

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

Mary Graham Bonner

DREAMS

Reddy Raccoon and his family sleep when it is very cold and if a warmer night comes along they are out to enjoy themselves.

They like the nighttime best, but they only sleep a part of the winter. They feel that if they sleep all the time they get very stupid. Besides there is a good deal for them to do.

They can get some of the roots out of the ground. They find some of the chestnuts they have hidden and have these meals as well.

The muskrats do not go to sleep for the winter the way so many of the animals do, and neither do the beavers.

The old beavers work hard building dams and do some very fine work. Mr. and Mrs. Muskrat live in their home and are kept busy feeding their children.

They like a home in a river bank very much indeed.

The racoons like to sit up in a tree and when they are awake they look very wide awake with their long-pointed faces and their bright eyes.

Their faces are black but their fur is gray or brown with reddish tinges to it—that was why this racoon of which we have spoken is named Reddy.

Another animal to come out in the winter when it is a bit warmer is the bear.

Billy Bear and his family were out for the first time. They had been sleeping in their cave, and they came forth, climbing around the rocks, and having a feast too.

Of course they have good warm fur to keep them warm, but they like a good long nap. The muskrats are always warm enough and they like the winter.

When they go to their homes in the banks they always have a good dry place to sleep in—for they like to keep themselves as warm as possible of course.

The bears never shiver, but sometimes they yawn! That is in the early part of the season when they know it is time for their winter nap.

Then when a warm day comes they feel more wakeful. It is not so easy to sleep when it is warm. It is the cold weather that makes the animals feel like sleeping.

"Well," said Billy Bear, "it's a fine day for a party."

So they went off adventuring and eating which was their idea of a party.

"All right," said the rest of the bears, "but do not let us go too far." "Oh, no," said Billy, "we will get sleepy before long. We're not any too wide awake. And the cave is such a nice bedroom for us."

As for the toads and frogs and woodchucks they wouldn't budge until the really warm days came.

It's a sure sign of spring when Mr. Woodchuck comes out of his hole, and fixes his apartment house for the summer.

In the winter he has several of his holes leading to his sleeping hole shut up, but in the summer he has them open, and looking like an apartment with several rooms.

And the wondrous dreams the animals have who're sleeping through the winter!

The Fairy Queen loves all animals and she waves her wand over the caves, the mud banks (where the turtles and toads sleep), and to all the sleeping creatures she gives happy dreams.

To the rabbits and animals who keep awake she gives adventures.

So the animals enjoy the winter, waking, sleeping, or a little of both!

Room Was Dark

Judy's mother keeps her jellies and canned fruit in a dark closet under the back stairs. One day she asked Judy to go there and get a glass of jelly for lunch.

"I don't like to go into that closet," objected the little girl, "it's always awful late in there!"

Grow Your Own

"Mamma," said little Janet excitedly, "they showed me an eggplant at the store. Don't you think it would be a good idea for us to get one of our own?"

"Perhaps so, dear; why?" "Well, you say so many times that we are never sure of getting perfectly fresh eggs these days."

Sugar Beet Grower Can Save Man Labor Expense Reduced by Use of Larger Equipment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Man labor is by far the largest item of expense in sugar-beet production—an item of expense that is being reduced in many districts by use of larger equipment that enables more work to be done per man in a given time.

Farm management specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have made a study of labor requirements for various operations in the sugar-beet growing regions of Michigan, Ohio, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Idaho, and California. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 1042-F, "Saving Man Labor in Sugar-Beet Fields," just issued by the department, they tell how man labor can be saved and production speeded up through the use of large machines and large units of power.

In many districts plowing with a unit consisting of a single-bottom plow, one man and two horses; if the work were done with a two-bottom four-horse plow and one man, twice as much ground could be covered by one man in the same time. The same comparison is true of a number of other operations in sugar-beet production, such as cultivating, harrowing, lifting, and hauling. Larger units and more power than commonly employed could be used in many instances with the result that more work could be done by one man.

The bulletin is well illustrated to show comparisons of the different-sized units of power and the respective saving of man labor for the larger units. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Overcrowding Poults Is Cause of Much Trouble

"Do not overcrowd poults. They will develop more uniformly when given sufficient space. For a brooder house measuring 10 by 12 feet in size, 120 poults is the most satisfactory capacity. In other words one poult to every square foot. Turkey raisers during recent years have been raising about 100 turkeys per acre successfully. It is a good plan to rotate the yards for the turkeys if possible because the success with turkeys depends to a great extent upon keeping the stock free from disease. Considerable loss in turkey production can be traced to worm infestation, in fact, intestinal parasites cause great, if not greater damage with turkeys than with poultry."

Milking Machines Found Profitable in a Test

In a three-year test with a herd varying from 20 to 25 cows on a mid-western state college dairy farm, milking machines saved 52.1 per cent in labor alone. This figure included the added time spent in washing and caring for the milking machines and utensils, 79 minutes per day where machines were used and 33 minutes in the case of hand milking. Hand milking required 44.4 hours of labor per week while milking machines cut that figure to 20.6 hours. Four men were used during the periods of hand milking but two men with two units each did the work when the herd was milked mechanically.

Wire Bottom for Nests Is of Much Advantage

Many poultrymen are now building nests in their laying houses with a fine wire mesh for the bottom instead of the usual board nests. There are two principal advantages which are set forth for this practice. The first is that such nests will be free of mites on account of the fine dust from the straw or other litter dropping through and the second is that there will be fewer broken eggs.

Nests which are constructed on this plan may be easily sprayed for mites, which is an advantage in their favor. When the straw gets low in the nests eggs will not be so easily broken as they would in board nests.

Limestone Applied With Manure Spreader Best

An attachment for manure spreaders to enable the uniform spreading of finely ground limestone with this article of standard farm equipment has recently been announced by at least one large manufacturer of farm equipment. Steel blades attached to the beater teeth do the distributing and apply the corrector of soil acidity to a strip of ground a foot or two wider than the width of the spreader. This attachment is suitable for use with tight bottom spreaders and enables the farm operator to apply needed lime to his ground with but slight additional expense for lime-spreading equipment.

Attention to Feet

The hoofs of the growing colt must be given careful attention if they are to grow into ideal shape and afford a sure and level foundation for the horse. When left to nature and colts ran out the year around on all sorts of ground, the hoofs wear down normally, the worn parts being replaced by new growth. In such conditions the frogs came in contact with the ground as "shock absorbers" and kept the heels apart.

Composition of Fruit Is Shown

Data on Several Varieties Grown and Marketed in This Country.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

New summary tables on the chemical composition of fresh fruits have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Data on 67 kinds and varieties of fruits and 31 fruit juices are included in this compilation by Charlotte Chatfield and Laura I. McLaughlin of the department bureau of home economics. Reliable analyses printed in this and other countries and unpublished data from co-operating federal and state laboratories were used as the basis of these figures, and specialists in fruit production and handling were consulted regarding them. It is believed that these figures more nearly represent the composition of fruits now grown and marketed in this country than any other extensive list of analyses heretofore published.

Fuel Value.

Protein, carbohydrates, and all the other chemical constituents are given in percentage of the edible portion of each fruit. Fuel value appears as calories per pound and per 100 grams. In making the tables particular care was taken to determine what part of the fruit was considered refuse in making the analyses, and to designate the refuse percentage as skin, seeds, or other inedible portion.

As a further aid to accuracy, the botanical as well as the common name is given for each fruit. For varieties that differ markedly in composition or for types grown in different localities separate averages are given. Under apples, for instance, are figures for early, medium, and late varieties, as well as an average for all varieties. The averages for peaches grown in Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, and New Jersey bring out interesting differences in sugar content.

New Figure.

With these new figures on fruit analyses, diets in both health and disease may be calculated more accurately. Economists can use them in making closer estimates of nutritive value in food consumption studies. They will give producer and consumer more exact knowledge of the chemical content of fruits grown and eaten.

Copies of these tables may be obtained free as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture for Circular No. 50-C, "Proximate Composition of Fresh Fruits."

Muscovy Ducks Favored by Arkansas Breeder

I was the first to raise Muscovy ducks in this part of the country. My neighbors were astonished to see them sitting on the top of fences or in the loft of my barn.

Feeding and laying habits of Muscovy ducks are much like that of chickens. It is not necessary to confine them each morning to get their eggs, as is often the case with other ducks, writes B. G. Roberts of Arkansas in Capper's Farmer. They begin laying in February and often will lay until cold weather if not allowed to become broody.

Like the goose they feed mostly on grass and other green matter and do not require much concentrated feed.

Those who object to the noise made by other varieties of ducks prefer Muscovy for they quack only when badly frightened. The drakes can make no noise at all except a hissing sound. The young ducks are easy to raise. After they are 30 hours old I feed stale bread soaked in sweet milk. This is soon changed to a ration consisting of two parts wheat bran, two parts shorts, one part yellow corn meal and a small amount of beef scraps. I feed this three to five times a day. Sand is sprinkled over it occasionally for grit.

Agricultural Notes

Salt is cheap. It's a necessary food. Be sure that all animals have their share.

The remedy for diseased animals which promises to cure all ills usually ends by curing none of them.

Corn silage, fed in moderate amounts along with other roughage, is excellent for the breeding ewes.

Timothy hay is not a suitable roughage for sheep, unless supplemented with bran and pea-sized linseed meal.

The wise farmer carries on his own "farm relief" by starting in now to do some of the things the farm has long needed.

Sows with second or third litters can be counted on to farrow and save nearly two pigs more per litter than gilts with their first litter.

Put straw in the loft of your poultry house and it will keep your flock warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Straw has insulating properties.

The usual deficiencies in the winter rations of fall pigs are a lack of suitable proteins, a lack of mineral matter, and a lack of essential vitamins to promote growth and the assimilation of bone building material.

FARM POULTRY

DRIED MILK WILL HELP CURE CHICK

Part of Treatment for Flocks With Coccidiosis.

For chicks affected with coccidiosis, a diet rich in milk is one of the measures advocated for the cure and control of the disease, by the poultry husbandry department of the Ohio State university. Not that simply feeding lots of milk is a sure or complete control measure. It must be employed as one of the features of a general treatment of which sanitation and prevention are the outstanding practices.

In combating coccidiosis in a flock the poultry husbandry department recommends four steps, giving epsom salts at the rate of one pound to four gallons of water; confining the chicks to the brooder house or moving the house to clean sod so that there is no reinfestation from the soil; cleaning the brooder house thoroughly and disinfecting it every three days, and placing the chicks on a diet which is rich in milk.

Quick relief from a diet of liquid milk is not likely because the birds using dry milk, best results are obtained when the milk is composed of 40 parts of dry milk. No other source of animal protein should be used in the mash.

The following mixture has been found to give satisfactory results when fed as soon as the disease appears and kept before the chicks as long as it is in evidence: dry skim milk, 40 pounds; wheat bran, 10 pounds; yellow corn meal, 30 pounds; ground rolled oats or barley, 20 pounds.

Selection of Breeding Stock Helps Turkeys

One of the most important steps towards successful turkey production depends upon the proper selection of the breeding stock. Weak poults, small, scrubby turkeys and unhatchable eggs are often traced to carelessness in the selection of the breeding stock. Turkeys that are used as breeders must possess those physical characteristics, showing strength and vigor. These characteristics are manifested as a general rule by a deep and wide body, the back broad and the breast round and full. The head shows certain physical characteristics of strength, namely: the eyes should be active and alert, the head should be fairly short, broad and deep and of good size, showing a clean, healthy appearance. The legs of the birds should be well apart, showing a strong, sturdy shank and straight toes.

Considerable emphasis should be given in the selection of the male bird. This in itself should improve the stock from year to year. Early hatched toms, as a general rule, are sufficiently matured to make good breeders the first season. One should avoid using the late hatched male birds for breeding purposes.

Oyster Shells Provide Right Source of Lime

Usually oyster shells provide a good source of lime for poultry. Quite often they are not broken up in sufficient, small parts. But they are cheap and when clean and not scattered in filth are safe. As a rule, they should be kept in clean self-feeders or places where they will not become contaminated. This will do most good when the birds are fed feeds containing vitamins, because lime is assimilated best in the presence of or when birds have the necessary vitamins to aid in digesting and assimilating it. If bone meal or healthy clean bones are crushed or ground and kept clean and wholesome, the good bones along with the vitamins will furnish lime and phosphate. But there are some things in the processes of digesting and assimilating lime that are not known. Yet we know poultry must have some form of lime in their feed. Lime and phosphate may be obtained from other animal tissues and from vegetables and grains.

Hatch Chicks Early

Much has been said for or against early hatching of chicks. It is a question that every breeder and producer will need to answer according to his own circumstances. In making the decision he should take into consideration not only the immediate convenience, but also the future usefulness of the birds. It is a fact that early hatched chicks are more profitable winter layers, the same as fall freshening dairy cows are the most profitable milkers.

Skim Milk for Hens

On many farms skim milk is used with stock that will not pay as great a return for its use as when fed to poultry. Most records indicate that it is worth more when fed to poultry than to any other class of live stock. In fact, more poultrymen are feeding different types of condensed milk, than all other classes of live stock. This indicates that poultry responds particularly well to milk feeding. The minerals in milk are also beneficial to the fowls.

WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

"As the fourth of July approaches, the annual warning against the unwise use of explosives unfortunately becomes again necessary. Even with the tremendous amount of publicity in past years on this subject, a large hazard to the children yet remains in their thoughtless celebration of the nation's birthday," said Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health, today.

"It would seem almost unnecessary to warn parents of the dangers of highly explosive firecrackers, toy cannon and the misnamed toy pistol. However, the figures on file in the Department's bureau of vital statistics prove beyond question that more thought and attention must be given to this matter if the sad results of the last few years are not to be duplicated this season.

"While it is true that the startling number of casualties and fatalities of former times have been quite definitely reduced, the number of children who still become victims of misguided enthusiasm for the fourth of July is still very much too large.

"Patriotism is of course one of the finest characteristics to be developed. But it is one thing to have a due appreciation of the nation's natal day and quite another to permit the children to express it in a manner which leads to a hospital or an undertaker's establishment. Nevertheless, this fact is one that many sad parents learned last fourth of July and many others will discover this year unless they approach this celebration with due regard for their children's safety and welfare.

"Large cities and many small communities, through ordinances, have prohibited the sale of dangerous explosives including toy cannon and toy pistols. But with a nation on wheels, as it is on the fourth, it is an easy matter to pick up these dangerous implements of celebration at wayside stands outside controlled limits. And then the trouble starts.

"Tetanus, otherwise known as lockjaw, is always in the shadow where high explosive crackers, toy cannon and toy pistols shooting blanks, are concerned. The only safe way to use them is not to use them at all.

"Therefore, in making plans for the children's part in celebrating the Fourth, include the safety-first idea. Harmless cap pistols, small crackers

and properly supervised evening fireworks will, or should, satisfy any child.

"Don't permit your own enthusiasm to overcome your judgment on the Fourth. Protect the children!"

ST. PAUL ITEMS

Rev. Edwin Beck and two children Robert and Mary, of Tiffin, Ohio, arrived on Thursday at the home of his brother, Rev. Karl Beck and spent several days there before leaving to attend a missionary conference at Frederick, Md. Robert and Mary left on Sunday to visit relatives in Johnstown, Pa.

Rev. and Mrs. K. H. Beck gave a reception on Wednesday evening of last week to all of the young people who have united with the Reformed church of this place since they have been here. The evening was spent in playing games of various kinds. Lunch was served during the evening.

H. Glenn Lepley spent the week end with his sister, Ruth, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jared Walker near Berkeley's Mill.

Mrs. Faye Harris and children of West Salisbury spent Sunday at her parental home.

Mrs. C. A. Beachy of Grantsville R. D., and Mr. and Mrs. Simmons of Akron, Ohio, spent a short time on Sunday visiting Mrs. Mahala Bodes and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McClintock.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lepley and children were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jared Walker on Sunday. Other visitors there the same day were: Mr. and Mrs. James Walker and children of Garrett, R. D., Mr. and Mrs. Eber Cockey and daughter, of Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Mankameyer of Meyersdale.

Mr. and Mrs. William James of Meyersdale and Mr. and Mrs. James Raines and children of Eloyria, Ohio, were visiting on Monday of this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Rhodes.

Mrs. Newton Saylor and Mrs. Morgan Walker and daughter of Meyersdale, R. D., spent Tuesday of this week at the home of Mrs. Amy Sipple.

On Thursday of last week Frances Maust, Pearl Hershberger and Miriam Sipple accompanied by Elsie Sipple and Markle Maust, went to California, Pa., to be enrolled in the California State Normal School. The trip was made in the Maust car, Mar-

kle Maust acting as chauffeur. They all returned home in the evening.

Ray Sechler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sechler and Margaret Swearman of Summit Mills, were recently married in Oakland, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Walker and children of Meyersdale spent Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Amy Sipple.

Mrs. Emma Ream and Ellen Rodamer of West Salisbury spent Wednesday of last week at the home of Mrs. B. J. Winters.

The Daily Vacation Bible School closed on Friday with a picnic. There was an enrollment of 63 in the school with an average attendance of 60. The school gave a fine program on Sunday evening which was very much appreciated by the large audience present. The teachers deserve much credit for the fine work they did.

Mrs. Lillie Humbertson is assisting Mrs. K. H. Beck for some time.

Mrs. C. J. Rhodes and two children, May and Glenn were visiting on Tuesday of this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ringler.

SALISBURY NOTES

July 2nd and cold enough to keep close to the fire but we are all glad for the rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Menhorn and children of Somerset spent the weekend with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harman Menhorn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller and daughter Genevieve, spent Saturday and Sunday at Somerset on business; also visiting their niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Miller; also called on Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Menhorn and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bowman and baby are spending a week with Mrs. Bowman's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harman Menhorn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swearman and son of Glade City were calling on Mr. Henry McKenzie one day last week.

Visitors at Frank Miller's during last week were: Mrs. John Schram, Mrs. Kidner, Mrs. Luther Anderson and daughter Florence, Mrs. Hubert Wagner, Miss Carrie Johnston, Mrs. Harry Leatham, Vida Hazel Kretchman, Miss Bessie Winter and sister, Jennie.

Mr. Harry Leatham was making hay Monday.

Meets With Approval of the reading public. The Meyersdale COMMERCIAL seems to have struck a popular chord. The subscription list is growing weekly, more than fulfilling the expectations of its publisher. The effort to give all the local happenings and the news of the county, as well as its stories and features, is meeting with approval, as is shown by the subscription growth and the many words of encouragement heard on every hand. The Commercial is giving the people just what they want—a good, live local newspaper at a popular price, that carries only dependable advertising matter for the information of its patrons. If you would like the Commercial to come to your home each week, fill out the subscription blank below and either mail it or leave it at the office in the Hartley Block. SUBSCRIPTION BLANK To the Meyersdale Commercial, Meyersdale, Pa. Please find herewith \$1.50 for which enter my subscription to the Meyersdale Commercial and send to the following address: Name Town State Street R. D. No.