

# Poultry for Profit

## FINISHING FOWLS FOR MARKET.

The finishing of fowls for the early markets will now soon be in vogue. The feeding of young fowls for market, to have them in prime condition is certainly a science. It will be necessary to change from "soft" feeding to a heavy grain ration. To do this without causing a "crash" and a loss of time and flesh will be a very cautious problem. The majority of feeders have fed an enormous amount of bran the past season, owing to scarcity of grains, and the change from bran to corn must be done with utmost care. We all know corn will put the "big fat" on, but we will lose time if we drop off soft food suddenly to corn. If it were possible for all to use cotton seed meal at first it would be a great saving. Stir it in the mash just enough not to make it appear "salvy" or "pudding." While this is being fed increase the grain ration, continually decreasing the mash. By feeding in this manner the birds will continue to increase in flesh, as well as develop a rich yellow skin. If you have foolishly chosen a blue skin carcass, you have made a mistake. The yellow skinned varieties are much more desirable for broiling purposes, and are sought for in most all markets. By proper feeding you can have your fowls in prime condition in two or three weeks. If by this time you haven't succeeded in placing the birds in prime condition your efforts have been in vain. In many instances where the feeding has not been skillfully done the fowls will get "clogged" and you can not hold them on to their ration. It will require eight weeks in all to properly fatten your fowls, but two or three weeks is all that should be required for the finishing touch. Two pound broilers can be easily made at eight weeks of age. But if you wish to fatten your early fowls for the market feed them all wheat for clean up of corn and wheat for two or three weeks, and you will find they will be fat and plump, good enough for most any market. Don't overlook the grit, charcoal and water for the feeders. If fowls are fed too heavy they will go on roost with an empty crop which will have a tendency to put the birds in the back ground. If so that you can compel them to go to roost with a full crop you will find they will fatten very fast, adhering to every grain given them. When feeding a number of fowls in one pen provide feed troughs so that every fowl will get a full meal. Otherwise you will have some feeders thin at marketing. It should be remembered that feeding for market is a very tedious matter unless you intelligently provide proper food and equipments.—J. C. in the Indiana Farmer.

## HURTFUL PREJUDICES.

Take the curious prejudice against duck eggs. Any way eggs are used, except plain boiled, scarcely anyone would distinguish them from hen eggs. Some might not like them plain boiled, some would even prefer them. And you get two pounds for your money in place of one and half pounds of hen eggs. But it is a heavy set-back to the duck industry that buyers discriminate against duck eggs in open market, and private trade has to be won by individual conversation. It is hard when we have worked up a strain of ducks that throw the best laying hens into the shade in numbers, let alone weight, of eggs—for the latter considered they would nearly equal 500 hen eggs per year—to have this wet blanket of prejudice thrown over us to discount it all. Not so in England. Trust an Englishman to know what is good to eat. And he does not want the natural flavor of his viands obliterated with commercial seasonings. He does not ask, "What are duck eggs for? Are they good to eat?" He will willingly say a little more for them, even in Berkeley, Shake, John!

## FED MILLET SEEDS.

I have seen some where, where you have recommended millet seed for small chicks. Will you please advise me the best method of feeding it, and do you consider it a safe feed for chicks?

## EMMA B. BROWN.

Answer:—Certainly I do consider millet seed one of the very safest and most excellent foods for chicks, of any age. Where fowls are confined, and deprived more or less of getting proper exercise, feed in litter. This will provide an inducement for the fowls to get the required exercise. They will grow and develop very fast on millet seed. I would not feed millet

## RAISING GESE.

There are several things in favor of raising geese. They do not require expensive buildings, as any ordinary shed will do that will keep off the snow and rain. In bad weather they will take to shelter, but in nice weather they prefer to be out in the open, and any fence three feet high will turn them. They are not troubled with lice and other ailments, as are chickens and turkeys. It requires four weeks to hatch all goose eggs except the Chinese varieties, which takes nearly five weeks. They can be hatched with chicken hens, but the mother goose often makes the best of incubators.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## FATTENING THE FOWLS.

When putting young birds on a fattening ration starve them for about 20 hours to begin with; then begin to feed sparingly, gradually increasing the amount until they have been on feed for a week; after this feed all they will eat, but never allow feed to be left before them more than one-half hour at a time. Some feed three times a day, others only twice. During the first three weeks of the fattening period it is better probably to feed three times a day, but during the last week twice a day is sufficient. Take care to supply plenty of pure water. Give the chickens a chance to "get all they want of this at least twice a day; also provide grit two or three times a week.—

## COST OF EGGS.

Does the ordinary poultry raiser or ordinary poultry know how much it costs to produce a dozen eggs? If he does he can easily tell the profit. Suppose you begin the first of April, 1909, and keep a strict account of the cost of the poultry and on April 1st, 1910, you will have a lot of interesting information to look over and discuss with your family and with your brother poultry raisers. Do you know how many eggs your hens produced last year?—Farmers' Home

## NOTES.

The drouth last year has caused many farmers to have more respect for the poultry, than was the case ever before. The lay of the hens has kept more than one farmer from running "a store bill," and we will hope it will lead to better care of the poultry. Nothing, unless the milk cow be expected, responds more promptly to good care than will poultry. More hens won't help the matter unless sufficient room, and feed are provided; rather more profit with a lesser number would be wisdom. Eighteen and twenty cents per dozen for eggs in May, June and July is a very unusual thing for this place; what they are when delivered in the cities is of course, considerably more. Prices for eggs will be high, perhaps unusually so, all through the winter, even if shipped in large quantities to be placed in cold storage the cost at the time of storing will compel a high selling price. If by extra care, the hens can be kept laying all through the fall, and early winter, the eggs will bring gift edge prices. It will decidedly pay to use effort to hasten the pullets' laying time, and to keep the hens "on the lay."

## Leg weakness sometimes affects the hens through mid-winter, and while not fatal, nor a contagious disease, it fixes the hens for the ax, and for nothing else. Their day of usefulness as egg producers, is done. The chicks' drinking fountain should be carefully washed. Bowel trouble often originates from the practice of giving milk and water from the same fountain on the theory that all the chickens want is a drink. Milk is never a substitute for water.

## Bonds by Special Train.

The high rates charged by express companies for carrying documents of great value have prompted one concern to deliver \$16,500,000 worth of bonds of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to a New York banking house by its special messenger. It was found less expensive to charter a special train, hire two competent detectives and have the bonds delivered by E. C. Bradley, one of the managers of the company, in person than to pay \$15,000 demanded by the express company for transferring them.—System.

# NO TIME FOR FARMING.



Preparing For Those Census Questions.  
—Cartoon by G. Williams, in the Indianapolis News.

# Tuberculosis Killed 78,289 Persons in 1908

### Death Rate Declines in All Registration States Except Three— Nine Causes Are Most Frequent—30.9 Deaths Out of Every 100 Occupied Males Between 25 and 34 Due to Tuberculosis.

Washington, D. C. — Health Department returns show the total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis returned in 1908 was 78,289, exceeding those of any previous year of registration, but the death rate per 100,000 for 1908 is less than that for 1907. In all registration States the deaths from tuberculosis showed a decline except in Colorado, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Each of the following causes of death was responsible for at least 5000 deaths of male breadwinners during the year: Typhoid fever, tuberculosis of lungs, cancer, apoplexy and paralysis, heart disease, pneumonia, Bright's disease, suicide and accident. The total number of deaths of occupied persons from these causes was, for males, 138,259, and for females, 17,434. Of the deaths of occupied males, 29,423, or 15 per cent., were due to tuberculosis of the lungs, and of the occupied females, 5511, or 21 per cent., were due to the same cause.

In the registration area of the United States during the year 1908, 30.9 deaths out of every 100 deaths of occupied males who died between the ages of 25 and 34 years were caused by tuberculosis of the lungs, or nearly one death out of every three. During the same age period 41.9 per cent. of the bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, 40.1 per cent. of the barbers and hair-dressers, 40.9 per cent. of the boot and shoe makers, 49.2 per cent. of the compositors, printers and pressmen, 41.2 per cent. of the tailors and 25.6 per cent. of the farmers who died in the registration area during 1908 were victims of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Among the principal causes of death were the following, with their rates per 100,000 of population, for 1908 and 1907:

	1908.	1907.
Tuberculosis (all forms)	172.9	183.6
Pneumonia (all forms)	126.3	161.2
Heart disease	123.3	141.7
Diarrhoea and enteritis	115	116.7
Bright's disease	87.1	94.6
Cancer	74.3	73.1
Typhoid fever	25.3	30.3
Diphtheria and croup	22.3	24.3

The number of deaths from all forms of pneumonia returned for 1908 was 61,259, a decrease of more than 6000 from the number for 1907 (67,320), despite the increase in the registration area. The death rate from pneumonia was lower for 1908 than for any other of the past five years. The crude death rates from cancer continue to increase, and slightly higher rates are recorded for each main subdivision of the registration group. For the year 1908 33,465 deaths from this disease were reported, as against 30,514 for 1907.

The enormous extent of the mortality of infants from diarrhoeal diseases may be inferred from the fact that the aggregate death rate from these diseases, more than four-fifths of which is due to deaths of infants under two years old, exceeds one per 1000 of the total population, and ranks them in the same class for general effect on the death rate as heart disease and pneumonia, diseases whose influence is felt upon all periods.

## EXPOSED INDIANA FAKIR,

### Professor From New York Museum Takes a Fruitless Journey.

Marion, Ind.—Professor Garnum Brown, an expert from the Museum of Natural History in New York, arrived in this city with paraphernalia necessary for excavating, preserving and shipping the skeletons of prehistoric animals, to find that the institution he represents has been the victim of misrepresentation. For more than a year Frank Mart, a farmer, has been in communication with the museum regarding the sale of the skeletons of prehistoric animals which he said he had found on his land. Mart informed the institution last spring that he had found the skeleton of an animal, while excavating an open ditch, which had been pronounced to be that of a crocodile by a professor of an Indiana college. He said that he had exposed twenty-eight feet of the skeleton, but had not reached the end of it. Mart endeavored to sell the skeleton to the institution for a large sum of money. Arrangements were finally made for Professor Brown to come after the skeleton. When he arrived Professor Brown found that Mart had sold his farm two weeks ago and had left this part of the country. Professor Brown made a trip to the farm in hopes of finding the skeleton, but was unable to find even an open ditch on the place.

## LACK OF WORK IN BRITAIN GROWS.

### Steady Increase in Army of Unemployed is Causing Great Uneasiness.

Washington, D. C.—The army of unemployed in Great Britain has grown steadily, and now has reached proportions that are causing the Government great uneasiness. In a special report John L. Griffiths, United States Consul-General at London, gives extracts from a special statement issued by the royal commission on the poor law and relief of distress. The commission declares that during the fiscal year ended March 31 last the number of persons without work and seeking Government aid totaled thirty-one in every 1000 of population, while in the fiscal year preceding only fourteen per 1000 made application for assistance. The number of men who applied for relief in the last fiscal year constituted 41-10 per cent. of the workmen of England and Wales, while during the previous year they constituted 21-10, and the year preceding that only 19-10 per cent. The destitution and absence of work for the unemployed is general in practically all of the manufacturing cities and towns in the United Kingdom. A striking feature of the situation is that the men seeking work are for the most part in the very prime of life. Plans are being considered whereby the employers and the workmen may be brought closer together. The Government also is seeking to discover some means of cutting off the supply of unskilled and unintelligent labor by training boys to enter regular and permanent work.

## Three Seats in Prussian Diet

Cause Great Joy in Socialist Party. Berlin.—Elections for four representatives of Berlin in the Prussian Diet were held, and resulted in the return of three Socialists, with one election still undecided. Socialists were elected to the same seats at the last election, but their return was nullified on technical grounds. The success of the candidates following similar victories in Coburg, Baden and Saxony, has caused jubilation among the Socialists everywhere.

# WOMAN

## GREAT SACRIFICE FOR EQUALITY

Few women, we suspect, appreciate the magnitude of the sacrifice they would be required to make to be placed upon a plane of absolute equality with men. They cannot hope to acquire equal rights and privileges without assuming simultaneously equal obligations under religious as well as under secular law. To those who are unacquainted with the inestimable boon which they now possess in being exempt from the prohibitions imposed by the Decalogue upon man in respect of certain specified acts, the acceptance of full responsibility signifies little, if any, addition to the burdens now borne. Wiser ones doubtless appreciate the extent of the immunity which they now enjoy, and they may well hesitate for a long time to forsake, for mere temporary advantages, a position likely to prove so serviceable in the hereafter. Whether feminine opposition to the attempt to establish equal rights on earth is based, in part, upon intelligent realization of the accompanying necessity of waiving this precious privilege, we cannot say; but it is clear that no woman should be permitted through ignorance or misapprehension, to adopt a course which might tend to her undying regret in the world to come.

The fact, of course, is that women are not only not bound by, but are freed, at least by inference, from any obligation to observe the requirements of our fundamental religious law. The Ten Commandments were written for men and apply to men exclusively, except in so far as indirectly, through the agency of men, certain minor duties are imposed upon members of their households, and even here the full responsibility devolves upon the head of the tribe or family.

The Fourth Commandment, providing for a proper yet practicable observance of the Sabbath, directs that "in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor the stranger that is within thy gates." All members of the household are comprised within the prohibition except one. "Nor thy wife" does not appear, and some have been led to suppose that the significant omission means that "thou" includes both husband and wife. The true explanation is quite different, as we immediately perceive upon comparing this with the Tenth Commandment: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."

Clearly here "thou" does not include the wife with the husband; the injunction is addressed explicitly and exclusively to the head of the household, who is very properly forbidden to covet any of his neighbor's properties, some of which are specified in the order of their value.—North American Review.

## TELEPHONE ETIQUETTE

Do not allow yourself to get into the habit of long conversations over the telephone. People who do this lose all perceptions of the times when they may be annoying or disturbing others. Particularly in the case of party wires is there call for consideration. Some one else may urgently desire to use this same telephone over which you are gossiping.

Do not use the telephone of the woman upon whom you are calling unless it is absolutely necessary. Thoughtless women often make a convenience of their friends in this respect. Your hostess may not wish to take you into the part of the house in which the telephone is situated, or, when frequently done, it may prove a considerable expense to her.

Do not call up men in business hours, if you can possibly help it. If it is necessary to do so, be as brief as possible. Do not tell things which you do not wish known over the telephone. Conversations are often audible to all of the persons in the room with the person to whom you are talking.

If it is a business conversation, it is well to think what you are going to say beforehand. Orders or requests are frequently misunderstood through the hesitation and changeableness of the person giving them. Finally, temper justice with mercy in your treatment of the young woman operators who answer your calls. Their business is a tedious and wearing one, and it is almost impossible to be always eagerly attentive.—New Haven Register.

## MRS. YOUNG'S POSITION.

Mrs. Ella Flass Young, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, will receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. She is 64 and was born at Buffalo, N. Y. Her parents moved to Chicago when she was a child and she was educated in that city in the high school and later in the normal school. Later she studied at Chicago University, where she took the degree of Ph. D.

At the age of 17 she began teaching in a West Side school at a salary of \$25 a month. She was made District Superintendent of Schools in 1887. Twelve years later she became professor of education at the University of Chicago, holding this place until she was chosen head of the Chicago Normal School in 1905.

In recognition of her work the women principals of the Chicago public schools formed an organization several years ago which they called the Ella F. Young Club. Mrs. Young is a member of the Every Day Club and the Chicago Woman's Club. She is an advocate for equal suffrage.—New York Sun.

## HOUSE FLY'S ENEMY.

Mrs. Bernard Tiche of New Orleans, is the leader in the vigorous war that has recently been begun in the Crescent City to exterminate the house fly. Posters depicting the habits of the house fly and its proclivity for gathering and transmitting disease germs are being scattered all through the Southern States. A code of respectability has been established, and any housekeeper who is known to allow a house fly within her domains is put in the same class with those who harbor other notorious insects. In some of the larger cities all stable keepers are required to register with a view to having their premises inspected regularly, and they are prosecuted should they not prevent the breeding of flies. The chief object of the war will be to destroy the breeding places of the house fly, with the hope of ridding the country permanently of the pest.—Chicago Daily News.

## PARTY FOR THE BRIDE.

The following idea of Ella Miller, called "A Matrimonial Party," might be carried out in honor of some young married woman or a bride to be. On the invitation card or note place the word "Matrimony." This will lend a touch of curiosity to the affair and give the guests something to speculate about. On each place card write one of the following questions, cleverly arranged so as to make the best hit. The hostess can supply any other questions she chooses, taking care, however, that nothing personal or unpleasant produces a jar:

- Can love's young dream be made a reality?
- How can a timid man be made to propose?
- Should men meddle in the affairs of ladies' hats?
- Have you met your ideal?
- Is there any one here whose engagement is yet secret?
- What can be done with a man who reads the newspaper at the breakfast table?
- Has he ever mentioned mother's biscuits?
- Give your ideas of a model lover.
- Should men study domestic science?
- Do you prefer a young or a middle aged lover.
- Do you believe in a tax on bachelors?
- Is it true that men prefer beauty to good sense?
- What will you say when you ask for money and he says, "What did you do with that dollar I gave you last year?"—New Haven Register.
- HURRY. Hurry means physical tension somewhere, and exhaustion afterward. Hurry means loss of dignity and power. Hurry means fear, and fear is the greatest enemy to success.
- Can we stop hurrying? Some answer that we must keep up with the procession or drop out entirely. Let us see if we cannot conserve our strength, at least in small ways. Let us take thought and begin to reform. As tension expresses itself in bodily movements, we must first learn muscular control. Relaxation means letting go, and while we are learning to let go we are getting ourselves trained to take hold again when the time comes for relaxation teaches far more than rest.
- In vain people try to attain a calm manner with a tense body. When we have relaxed the muscles at will we may easily become quiet in manner and peaceful in spirit. The bodily condition is the basis of real rest.
- We will not hurry when we know the danger to the nervous system; when we realize fully that we gain power by working quietly; when we believe that we are living in eternity now.—Theodore Dreiser, in the Delin-eator.

## ALEXANDRA ESCHEWS FORMALITY.

Queen Alexandra has got rid of much of the stiff formality which marked the English court when Victoria was on the throne. Alexandra now favors being addressed as "madam," where a few years ago such an every-day term was taken as an unpardonable offense. She also has extended to the women of the court the privilege of sitting down in her presence when they please. Victoria kept her ladies in waiting standing until she directed them to sit down, and frequently she was forgetful and caused torture to frail women by keeping them on their feet for protracted periods. Alexandra is as democratic in her ways as her husband, who only insists upon formality from comparative strangers or upon state occasions.—New York Press.