

# POULTRY FACTS

## EARLY HATCHING MEETING FAVOR

### Breeders Find Chicks Make Better Winter Layers.

The official results of laying tests recently concluded show that early-hatched chicks of the heavier breeds make the best winter layers. Rhode Island Red pullets which were hatched in March gave a winter egg production of 42.35 eggs. April-hatched pullets gave a winter production of 35.40 eggs and May pullets gave a production of 22.50 eggs.

The profit in producing eggs comes largely from producing them at a season of the year when they are highest in price. This means that we must plan to produce eggs during the winter months. The experiment referred to shows that, with the general-purpose breeds, the early hatched chicks are the ones which mature in time to start laying in the latter part of October and continue throughout the winter.

Many people have failed to raise early chicks for the reason that they have trouble with leg weakness and brooder troubles. The leg weakness can be largely overcome by the ration advocated by the Wisconsin experiment station as the result of their experiments in overcoming this trouble. This was reported at an earlier date but for those who overlooked it we are repeating the formula which they suggest: eighty pounds ground yellow corn, twenty pounds wheat middlings, five pounds ground rye bone, five pounds pearl grit and one pound of common salt. Skim milk is used freely but no water is furnished. Infertile eggs or cod liver oil is added in limited quantities if the chicks do not have access to sunlight.

The first experiment quoted shows that April pullets produced a fairly good quantity of eggs. This is undoubtedly on account of the fact that they were well grown. This is a fact that the producer who has late-hatched chicks should take into account. Oftentimes April-hatched pullets which are well fed will mature before March pullets that are stunted and poorly grown.

## Crop-Bound of Fowls Caused by Rough Feed

"Crop-bound" is caused by eating food too large to pass through the gullet from the crop to the proventriculus or true stomach. Chicks become crop-bound if fed whole wheat when too young. The wheat swells and becomes too large to pass out of the crop. Coarse feed with an excess of crude fiber often causes this condition. The paralysis of the muscles of the crop is another cause. This occurs in cases of cholera.

Sometimes the contents can be removed by drenching the fowl, then kneading the crop and holding by the feet head down and working the contents out by the mouth. In severe cases an operation is necessary. Remove the feathers, make a slit through the outer skin, spread apart, then make an incision in the crop and remove the contents; then sew up the crop, then the outer skin. The crop membrane and skin should be sewed separately.

## Pullets Require Green Feed When Confined

When the pullets are penned and set to their work task of egg laying, their need for succulent green feed must be met, say the poultry specialists of the Ohio university. Succulent green feed provided for the pullets for the first few weeks after they are housed will keep them in good physical condition. Rape, green clover, and alfalfa are satisfactory for this purpose.

If no succulent green feed is available, the poultrymen recommend a dose of Epsom salts for the birds soon after housing. One pound of the salts for each 100 birds should be dissolved in their drinking water, and no other water should be given until that containing the salts has been consumed.

## Care of Pullets

Poultrymen who buy pullets at this season should have facilities for properly housing the birds and ranging them separate from old hens. The pullets will be unfamiliar with their new location and possibly changed rations, and every day that they go underfed means a day or more of egg production lost during the winter. It may be possible to learn the ration used by the former owner and make changes gradually to the rations you are using.

## Hens Need Mash

Don't get the idea that because it is cold that your hens do not need anything but corn. Corn is all right and has its place in the menu, but if you want eggs, and also to get your hens in good condition for hatching they must have something besides corn. Give them a good egg mash and it will be better if it is fed moist and warm, once a day—better still if it is fermented for 24 hours with yeast. Do not feed all they want. Make them clean it up.

# DAIRY FACTS

## STANCHIONS ARE NEEDED FOR CALF

### Turned Loose Too Soon, They Get Bad Habits.

If young calves are not given good attention during the first few months of their lives they will become undernourished, lack in size, and often become practically worthless for breeding animals. When fall and winter calves are given good attention they will generally grow into better cows than spring-dropped calves, as they will be old enough to go onto pasture in the spring and make satisfactory gains.

Milk is the food provided by nature for calves and man has never found a substitute that equals it. Whole milk is needed for the first month, or at least during the greater portion of it. After that time skim milk may be gradually substituted as the calves will commence eating grain and hay. The maximum amount of whole milk to feed is twelve pounds daily and sixteen pounds should be the maximum amount of skim milk used.

Individual stanchions are needed in feeding calves by hand. In this way each calf will get its own allowance of milk. Grain can be put in the pails after the milk is consumed and the calves will gradually learn to eat. If the calves are turned loose too soon after they are through drinking they will often acquire the habit of sucking ears, etc., which will result in poor gains. After two or three weeks the whole milk may be gradually substituted with part skim milk and the proportion of skim milk gradually increased as the calves gain in size and age. The milk from the calf's mother should be fed for the first few days as it is laxative in character and will help get the bowels properly cleaned.

Cleanliness in the calf stables and feed buckets is essential in preventing scours and other similar troubles. Sunlight is necessary if the calves make the best gains. Fresh water should also be supplied as the calves will drink a considerable amount. A sunny, protected lot, where the calves may run during warm days will not only give them exercise but will help to keep their stables in better condition and furnish them sunshine.

## Calves Need Some Whole Milk to Get Good Start

Calves which are only one week old need some whole milk if they are to get the best start. However, some people follow the practice of buying calves from dairymen and raising them on substitute rations.

The United States bureau of dairying recommends the following formula which has been used with considerable success by many dairymen: Fifty pounds corn meal, finely ground; 50 pounds linseed meal; 15 pounds oats, finely ground and rolled; 10 pounds of dried blood flour; 10 pounds skim milk powder; one-half pound salt.

The above combination of feeds are carefully mixed together. One-half pound of the mixture stirred into four and one-half pints of boiling water and fed when sufficiently cool makes a feed for a calf which is one month old. Two feeds are necessary daily. The amount may be doubled by the time calves are two months old. Calves may gradually be shifted to a ration that is less complicated at that time.

## Dairy Notes

It does not pay to feed good cows rations that are not well balanced.

Drinking water for the calves should have the salt removed.

The proper cleaning of the separator after each separation is of great importance.

Some cows are slow to "give down" and for them the massaging or manipulation of the udder that is inevitable in the process of washing is especially useful.

Every dairy farmer should provide himself with a milkhouse to be used exclusively for the handling of milk and milk products. In building a milkhouse, do not place it too near the stable.

Pumpkins are a good feed for dairy cows. One ton of pumpkins is equal in feeding value to about 400 pounds of mixed hay or 800 pounds of corn silage. This includes the seeds with the pumpkins.

The bureau of dairy industry says that milk produced by sterile cows that are otherwise in good health is just as good as milk produced by other cows as long as it is normal in appearance and flavor.

One of the greatest sources of sour milk and low-grade dairy products is the unsterilized utensil. The tiny bacteria that cause souring, off flavors, and sometimes sickness, grow very fast on the moist surfaces of unsterilized pails, strainers, cans, etc.

# LEHMAN

Mrs. Ralph Johnson who has been ill for some time is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richards, of Nanticoke and Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Templeton of Lee Park, spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Corey Major.

Mrs. John Nulton spent Tuesday with Mrs. John Rice, at Dallas.

Miss Ellen Lamoreau spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lamoreau.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shupp and daughter, Erma, Mrs. Oliver Whitesell and daughter Vera, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sicker and family of Forty Fort.

Mrs. Corey Major entertained at dinner on Monday evening, Miss Mildred Higgins, of Dallas.

Myrtle Lamoreaux spent Sunday evening with Kathryn Stolarick who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jones were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Corey Major recently.

The Junior Choir of Lehman sang at the Idetown revival meetings on Thursday evening.

Miss Kathleen Johnson and Miss Mary Jones of Wilkes-Barre, spent Sunday evening at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson.

**Stapleton's WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP for that LINGERING COUGH Child or Adult, 75c (Next to Luzerne Post Office)**

## Sheriff's Sale

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1929, AT 10 A. M.

By Virtue of a writ of Alias Fi Fa No. 37, March Term, 1929, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue to the highest and best bidders, for cash, at the Sheriff's Sales Room, Court House, in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, 1929, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, viz:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a corner located on the Southerly side of Mercer Avenue distant one hundred and eighty-four and eighty-four hundredths (184.84) feet measured in a Westerly direction and along its said Southerly side from the Westerly side of Bennett Street; thence (1) from said beginning corner and through lot No. 14 of allotment hereinafter mentioned, South 30 degrees no minutes East, one hundred and seven and ten hundredths (107.10) feet to a corner located on the Northerly side of a strip of land ten (10) feet wide reserved by the Grantees herein for an alley; thence (2) along the Northerly side of said alley, South 59 degrees 58 minutes West, twenty-nine and two hundredths (29.02) feet to a corner; thence (2) from last mentioned corner and through lot No. 13 of said allotment, North 30 degrees no minutes West, one hundred and seven and ten hundredths (107.10) feet to a corner located on the aforesaid Southerly side of Mercer Avenue; thence (4) along said Southerly side of the same, North 59 degrees 58 minutes East, twenty-nine and two hundredths (29.02) feet to a corner of beginning. Being part of lots No. 13 and 14 on plot of lots of Arnold & Steele, and being the same premises conveyed to Arthur Hapeman et ux by Vito Bianco by deed dated May 1, 1925 and recorded in Deed Book 616, page 542.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of West Side Mortgage Co. Assignee vs. Arthur Hapeman and Margaret Hapeman, and will be sold by

JOHN MacLUSKIE, Sheriff.

D. O. COUGHLIN, Attorney.

## Keep Piano in Tune

Piano authorities say that it is true that a piano really does deteriorate in tone if it is not tuned at least twice a year. They say it should be tuned from two to four times a year, preferably four times.

# Fern Brook

Services at the Glenview Primitive Methodist Church on Sunday will be as follows: Sunday School at 10 a. m. in charge of Myron E. Steele, superintendent. Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. and the pastor, Rev. A. Iveson, will preach at both services.

Junior Meeting and Mid-Week Prayer service will be held on Wednesday night.

Mrs. George Trevelan is ill at her home.

Mrs. John Kocher has recovered from a recent illness.

Mrs. John Stevens, of Wilkes-Barre is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. Iveson for a few days. Mrs. Iveson is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Lewin were among the guests entertained by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Crocker, of Kingston, at their thirty-seventh wedding anniversary.

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# Shavertown

Girl Scouts, Troop No. 7, of Shavertown, had their weekly troop meeting at 6:15 Wednesday evening in the basement of the Methodist Church. In the absence of their captain, Mrs. Harry Henry, Catherine Seltzer was in charge. The meeting included work on signalling and nature.

Is This Kindness? They talk about being kind to dumb animals, yet there are many who buy boneless pork chops and place winter tops on the garbage cans.—Des Moines Tribune-Capital

Wide Variation Niagara falls are variously estimated by geologists to be from 5,000 to 50,000 years old, which shows that the age is still a fruitful subject for study.

# County Growers Hear Good Talks On Saving Fruit

More than 175 fruit growers at Carverton Grange Hall Tuesday enjoyed one of the most interesting meetings ever held by the Luzerne County Grange Association. B. E. Zundel, plant disease specialist of the State College, spoke on the apple scab, most dreaded disease of fruit growing. The talk was both inter-


esting and educational. Nelson H. Lawson, president of the association designated Leslie A. Lewis, Elmer Birth, and Ralph Hasler, as members of the nominating committee; Arthur Gay, of Orange, led the producer's discussion of fertilization of apple trees. Nelson H. Lewis discussed apple shortage. Percy A. Yost of Sugarloaf Township gave an interesting talk on how he managed his vineyard. G. F. MacLeod, extension entomologist of State College also gave an illustrated lecture on insects that are prevalent in Luzerne County orchards.

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**Come In and Hear It!**

# Dallas Hardware & Supply Co.

## Letters Praise Philco Performance

Vast distance range, marvelous selectivity, superb tone—that's the testimony of letters from Philco users in all parts of the country. Read the excerpts below. Then see for yourself—arrange for free home demonstration.

**3LO With Plenty of Volume**  
"We got station 3LO at Melbourne, Australia, with more volume than we could use, and with extraordinary clarity of tone."  
MRS. A. R. MUNSILL  
Pasadena, Cal.

**88 Stations**  
"I cut through local interference and easily brought in 88 distant stations from all parts of the country. The Philco is particularly good in the low wave lengths where most sets fall down."  
J. F. HANLEY, Chicago, Ill.

**5 Japanese Stations**  
"I have logged many eastern stations and the following Japanese stations: JOBK, JOHK, JOAK, JOFK, JOTK. The Philco has marvelous selectivity and surplus volume and quality that is amazing."  
W. M. MORRISON  
San Diego, Calif.

**Wonderful Selectivity**  
"My hat is off to the Philco. I have tuned in Los Angeles, Dallas and Atlanta on 2 points of the dial."  
L. O. DARLING, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Breaks Through Interference**  
"Ouray is difficult for radio because of high mountains and high voltage transmission lines. Philco is the first set that has ever been satisfactory here."  
M. J. CANAVAN, Ouray, Colo.

**Superb Tone**  
"Philco has given me a new conception of the possibilities of radio music. Its tone quality is exceptionally fine."  
MRS. E. V. TURNER, Dallas, Tex.

**Daytime Reception**  
"During the day my wife gets many distant stations—Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida and many low power stations."  
EARLE R. WAUGH  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Vast Coverage**  
"I got Hawaii, Alaska, Washington, California, and Oregon, 20 stations in Canada, and 100 in the U. S. All came in clear."  
RAY C. BLOOM, Mascot, Ia.

**Sensitive Tuning**  
"I find it very easy to tune in between 30 and 40 stations on my Philco. Powerful stations which usually tune very broadly I can tune out within one or two points of the dial."  
J. DIXON DAVIS, Cincinnati, O.

**Distance and Selectivity**  
"The first night I used the Philco I tuned in 42 stations, including KFI, Los Angeles, and two Canadian stations. Reception is beautiful."  
I RANK T. CARPENTER  
Kansas City, Mo.