POULTRY

CHICKEN BREEDER MUST PICK BIRDS

"To make progress in breeding poultry for egg production, a poultryman must be able to select breeding stock that will transmit to its offspring the most desirable egg qualities. These qualities are correct size, shape, color, and shell texture of the eggs, and a tendency to lay a large number of eggs," said Prof. G. O. Hall of the Cornell poultry department, speaking on breeding poultry for egg production recently.

"In any breeding program there are three fundamental principles which must be kept in mind. They are first, a standard of excellence or ideal; second, constant breeding toward that ideal; and third, courageous culling from the time eggs are selected for the incubator until the time when males and females are put in the breeding pens.

"Aside from the personal element of the poultryman himself, two sets of factors control results. The first set can be grouped under the term, 'heredity'—those causes which are internal and relatively hard to control. The characteristics of an individual due to this set of factors are possessed by the individual at the time of birth, although they may be influenced a great deal by the second set of controlling factors. Inherent characters are dependent, in part, upon this second set of factors, environmental conditions and influences, under which a bird lives. Feeding, housing, and general care and management fall under environmental conditions and influences.

"The most accurate method of controlling heredity is by the use of a system of individual pedigree hatching and progeny testing. Such a system requires trapnesting and carefully-kept records. Birds to be pedigreed should be carefully selected and only such mating or lines which show progress towards the desired goal should be continued from year to year.

"When it is impossible to do individual pedigreeing, pen mating may be used. In pen mating, from three to five males may be used in as many pens with 12 to 20 selected females each, and the progeny from each pen may be marked so that the different lots can be identified later. The offspring from each pen can then be observed, and the male lines continued from only those birds which show best results.

"Egg production may be improved also by selecting the best individuals, both males and females, and mating them by the flock or mass method. This is the most common practice among farmers. Progress with it is slow, however, and after a time a point is reached where the average egg production increases little, if any, from year to year."

Skim Milk Is Excellent Feed for Young Turkeys

Sweet skim milk should be the first feed given to poults (young turkeys), according to "Turkey Talk," a University of Minnesota bulletin on raising turkeys. It is first fed at thirty-six to forty-eight hours of age, and continued as the only liquid for several weeks. No water is recommended. A pound of dry skim milk in four or five quarts of water will give the fresh, sweet product desired.

Poultry Facts

Feed grain liberally when using lights.

* * *

Be regular in management and the use of lights.

* * *

The hen's comb is a good index to the activity of the egg organs.

* * *

Oat hulls should be eliminated from chick rations on account of their indigestible character.

* * *

Finely ground oats cannot be handled by young chicks, as the hull is still too bulky and indigestible.

* * *

Geese should not be used for breeding purposes until they are two years old. A gander may be used the first season.

* * *

Mixing 10 or 20 per cent of whole oats in the all-mash feed was very satisfactory in recent tests at the Ohio experiment station.

* * *

Many poultry keepers regard oats as an important part of the ration for laying hens, providing a satisfactory way of feeding this grain can be found.

* * *

Little chicks are like children in the respect that disorders of the bowels and digestive apparatus are quite common among them.

* * *

Early chicks should, if possible, be reared in indoor brooders, placed in houses which may be well ventilated and which have ample sunlight.

* * *

The addition of finely ground oats to the mash mixture is a popular method of feeding with some poultry men, but they often find it difficult to get the oats finely ground.

Treat Seed to Increase Yield

Gain of 1 to 12 Bushels of Corn Per Acre Reported in Corn Belt.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For five cents an acre, farmers in the central portion of the corn belt can treat their seed corn with a chemical dust that will largely prevent losses caused by seed borne seedling blight organisms, according to A. G. Johnson, cereal pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. In tests conducted by J. R. Holbert of the department in co-operation with Doctor Koehler of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment station and Doctor Reddy of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station seed-corn treatment has resulted in increased yields of from 1 to 12 bushels an acre.

Treatment Explained.

The treatment consists in mixing the dust disinfectant with the dry, shelled seed at the rate of two ounces to the bushel. Doctor Johnson estimates the total cost of treating a bushel of seed, or enough for eight acres, will not exceed 40 cents, or 5 cents an acre. The dust is applied with a mixing machine of the type used in treating wheat with copper carbonate dust for smut. A mixer can be made at home if others are not available. An ordinary barrel or oil drum mounted on an axis will serve as a mixer, or a barrel churn may be used. The dust should be thoroughly applied so that every kernel is covered with a thin coating. The seed can be treated any time before planting, but should be stored in a safe place because the dust is poisonous.

Although numerous dust disinfectants have been tested, only three are commercially available at the present time. They are described in Circular 34-C, "Chemical-Dust Seed Treatments for Dent Corn," just issued by the department and are known as Bayer dust, Improved Semesan, Jr., and Merko. Names and addresses of the firms manufacturing these dusts are given in the circular.

The recent tests show that treatment with these chemical dusts benefits diseased seed and does not injure good seed. While treatment may not increase yields from good, healthy, clean seed, such treatment will kill certain seed-borne organisms and prevent losses which their presence might otherwise cause. Even many high-yielding strains of corn throughout the corn belt, thought to be healthy, frequently carry an appreciable amount of infection with certain fungous parasites. Such seed may result in a poor stand, in blighted plants, or in plants that fail to grow and yield normally.

Yield of Diseased Seed.

At the Illinois station, seed that was known to be diseased gave a yield of 47.5 bushels per acre when untreated, and when treated gave a yield of 59.5 bushels, or an increase of 12 bushels to the acre. At the same station, seed that was pronounced good made a yield of 63.2 bushels without treatment, but when treated yielded 65.1 bushels or an increase of 1.9 bushels per acre.

The fact that corn from diseased seed was benefited by seed treatment should not be taken as an argument in favor of inferior seed, says the department. Rather, it shows the importance of treating inferior seed when such seed has to be used, in order to secure as high yields as possible.

The low cost, says Doctor Johnson, and the ease of application should make seed treatment appeal to all corn growers in the central portion of the corn belt, where its beneficial effects have been proved.

A copy of Circular 34-C may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Broadcasting Soy Beans Often Quite Successful

On land that is not very foul with weeds and when handled properly, and the season is not very wet, broadcast soy beans are often successfully grown, especially if to be used for hay. There is more risk in growing them broadcast, however. A better way to grow them is to sow the seed in rows so they may be cultivated. One difficulty that comes from broadcasting and covering with a drag is that seeds as large as soys are not likely to be covered well with a drag, and this gives a poor stand. The seed costs too much to be wasted in this way.

Soys may be double planted with a corn planter that is set for wide rows of corn. Cultivation can be done with a one-horse harrow or cultivator.

Tuberculosis Testing and Killing of Reactors

Evidence that tuberculosis testing and slaughter of reacting animals is having an important effect on the health of cattle generally in this country is found in animals slaughtered under federal inspection. In 1917 the average, exclusive of reactors, was 2.4 per cent. In 1927, after ten years of testing and killing of reacting animals, the proportion detected by the meat inspectors had been reduced to only 1.1 per cent, indicating that in the cattle shipped for slaughter there is less than half as much tuberculosis as there was ten years ago.

EX-COP ADMITS KILLING WOMAN WITH A HAMMER

Commits Atrocious Crime Because Girl Had Stolen 15 Cents From Him.

Montreal.—"She was hard to kill; I had to choke her and then use the hammer," was the way Jules Coulombe, ex-policeman and carpenter, described to another woman how he had killed Bessie Dailey, an occasional visitor to his home, because, he said, she had stolen 15 cents from him.

The ex-policeman was under arrest for the murder of a Quebec painter named Arthur Richard, whose torso was found frozen in the snow on the roof of a shed outside of his bedroom window. Evidence was given at the coroner's inquest that Coulombe had hacked off the head and limbs and burnt them in his stove.

Body Is Burned.

This much the ex-policeman had confessed to the city police, but a further sensation was caused when Blanche Laurendeau, a woman who had come casually to the house of Coulombe two months ago for a drink and stayed two months with him, told



She Was Hard to Kill.

the court she had been in the house when Coulombe had killed the other woman after a terrific struggle, and had cut her body in pieces and fed it to the flames in the stove.

"It was some time about the middle of December that Jules Coulombe murdered her," said the woman. "I did not see the crime committed but I afterward saw her body cut up and burned. Jules told me he had quarreled with Bessie because he said she had stolen 15 cents from him. I heard them struggling and fighting upstairs. Bessie was screaming and Coulombe was shouting curses. Then there was a silence and Jules came down stairs with his hands all blood. I was terrified."

Confesses Killing.

"'She was hard to kill; I had to choke her and then use the hammer,' he told me. Next day I saw her body in the upstairs room. The face was all smashed in and there were marks on the throat. Jules cut off her arms, her legs and her head and then cut up her body and burned it all in the stove. He threatened me and I was too scared to tell anybody or to leave the place.

"I came from St. Pierre d'Orleans and don't know anybody here. It was just by chance I came there. He gave me a drink and I stayed on for two months."

Drops Huge Grizzly With His Last Bullet

Vancouver, B. C.—With only one shot left in the magazine of his rifle, Alvin Woods of Ocean Falls, B. C., succeeded in bringing down his first grizzly bear after the huge animal, although wounded by four bullets, had charged to within 25 feet of him.

Woods, with two companions, established his hunting camp recently on the Big Salmon river, 100 miles north of Prince George, after learning that the bears were numerous and had virtually gone without hibernating this winter, owing to lack of salmon last fall.

Woods sighted his grizzly 150 yards away. His first shot hit bruin on the forepaw. Uttering ferocious roars, the bear charged toward Woods, who fired three shots into it at 50 yards, but failed to stop the animal.

Twenty-five feet from the crouching hunter the grizzly paused, reared on its hind legs, then started to advance with savage growls. Retaining his nerve, Woods aimed at the left breast and dropped his bear. The pelt was one of the largest ever taken out of the Prince George country.

Bears are very ferocious, said to be owing to the small amount of fish reaching the upper tributaries of the rivers.

Fall Is Fatal

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Thomas Giblin, forty-four, is dead here from injuries received when he fell from a 50-foot water tower at Mount Vernon. He had been working on the tower for six weeks and had only one hour's work left to do when he fell.

Wrong Place to Dance

Dover, Ohio.—Dancing to the music at a Salvation Army meeting cost J. J. Rocco a fine of $10.

Protect Your Investment in Your Model T Ford

THE Ford Motor Company is making a new car, but it is still proud of the Model T. It wants every owner of one of these cars to run it as long as possible at a minimum of expense.

Because of this policy and because of the investment that millions of motorists have in Model T cars, the Ford Motor Company will continue to make parts until, as Henry Ford himself says, "the last Model T is off the road."

More than eight million Model T Fords are still in active service, and many of them can be driven for two, three and five years and even longer.

So that you may get the greatest use over the longest period of time at the lowest cost, we suggest that you take your Model T Ford to the nearest Ford dealer and have him give you an estimate on the cost of any replacement parts that may be necessary.

You will find this the economical thing to do because a small expenditure may enable you to maintain or increase the value of the car and give you thousands of miles of additional service.

No matter where you live you can get these Ford parts at the same low prices as formerly and know they are made in the same way and of the same materials as those from which your car was originally assembled.

Labor cost is reasonable and a standard rate is charged for each operation so that you may know in advance exactly how much the complete job will cost.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

"THE SHOW-OFF" AT AUDITORIUM

Bigger and better laughs are in store for Baltimoreans. Beginning May 28th the distribution of the supply will start when Messrs. Knopf and Farnsworth present Elliot Cabot in "The Show-Off," the successful American comedy by George Kelly at the Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore.

The production of this rollicking comedy will mark the return of Penelope Hubbard. Miss Hubbard will be remembered for her splendid acting earlier in the season in Mr. Knopf's production of "The Bad Man."

Acclaimed by critics as 'one of the finest comedies ever written by an American,' "The Show-Off" is a transcript of the near-middle class life. It is tinged throughout with clear veracity and comic spirit.

Show-offs are to be found in every walk of life, and in every city and village of the country. Perchance your neighbor is one. They are insufferable bores, they thrust their mediocrity upon long suffering relatives and associates, spinning out tiresome yarns about their self-imagined achievements, dotting every dozen words with a raucous laugh.

The show-off of this particular play is a blow-hard, a thirty-two-dollar-a-week clerk with a million dollar imagination and an exceedingly irritating personality. He marries a middle-class girl who loving him, fails at first to see his faults. But he really marries the girl's entire family. His mother-in-law and all his other relatives loathe his personality, but being middle-class lack the diplomacy to conceal their loathing. They hate to listen to his exaggerations, his platitudes, his catch-phrases, and be pounded on the back by his ever friendly hand. But can the family continue to put up with this braggart forever? Is there any chance of him ever making a success in life? What would he be like then. And oh the poor, patient wife, won't her patience ever wear out?

Elliot Cabot who will be remembered for his splendid acting in "Spread Eagle" will handle the leading role of "The Show-Off." Penelope Hubbard will play opposite him. The supporting cast will include Kenneth MacKenna, Douglass Montgomery, Lorna Elliott, Harlan Briggs, Beatrice Holtby, A. J. Herbert and Walter Geer.

Some parents have discovered that the way to encourage their children to do some rash thing, is to caution them not to do it.

In spite of all the movements for trial marriage, the girls do not take kindly to the idea of being second hand wives.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

Hereafter and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll County will meet at their office in Westminster every Monday and Tuesday of each week for the transaction of business.

By order.

SAMUEL J. STONE,
Clerk.

USED CARS

1925 Dodge Sedan
1927 Nash Sedan
1925 Buick Sport Touring
1925 Hudson Coach
1926 Hudson Sedan
1925 Buick Sedan
1926 Dodge Sedan
1925 Oakland Sedan

All of the above mentioned cars are guaranteed 3,000 miles.

We are the agents for the

NASH and FALCON-KNIGHT CARS

PARK GARAGE

CHARLES W. PELTZ, Prop.,

Phone 209 or 384-J Westminster, Md.
3-16-tf

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS
CONN BAND and ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS
Weaver, Hobart M. Cable York, Janssen Pianos
Rolls for all Machines
Prices reasonable, and can pay on easy payment plan.
Prof. John T. Rover
W. Main St., Westminster

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2321-0156