

POULTRY

EARLIEST HATCHED CHICKS ARE BEST

Experiment Shows the April Pullets Produce Good Eggs.

Reports from poultrymen in Colorado show that the tendency to earlier hatching is gaining a foothold among successful breeders. Early-hatched chicks make better winter layers, they have found, and the rapid development in the early-hatched chick results in more economical production of broilers.

The cold weather of this season of the year seems to give much greater development in a short period of time, while those that are hatched late and grow during the warm weather are slower in their development. Cold weather seems to retard the sexual development, thus holding back egg production until warmer weather, according to observations of Charles N. Keen of the poultry department at the Colorado Agricultural college.

If pullets are raised from late-hatched eggs and pushed for production, they attain a sexual maturity before the body maturity is attained. Then the first eggs produced will be small and continue so until body maturity is completed.

In the case of light breeds, such as Leghorns and Anconas, these small birds which have been forced break down under heavy production and go into a winter neck molt and often a full molt. With the larger breeds there may be less of this trouble with the late-hatched birds, but they are harder to force into laying. It takes approximately five months to mature a Leghorn or Ancona pullet and approximately seven months to mature Rhode Island Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and other birds of the larger breeds. They should be laying not later than November 1 and not earlier than September 1 for best results.

Mash Essential Part of Ration for Layers

The mash is an essential part of the hen's diet, for she cannot make eggs economically from grains alone. In the mash should be included some of the common by-products such as wheat bran, middlings and gluten feed. These feeds are palatable and furnish relatively cheap vegetable protein.

The hen must be supplied with enough animal protein either included in the mash or fed in addition to it. Some of the more common home supplies of animal protein may consist of skim milk, buttermilk or some form of waste meat and, in the summer, insects that the hen can find on the range.

Repeated tests at the Wisconsin and other experiment stations have shown that hens cannot find the necessary amount of animal protein on the range to make profitable egg production possible. Even in the summer unless the hens have all the milk they can drink it will pay to have some additional animal protein in the mash. In the winter the hen will not drink enough milk to supply her needs and some addition should be made.

Ventilation of Poultry House Is Big Problem

The ventilation of the poultry house is a much discussed problem and many times local conditions are responsible for troubles. Sometimes the location of the house is such as to interfere with the usual results. However, if the walls of the house became damp last year it is an indication of too little fresh air. There are two methods of ventilation which are quite common. One is the use of muslin frames which may be closed at night and opened during the day. In houses 14 to 16 feet deep one should have one square foot of cloth frames for every foot the house is long. Deeper houses require more while narrow houses require less. Even with muslin frames one must not be persuaded to close them too tightly as this may result in too little ventilation at night. Their use requires discretion as does any other plan for ventilation.

Feed Heavily

January and February are the months when all flocks should be fed heavily, says T. S. Townsley, extension poultry specialist of the Missouri College of Agriculture. By January 1 most of the pullets ought to be mature and ready to lay, while the majority of hens should be through the molt. Consequently with proper feed, egg production ought to pick up rapidly during January and February and reach its maximum during March or April.

Give Hens Chance

Poor housing of farm hens during the winter plays a big part in keeping the production of the average Illinois hen down to about 50 eggs a year. It takes contented hens to keep the winter egg basket full and poultrymen who do not insure the contentment of their fowls are apt to get high egg production only during the natural laying season in the spring. It will be profitable for chicken raisers to spend money in repairing the old hen houses.

The DAIRY

FAVOR SOY BEANS FOR DAIRY COW

Equal to Linseed Oilmeal as Protein Supplement.

Soy beans provide an excellent protein supplement for use in the grain ration for dairy cattle. Numerous experiments conducted by some of the leading experiment stations have proved ground soy beans to be equal to linseed oilmeal as a protein supplement in the dairy ration. Usually high protein feeds such as linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed are high in price and if dairy men would grow more soy beans it would make them more independent of these high-priced protein feeds and insure a greater dairy income.

In feeding trials conducted at the Purdue university agricultural experiment station in 1923 comparing ground soy beans with linseed oilmeal, soy beans proved to be equal to linseed oilmeal as a protein supplement for dairy cattle when fed in the grain ration of corn and oats.

Experiments conducted at the Purdue and South Dakota stations comparing soy bean hay with alfalfa hay, soy bean hay was found to be practically equal to alfalfa hay when fed to dairy cattle.

Trials conducted at the Iowa station in 1922 in comparing ground soy beans with linseed oilmeal, as a protein supplement for the dairy ration, the ground soy beans proved to be worth \$60 per ton when old process linseed oilmeal was selling for \$45 per ton. In other words, the ground soy beans fed as a protein supplement to the basal grain ration of corn and oats were worth one-third more than the linseed oilmeal.

As a roughage for general herd feeding, good quality soy bean hay has proved to be just as good as alfalfa hay in the Purdue dairy herd the last winter. In fact we think so much of the bean hay that this year we will have 75 tons for winter feeding.—J. H. Hilton, Purdue university.

Figures Tell Story of Dairy Herd Improvement

Figures from more than 100,000 individual yearly records from cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations in the United States indicate that, on the average, cows producing 100 pounds of butterfat a year returned but \$14 over the cost of feed.

Cows that produced 200 pounds of butterfat returned \$54 above feed costs; those producing 300 pounds returned \$96; the 400-pound producers returned \$138; and the cows of 500 pounds butterfat production returned \$178 above feed costs. Thus the man milking a 500-pound producer would have more net return than if he milked a dozen cows producing only 100 pounds of butterfat. This would take no account of the added labor of milking and caring for the larger herd or of the much greater expense of providing stable room for a herd instead of a single animal.

The production figures used in this calculation were obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture from the cow-testing associations of the country and the returns from butterfat are based on farm prices reported from all parts of the country.

Dairy Hints

Milk, especially when warm, absorbs odors rapidly.

It will pay to grind oats at 20 cents per 100 pounds when it is fed to dairy cows.

The "cowy" taste of market milk is due to mixture of cow manure and absorbed impurities.

Warm water offered in a sheltered place will be a comfort bossie will readily appreciate.

Free access to water or watering cows at least twice daily will increase the profits from winter dairying.

Comfortably warm, well lighted, well ventilated stables insure health and good work on the part of the cows.

It is always cheaper to sell a hard milking cow to the butcher and buy another cow than it is to try to cure the case.

Don't let the cows shiver. Cold cows don't turn in much cold cash. They cannot fight cold and make milk with the same feed.

It seems that lice prefer the less thrifty calves and on these they multiply and feed until the calf stops growing, loses weight and has very little resistance left.

It should be clear that after giving a cow the first half of a full ration necessary to keep her alive, and after giving her barn room, running the risk of her dying, and doing chores for her the year around, it is the poorest possible economy not to give her the second half of a full ration, which she will use in producing milk.

Shavertown

A meeting of the Troop Committee for Girl Scout Troop No. 9 was held at the home of Miss Florence Rave Thursday evening, when important matters pertaining to this troop of Girl Scouts will be discussed. The members of the committee are: Mrs. Boyd Hagenbuch, Mrs. Martin Porter, Mrs. Henry Sipple, Mrs. Sherman Schooley, Mrs. Charles Coles and Mrs. Walter Fletcher.

A meeting of St. Paul's Lutheran Brotherhood was held in the church Monday evening with thirty men present. Addresses were made by Clarence Boston, of the Tanners Bank, of Noxen, and Mr. Baptiste, Prof. Ernest Wood gave a piano solo, and played the accompaniments for several musical numbers. Several duets were given by M. J. Girton and K. G. Laycock.

Plans for the next meeting include an address by Jacob Engel, president of the Pennsylvania Crippled Children's Association, illustrated with motion pictures. The men of the Brotherhood are invited to bring their wives. After the business session lunch was served.

Regular meetings of the Brotherhood are held on the first and third Mondays of each month.

**For Headache and Neuralgia
STAPLETON'S GREEN
CAPSULES, 50c
Next to Luzerne Post Office**

China Gauges Illiteracy
In China a person able to read only one or two thousand characters is nevertheless considered to be illiterate, for the reason that he is still unable to read an ordinary book or newspaper.—Gas Logic.

LEHMAN

Mrs. Corey Major spent several days at Dickson City where she attended the funeral of her aunt. Howard Karschner spent the weekend at Wyalusing.

Mr. William Neely and Mrs. William Elston recently entertained at a luncheon in honor of Miss Helen Neely at which time her engagement to Kenneth Terry of Huntsville was announced. The tables were decorated. Favors were silk handkerchiefs. Lunch was served to Mrs. Leroy Bray, Mrs. Ralph Welch, Mrs. Gordon Boote, Mrs. Leonard Ide, Mrs. Randolph Wright, Mrs. Francis Lewis, Miss Carolyn Glahn, Miss Leonard Adgas, Miss Lillian Daw, Miss Ruth Lamoreaux and Miss Helen Neely.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lewis entertained at dinner on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Nulton, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Alling, son, Kenneth, of Wyoming and Mrs. Herman Ferry of Philadelphia.

Mrs. George Weintz, of Meeker recently spent a day with Mrs. Oliver Whitesell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Eston Adelman, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elston, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Major, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howell, Mrs. Wilbur Hoover, Mrs. Harry Rossman, Mr. Charles Kinsman, Ruth, Helen and Charles Kinsman, Vera Rogers, Harold Major, Clara Bell Rice, Dean Ide.

The young married people's Sunday School Class party was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kinsman recently. Lunch was served to the following:

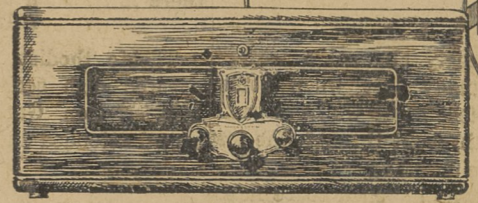
Preserving Nut Meats

Nut meats can best be kept in glass containers which are airtight. Much depends on the quality and climate as to how long they might be kept. It is rare that they can be kept much over six months.

BOSCH RADIO

THE quality reputation of Bosch Radio is again proven in this new Model 28 AC tube all-electric receiver. We offer it to you as a finished achievement—simply plug in and tune with the single dial. The station you want

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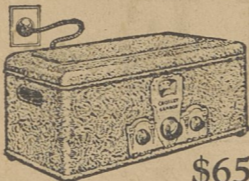
CROSLLEY RADIO

Whatever happens in 1929

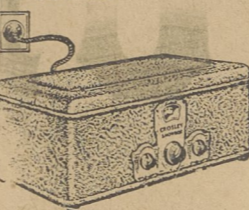
\$95
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Brilliant new dynamic speaker



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GEMBOX 6-TUBE
A-C Electric. The Crosley Gembox is the first A-C set to be offered at such a astonishing price. Genuine neodydne with 6 tubes including rectifier. 135 volts on last stage.



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DYNAONE
The Crosley Dynacone makes use of the D-C plate current to energize the field magnets, giving a true dynamic type with greatly improved tone and volume. Made in two types: Type E (two leads) and Type F (four leads). Same size and same price.

\$15
MUSICONE
The Type D Musicone can be used on any Crosley set and will give a good account of itself with any set on the market. It stands alone in the field of magnetic speakers and is priced moderately. Dimensions and weight are the same as the Dynacone.

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