Gather all worms and burn them.

Worms often are the forerunner of disease.

If a hog or pig has a big appetite and thriftless condition, with dry dead hair, it is a good indication of the presence of worms.

Salt and sulphur and charcoal should be kept in every pigpen and pig yard so the pigs can help themselves.

This is a corrective and a preventive of worms.



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The First Reg. Band, of this city, will attend the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on Monday. They will leave for Washington some time on Sunday and reach their destination Sunday evening. Co. H will not be in the inaugural parade.

SALE REGISTER

Thursday, March 8th, at 12 M.—3 cows, 2 heifers, Binder, Mower and other farm implements; furniture; 75 barrels of corn, etc., by E. B Rash, 1 mile from Reese, on the Baltimore pike, on the Harry Caple farm. E. N. Davis, Auct.

March 13, 1917.—10 A. M.; Live stock, farming implements, corn by the barrel, lot of lumber by the foot, and household and kitchen furniture. Charles E. Trump, on the road leading from Manchester to Maple Grove Station.

March 8, 10 A. M.—7 horses, 30 head horned cattle, hogs, farming implements and household furniture On premises, Leppo farm, near Bachman's Church, and near U. B. Church Jonas M. Lippy.
Wm. Warner, Auctioneer.

March 8, 1917, 12 M. Live stock, farming implements and house hold and kitchen furniture. Wm. H Yingling, on road leading from Pleasant Valley to Frizellburg, about 1|4 mile from Pleasant Valley. J. N O. Smith, auctioneer. Upton E. Myers, clerk.

March 28, 1917, 12 M.— 4 horses, 2 mules, 2 cows, farming implements harness, corn, fodder, hay, potatoes, wheat, rye and barley (growing grain), J. Arthur Buckingham and Obadiah Buckingham, administrators of James W. Buckingham, deceased. On road leading from Klee's Mill to Gist, about midway between the two named places. F. A. Crawford, auctioneer. Samuel Smith and John Klee, clerks.

Friday, March 9th, at 10 A. M.—On the Henry Young Farm, on the Uniontown road, one and a half miles from Westminster, 11 horses 11 milch cows, farm implements of all kinds, by James B. Buxton. J. N. O. Smith Auctioneer.

March 10, 1917, 1 P. M. Live stock and farming implements. George M. Smeak, on Littlestown Pike, 1-2 mile from Charles Starner's store Mt. Pleasant.

March 9, 1917, 12 M.—Live stock, farming implements and corn. Otto Harman, in Bachman's Valley, half mile from Bachman's Church, on road leading from Bachman's Mill to Mount Pleasant. William Warner, auctioneer, Clarence Bachman and Howard Wine, clerks.

March 14, 10 A. M.—On premises, formerly known as the Dr. Cole farm, on Sullivan road, one and a half miles from Westminster; horses, cattle, hogs; farming implements of all kind, practically new.
J. L. O'Farrell.
Jno. W. Reaver, Auct

March 15, 12 o'clock.—4 head of horses, 10 head of hogs, 2 new Schuttler wagons, harness and farm implements. Augustus C. Barnes, at Taylorsville. F. A. Crawford Auctioneer.

March 15, 1917, 12 M.—Live stock, farming implements and household and kitchen furniture. Jeremiah O. Jones, Manchester district, one and a half miles south of Bachman's Church

John W. Reaver, auctioneer; Jno T. Yingling and J. Wesley Biggs clerks.

March 16, 1917, 12 M.—2 horses, eleven cows, one bull, farming implements and household and kitchen furniture. D. R. Geiman, Bond street extended, Westminster, Md. J. N. O. Smith, tuctioneer.

March 12, 1917, 12 M.—Live stock farming implements, corn, household and kitchen furniture. John T. Louey, in Bachman's Valley, on Bachman's Valley road leading from Westminster to Melrose, and adjoins Chestnut Hill ore banks. L. D. Fuhrman, auctioneer.

March 16, 1916, 12 M.—Live stock and farming implements and household furniture. Horatio T. Rhodes, in Bachman's Valley, on the Jonas Bachman farm, 1 mile from Bachman's Church and 1|2 mile from Bachman's Valley road, John W. Reaver, auctioneer. Moses J. M. Troxell, clerk.

March, 20, 1917, at 1 o'clock P. M. 3 head of horses, 1 mule, 2 cows, 1 heifer, all farming implements including nearly new 7-ft. cut Deering binder. John F. Schaefer, on the road leading from the State road to Cleo's mill, 1 mile west of Mechanicsville. Joseph Berrett, auctioneer.

Wednesday, March 21, 1 P. M. 1 roan colt, 1 cow, 1 heifer, 16 hogs, 2 brood sows, 2 boars, farming implements, household goods. N. M. Hollinger, 1 1-2 miles from Union Mills, near Frock's school house. Wm. Warner, auctioneer. Mr. J. M. Troxell, clerk.

March 22, 1917, 10 A. M.— Live stock, farming implements, lumber and household and kitchen furniture. Edward L. Formwalt, on road leading from Marker's Mill to Pennsylvania Line, 2 miles from Marker's Mill and two and a half miles from Pennsylvania Line. J. N. O. Smith, auctioneer. Herbert Motter and M. J. M. Troxell, clerks

March 22—10 A. M. Live Stock and Farming Implements. Howard M. Hyle, near Westminster, Md.

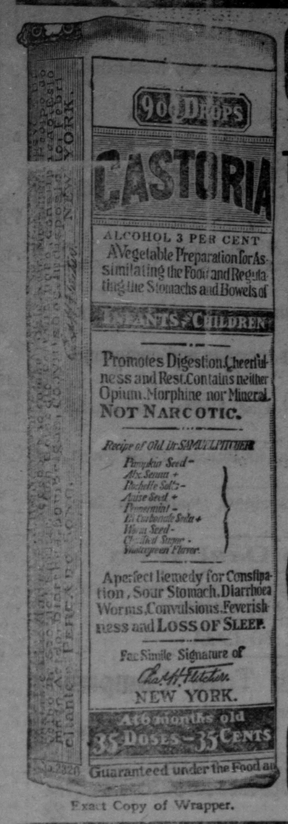
Friday, March 23rd, at 11 o'clock A. M. Horses, Cows, Heifers, Sows and Pigs, Farming Implements, Furniture, etc., by A. B. McKinney on State Road, near Mexico, and 3 Miles from Westminster. J. W. Raver, Auct.

March 24, 12 M.—4 horses, 4 cows, fresh my day of sale; brood sow, 5 sheep, 3 wagons, 3 buggies, one a rubber tire, and household goods. Mrs. Howard Shipley, on road leading from Bethel to Franklinville. F. A. Crawford, Auctioneer.

March 26, 1917. 11 A. M. 12 head of horses and mules, 25 head of cows, 50 hogs, farming implements or all kinds and some household goods.
Levi Barnes, on Bonsack farm on Meadow Branch Pike, 1-2 mile from Westminster.
J. N. O. Smith,
auctioneer.
Howard Warehime, and
W. U. Marker, Clerks.

March 27, 1917, 10 A. M.—Live stock and farming implements, Chas. E. Ecker on samuel Roop farm, near Meadow Branch. J. N. O. Smith, auctioneer.

March 28 at 12 M.—One horse, set Blacksmith tools, household and kitchen furniture, white oak lumber. Jno. Barnhart,on State road between Westminster and Manchester, about 5 1-2 miles from Westminster, and 4 1-2 miles from Manchester. John W. Reaver, auctioneer. E. Sterling Brown, clerk.

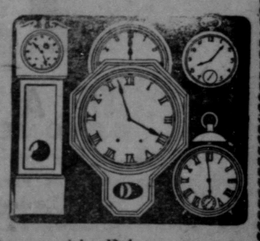


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