POULTRY

FOOD VALUE OF MANY EGGS

Though Nearly Half Water, Their Contents Are Extremely Nutritious —Comparison With Meat.

Many persons often ask what an egg is made of, but strange to say few ever find out to their entire satisfaction. A test at the department of agriculture shows that the white of an egg is nearly seven-eighths water, the balance being nearly pure albumen. The yolk is slightly less than one-half water. This is true of the eggs of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. In comparing the eggs of these various birds the department of agriculture quotes the following figures:

Hen eggs, 50 per cent. water, 16 per cent. protein, 36 per cent. fat.

Goose eggs, 44 per cent. water, 19 per cent. protein, 36 per cent. fat.

Duck eggs, 46 per cent. water, 17 per cent. protein, 36 per cent. fat.

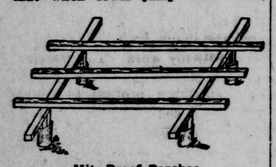
Turkey eggs, 48 per cent. water, 18 per cent. protein, 33 per cent. fat.

Of course, farmers understand that protein goes to make muscle and blood, while fat is fuel for running the machinery of the body. Thus it will be seen that eggs, though half or nearly half water, are extremely nutritious, containing all the elements required for the building and support of the body. There is no truth, however, in the old saying that an egg contains as much nutriment as a pound of steak. It would be nearer correct to estimate a pound of eggs as being equal to a pound of lean steak in nutritious value.

MAKE PERCHES MITE-PROOF

Made of 2x4 Stuff, There Is No Place for Little Insects to Hide—Kerosene Does Work.

The simplest constructed perch we can get, if it gives satisfaction should be the one to build. There is no place for the mites to hide, even, should they get on these perches. The perches are made of 2x4 stuff with one edge rounded, the pieces that form the support for the perches are of the same material as the perches, also that of the legs, which are one foot long, which makes the perches 18 inches from the floor. Sufficiently high for convenience and not so high that when fowls jump from them,



Mite-Proof Perches.

they will bruise their feet, causing "Bumble-foot," broken legs or breast bones. The legs should fit the cans loosely so that in removing them to facilitate cleaning out the droppings, the cans will not be overturned. The cans should contain an inch or two of kerosene or coal oil at all times and there is no possible chance of any mites, big or little, getting by.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN LAYS EGGS

Fowl Should Not Be Compelled to Remain Idle by Being Cooped Up in Filthy Quarters.

The hen is naturally industrious, and she should not be compelled to remain idle by being cooped up in dark, filthy quarters, where drafts are prevalent, the floor without some good litter and surroundings otherwise unhealthy. Rather encourage her to work by providing her with good, comfortable quarters.

Construct a good scratch shed, but if this be impossible then construct a dropping board under the roosts and place the litter upon the floor of the coop. Permit all the light possible. Scatter the grain food in the litter and let old biddy scratch for it to her heart's content.

Avoid feeding moldy food and provide drinking water in plenty. During the bitter cold weather slightly warm the water for the convenience of the fowls. Remember, the working hen is the one that will shell out the eggs, while the idle one will not lay.

Varieties of Ducks.

Today we have 11 acknowledged varieties of ducks, viz.: Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Indian Runner, Crested White, White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy, Cayuga, White Call, Gray Call and Black East Indians.

For real practical purposes, I only recommend the first four classes and in the order that I have named them, the Pekin being the most extensively bred and probably as good as an all-round market duck as there is today; but they are the most timid, and consequently more liable to get panic-stricken when raised in large numbers, says a writer in an exchange. Standard weight of adult drakes, eight pounds; ducks, seven pounds. As to laying qualities the Pekins are outclassed only by a single breed. It is a common thing for a Pekin duck to lay from 100 to 125 eggs in a single season.

CELERY AS DUCK FOOD

Winter Buds and Root Stocks Are Relished Best.

Plant Is Wholly Submerged With Long, Flexible, Ribbon-Like Leaves of Light Translucent Green—Flowers Are Peculiar.

(By W. L. M'ATEE.)

The names wild celery and canvasback duck have been closely associated in the annals of American sport. To a certain extent this association is justified, since the canvas back obtains about one-fourth of its food from this plant—a greater proportion than any other duck. However, the assertion that the flavor of the canvasback is superior to that of any other duck and that it depends on a diet of wild celery is not proved, to say the least.

The scaups or bluebills and the redhead also are very fond of wild celery, and are fully as capable of getting the delicious buds as the canvasback. Several other ducks get more or less of this food, the writer finding that even the scoters on a northern lake in fall lived almost exclusively on it for a time. All parts of the plant are eaten by ducks but the tender winter buds and root stocks are relished best. Wild celery buds can usually be obtained by the diving ducks, such as the bluebills, redheads, canvasback and scoters. The non-diving species, as the mallard, black duck, baldpate and the geese get an occasional bud, but more often they feed upon the leaves.



Wild Celery.

Wild celery is a wholly submerged plant with long, flexible, ribbon-like leaves of light translucent green and of practically the same width (anywhere from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch, from root to tip. This plant may be distinguished from the eelgrass, which lives in brackish or salt water, by the fact that its leaves grow in bundles from the root stock, while those of eelgrass arise singly and alternate on opposite sides of the stem.

The flowers of wild celery are peculiar. The staminate flowers attached at the base of the plants shed pollen, which floats on the surface of the water and fertilizes the pistillate flower. The latter is attached to a long slender, round stem, which contracts into a spiral, drawing the flower under the water after fertilization. The seed pod into which the pollenized flower develops is straight or curved, a little slenderer than a common lead pencil and from 3 to 6 inches long. It contains embedded in a clear jelly, small dark seeds, in number about 50 to the inch. No such pod is borne by any other fresh water plant.

GUINEAS ARE HARD TO RAISE

Young Birds Must Be Watched Carefully Until Past Tender Age—Of Very Wild Nature.

Guinea hens are among the hardest of all birds to breed, chiefly because the young guinea is so extremely tender. They are also of a very wild nature, and when one of them is lost from the hen it may be counted as lost. It is advisable to keep the young guineas shut up for a few days after they are hatched and feed them on bread crumbs, coarse corn meal and occasionally a hard-boiled egg, ground fine and mixed with the bread crumbs.

After they leave the hen, if the days are warm and bright, they are allowed to hunt bugs and worms and require little feeding. After they are feathered out they need little care, as they are able to shift for themselves until the winter cuts off their supply of food.

In winter they must have a shelter and be fed the same as other poultry, but must be kept shut in when there is snow on the ground, as they will fly into the tops of trees or on roofs of buildings, and refuse to come down

Winter Feed for Poultry.

One of the best and most relished winter feeds for poultry is cabbage, says a writer in an exchange. Even though there is an abundance of other green vegetable matter, I should still strive to add some cabbage to the list.

It is true that there is nothing quite as good for the hens as a growing crop, such as rye, over which they can range and thus combine exercise with food getting, and every effort should be made to provide it, but often space is too limited for such crops, and dependence must be had altogether on substitutes that can be stored away.

TESTING GARDEN SEED

Failure of Crop Often Attributed to Poor Stand

Vitality or Germinating Power Impaired by Various Causes, Such as Lack of Maturity, Improper Storing or in Curing.

Very often the cause of a crop failure can be attributed to a poor stand. No matter how good the soil, the seed, the season, or the cultivation, if there is a poor stand, the yield is decreased. A poor stand, writes S. Van Smith in Farm News, requires about as much time, work and expense in cultivation as a good one.

This is true in gardening as well as in other lines of crop growing.

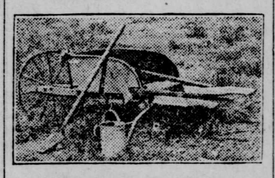
An important factor in the cause of poor stands is poor seeds. Seed may have its vitality or germinating power impaired from a variety of causes, such as lack of maturity, improper curing, or storing under unfavorable conditions. Very often the seed has spent itself germinating before it is planted, or perhaps it is too cold.

To avoid poor stands, seeds should be tested before planting. This is a very simple operation and requires but a few minutes. There are several simple methods of testing seeds, probably most of which will answer the purpose.

One of the simplest and quickest ways is to test between blotting paper. First, count out 100 seeds of the kind to be tested, taking them just as they come, and not picking out the best-looking ones. Scatter the seeds between two pieces of blotting paper from 4 to 6 inches square, and place in a common chint plate, and turn another plate bottom side up over the first. If pasteboard plates can be had, they are better, especially if a large number of samples are to be tested

In this case all the plates containing samples of seed can be stacked up, each plate being placed right side up upon the one beneath. This makes each plate a cover for the one beneath it, and holds the blotting paper down closely to the seeds, preventing too rapid drying out.

The seeds should be placed in the living room to secure a temperature favorable to germination. Care should



Essential Garden Tools.

be taken that the seeds are not kept too wet, as germination takes place more readily under barely moist conditions. Strength of such germination should be noted, for it is not enough that a seed germinate. It should germinate strongly to be a good seed. Seeds which germinate weakly in such tests may not be strong enough to make a good plant under field conditions.

If molds form quickly on the seeds they are likely to be old stock.

If 100 seeds are taken, the number that germinates can be taken as the percentage of germination. If scant, the seed should not be planted. If good, or indifferent, it may be planted, making the proper allowance germinate.

Green Alfalfa.

German experimenters found that green alfalfa put into an unwalled pit in July and taken out in March had decreased in weight by practically 33 1-3 per cent. The outer layers were more or less moldy, and in some places the silage was partially charred.

Beet leaves and tops siloed in the stock on the ground in October contained 6,556 kilograms of dry matter, and about 5,222 kilograms at the end of January. Corn stover silage made in an iron concrete silo suffered only a slight loss in nutriment, as shown by experiments, and this loss was offset by increased palatability, something which always counts for much.

Good Profits in Popcorn.

With popcorn so popular an article of consumption as it is, there is no farm in any section of the corn belt that should not grow a patch to supply the family needs. Popcorn will do well on any land that will produce a good crop of corn.

It should be cultivated and cared for in the same general manner as corn, though it may be planted more closely. It ripens in about 100 days, and it should be shocked as soon as it is ripe, so that it will dry out well before husking. It will produce from 50 to 60 bushels of ears with a good stand, and this will fetch from $1 to $2 per bushel.

Hatching Eggs Small End Down.

A poultry authority says that if the egg is placed on one side or large end heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end, it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell.

Will Balance Own Ration.

Hens will lay better when fed those foods which they like. If left alone a hen will balance her own ration with palatable foods. She does not like musty grains or spoiled meats, etc.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder
Contain No Harmful or Habit Forming Drugs
FORSALE BY C. H. REDDEN, DENTON MD.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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TOWN ORDINANCES.

An ordinance to regulate the use of the streets, lanes or alleys within the town of Denton.

Section No. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Commissioners of Denton, that no rider or driver, of any Motorcycle, Automobile, Motocycle or machine or contrivance propelled by steam gasoline electric power or any other kind of power, other than musuclar power, shall permit or allow the same to go or move at a rate of speed greater than eight miles an hour over any of the streets, lanes or alleys within the corporate limits of the town of Denton; provided that in no case shall any such rider or driver, permit or allow such Motorcycle, Auto', Motocycle machine or other contrivance to proceed at a greater rate of speed than is reasonable, having regard to the traffic and use of highways as to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person.

And any one violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

Section No. 2. And be it further ordained and enacted that this ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

JONATHAN EVITTS
President.

Enacted, Dec., 16, 1912.

An ordinance to prohibit spitting or expectorating upon the side walks in the town of Denton.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Commissioners of Denton that it shall be unlawful for any person to spit or expectorate upon any of the side walks of any of the streets or alleys within the corporate limits of the town of Denton.

And be it further ordained and enacted that any person violating Section 1 of this ordinance, shall be subject to arrest, and, if arrested, may be tried before any Justice of the Peace for Caroline County, and, if upon such trial shall be found guilty of violating said section (1) of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than two dollars.

And be it further Ordained and enacted that this ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage.

JONATHAN EVITTS
President.

Enacted, Dec., 16, 1912.

Order Nisi.

T. Pliny Fisher, Assignee,
vs.
Mary Bertha Cephas.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline County. In Equity. No. 1555.

Ordered, this 27th day of November, 1912, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by

T. PLINY FISHER, Assignee,

be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Caroline County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 28th day of December next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $300.

J. KEMP STEVENS,
True copy—Test: Clerk.
J. KEMP STEVENS,
Clerk.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Ophans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

ROBERT J. JUMP,

late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated on or before the 28th day of June, 1913, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of December, 1912.

ELIZABETH E. PIPPIN,
Adm'x of Robert J. Jump, dec'd.



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BLISS NATIVE HERBS
Unequalled for Catarrh, Rheumatism, Malaria, Constipation, Chills and Fever, Female Ills, Dyspepsia and Poor Blood. It is the Best Spring and Summer Medicine in the world, bar none; builds you up; makes pure blood, good health.
200 days' treatment $1.00, and the dollar back if not benefited.
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x 109	a 103	c 101		x 106	x102
P. M.	A. M.	A.M.		A. M.	P.M.
3.30	6.30		Lv. Baltimrre Ar.	11.50	
7.12	10.16	8.58	Denton	8.16	5.26
8.33	11.55	10.35	Ar. Lewes Lv.	6.45	3.50
P. M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.

x, Daily, except Sunday; a, Monday only; c, Daily, except Sunday and Monday.
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For Sale or Rent.

Two 6-room and one 7-room dwellings on Fountain avenue, also the building recently used as a Restaurant on Third Street; also two rooms 20 x 45 feet over T. W. Smith's jewelry store, in Carter Block, all located in Denton.

One Farm of 175 acres, 135 acres of good arable land. $800 worth of timber. Good buildings. Known as the "Franklin Farm." 3 miles from Burrsville, Md. Price $25 per acre.

Farm of 47 acres, 30 acres good arable grain and grass land, located 1 mile of Hobbs, 3 miles of Denton, 4 room dwelling, necessary outbuildings. Splendid neighborhood and locality. Price $2,200.00.

Two tracts of 14 acres each and one of 16 acres Fisher Land, Suburbs of Denton, Md Prices on the latter tracts right and terms reasonable.

Possession of town property Jan 1, 1913, and of farm lands at once if necessary.

JOHN T. CARTER,
Owner.

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