

# POULTRY

## TURKEYS RAISED IN CONFINEMENT

### Better Results Secured Than Where Poults Are Free.

In times past many people felt that turkeys could not be raised in confinement but that they should have a large area over which to range. This contention has changed now, however, and in several localities turkeys have been raised in confinement with a great deal of success.

The Minnesota and Nebraska experiment stations have been among the leaders in investigational work in turkey production, in recent years, with some such work being done at other experiment stations in various parts of the country. At both of the stations mentioned it was found that better results could be secured if the poults were raised in confinement than if they were allowed to range over a large area, the method once followed in turkey production. In view of these findings, those who wish to go into turkey production, either on a small or large scale, are no doubt interested in the practices to be adhered to in this method of turkey raising.

The United States Department of Agriculture has found that turkey production has declined consistently since 1890, in the face of an increase in the production of all other lines of poultry and live stock. This decrease in production cannot be attributed to a decrease in demand, for the demand has always exceeded the production, or at least, there has never been a surplus of turkeys on the market with which to contend.

This decline in turkey production can be explained almost altogether by the fact that farmers have always felt that turkeys should have unlimited range. Because of following this method of production the turkeys came in contact with the chicken yards, to the detriment of the turkey business. The disease problem among turkeys which come in contact with chickens is great enough that it has tended to cut down on production among farmers and farmers' wives who have, in the past, raised turkeys and chickens together on the same range.

In the Nebraska investigations it was found that the old method of raising the turkeys on the open range with natural hatching and brooding by turkey hens was not successful. On the other hand, artificial brooding and hatching, by means of which feed and environment could be kept under the control of the producer, was found to yield very good results.

## Electric Brooders Are Clean and Convenient

The New York experiment station found electric brooders very satisfactory except in extremely cold weather, when this type of heat did not warm up the space in the house away from the brooder. Like electric incubators, brooders heated by electricity are clean, easy to regulate and very convenient.

Individual farm light plants extend the advantages of this electrical equipment to farms which are not located on an electric "high line." Because many farm plants are equipped with both generator and battery power, the supply of current for the incubator or brooder is constant and reliable.

## Aylesbury Duck Meets Favor as Market Fowl

The Aylesbury duck comes from the Vale of Aylesbury, from which fact it derives its name. It is the market duck of England. It has a long body, deep keel, and legs placed a little behind the center of the body.

The Pekin is Chinese, and is the most popular market duck in America. Its legs are set far back, giving an upright carriage.

While the Indian Runner is not a popular market duck on account of its small size, its flesh is tender and palatable, and its foraging habits give it a game quality that will make it in demand with epicures.

## Watch Young Birds

Watch young and delicate birds very closely as they are most susceptible to the deadly roup germs. The same is true of fowls suffering from common cold or catarrh. The throat and nasal passages, being already sore and inflamed, are easily infected. Sick birds should always be isolated. They can be much more effectively treated when away from the flock and they cannot contaminate the healthier ones if the disease should prove to be contagious.

## Don't Hurry Pullets

It is best not to hurry the pullets into heavy production. Allow them to come into production normally without feeding highly stimulating feeds. Fewer "blow outs" will occur when production is not forced on the start. Feed two parts of grain to one part of mash. The pullets will continue to gain in weight and still receive enough protein to encourage the egg organs to function without interfering with growth. Any change in feed is to be discouraged.

# DAIRY

## LITTLE MILK IS NEEDED FOR CALF

### Youngster Is Early Taught to Eat Hay and Grain.

Although whole milk is often marketed leaving little skim-milk for feeding, it is no longer necessary to be handicapped in raising at least enough calves on dairy farms to take care of replacements in the herd.

For feeders and animal husbandmen have found that they can raise thrifty calves successfully and use only about 375 pounds of salable whole milk in doing it.

The general method of feeding calves is practically the same for all dairy breeds, reports I. W. Rupel, in charge of the work at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The calf is given a start on whole milk for a few weeks and during this time is taught to eat hay and concentrates. Thrifty calves are then gradually taken off the milk and continued on concentrates, hay, water and salt.

But, in their experiments, Rupel and his associates have also found that one schedule was most successful for Holsteins and Brown Swiss, while another schedule had to be worked out for Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys.

The method the workers found best for the Holsteins and Brown Swiss was to leave the calf with the mother for three days and then to pull feed whole milk by gradually getting the calf to take, by the end of the first week, nine pounds until it was six weeks old, and then the allowance was gradually reduced until, at the end of the seventh week, no milk was fed.

The process for the other three breeds was slightly more complicated. The calves were left with the mother for three to four days and then were pulled fed at the rate of six pounds daily for two weeks, when the amount was increased to seven pounds daily for five weeks. After the calves were seven weeks old, the milk was reduced gradually until at nine weeks no milk was fed.

Because the calves must get along without milk, it was found that it is necessary that the feeds given be highly palatable and nutritious. The protein supply must be especially liberal, and so the concentrates need to carry a high proportion of protein rich feeds. The experts also found that the hay needs to be of the highest quality obtainable, preferably clover or alfalfa.

## Dehorning Calves Best Done While Still Young

The best way to dehorn calves is to use caustic potash when the calves are about one week old.

When the calf is a week old the horns may be detected as small buttons or scurs which are covered with hair. To remove the scurs, clip the hair over and around them, then take a stick of caustic potash, moisten it and rub vigorously until the button gets red and blood appears about to ooze through.

The stick of potash should be wrapped in paper at one end so that the hands of the operator are not injured and only a small amount of water should be used so that it will not run down over the calf's head. If the water from the stick of caustic or from the horns is allowed to run, it will either injure the eyes or take off the hair. If a small amount of vaseline is rubbed around the hair surrounding the buttons it will aid in preventing any injury to the skin adjacent to the horns.

Calves should be kept in stanchions or separated from other calves while they are being treated and for a few days afterwards. Then any remaining caustic may be washed off and the place greased with oil.

## Inefficient Separator Is Extravagant Waste

An inefficient cream separator is an extravagant waste. Separators normally lose about .03 of 1 per cent of butterfat into the skim milk, but when the loss amounts to as much as 15 per cent, this excess makes itself sharply felt in the cream check. In a herd of twenty 400-pound cows, a separator out of adjustment to this extent would bring about a loss of something like 225 pounds of butterfat annually. Figure this at the prevailing prices for butterfat and the total is not to be sneezed at.

Through frequent tests of the separator this loss may be controlled. It is by stopping the small leaks that the dairyman can boost his margin of profit.

## Withholding Salt

At the Wisconsin experiment station some milk cows, well fed otherwise, were given no salt for periods as long as a year. After two or three weeks the cows showed abnormal appetites for salt, but the health of the cows was not noticeably influenced for a much longer time. But finally a complete breakdown occurred, accompanied with complete loss of appetite, rough coat, and a rapid decline in both weight and amount of milk given.

## FARM HINTS FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To prevent horses from eating oats too rapidly, place a little chopped clover hay or some whole corn cobs in the feed box with the oats.

One of the best kinds of sweet clover hay comes from the seedling crop harvested with wheat or rye. This mixture of sweet clover and straw cures well in the shock without much damage to the grain and make fine feed after thrashing.

Some tomato growers allow diseases to destroy their crop on the belief that spraying delays maturity. Spraying experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture over a period of seven years to show that there is no difference in the average earliness of sprayed and unsprayed tomatoes. Fluctuations in earliness are probably due to differences in the soil.

One of the most important factors in successful mushroom culture is good ventilation. This not only supplies oxygen but allows the carbonic-acid gases exhaled by the growing plants to escape. Drafts should be avoided, however, as sudden changes of temperature check growth and cause darkening and cracking of the mushrooms.

Turkeys are not so domesticated as chickens and often lay their eggs in secluded spots. Hidden nests can be found by confining the turkey hens early in the morning after they come from the roosts and letting them out late in the afternoon, when they will make straight for their nests. Sometimes turkeys will take to nests made for them out of boxes or barrels.

Parasites are insidious in their attacks and will rob the livestock owner quietly and without warning. They rarely cause quick death, but parasitized animals are unthrifty and in time become emaciated and die. Such cases should be taken in hand early. Call in a good veterinarian and, if necessary have one of the worst animals killed and examined to find out the cause of the trouble.

Here's where knotty boards can make themselves useful. A box with short, thick sides is more resistant to rough handling if it is made of knotty lumber than if it is made of clear lumber, says the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Boxes with short, thick sides may come apart as a result of the direct pull exerted by the contents of the boxes on the nails, unless the shocks caused by rough handling are absorbed by spring of the boards. Knotty boards absorb such shocks better than clear boards because they are more flexible.

It is profitable to raise colts from mares that earn their feed by furnishing farm horsepower, and under good management enough colts can be raised annually to replace aging work stock. The young stock can be worked four to seven years of age and then sold. The outstanding requirement of profitable brood mares is that they be both breeders and workers. Ordinarily sound, young mares of the heavy draft type are the best to use. The cost of raising horses is less if good use is made of coarse roughages in winter and cheap pastures in summer.

Decayed cavities in fruit trees, besides weakening the trees, furnish a harbor for ants, wood-boring larvae, and other pests, and may be filled with cement. All of the decayed wood should be removed first with a very sharp tool, and the edge of the bark and cambium immediately covered with a coat of shellac. Then paint the exposed wood in the cavity with a mixture of about one-third creosote and two-thirds coal tar. Use a good grade of cement in the proportion of 1 part to 2 or 3 parts of sand. The materials should be mixed with water should be well tamped into the cavity. A few nails driven in the cavity will help support the cement, and a slight undercut should be made around the edges so the hardened cement will be keyed in.

## Inside Information

Cottage cheese for sandwiches may be moistened with a little cream, with salad dressing, or with tomato catsup.

Leaflet 39, "Eggs at any meal," is a free publication issued this spring by the United States Department of Agriculture, containing many good recipes and suggestion about egg cookery.

One way to keep cool in the summer is to do as much of the necessary cooking as possible very early in the day. Have many cold dishes—salad, cold meats and jellied dishes, cooling beverages such as fruit drinks and iced tea and, when you can, eat on a porch or in the garden.

Fresh tomatoes can be filled with almost any left-over meat or vegetable for a stuffed tomato salad. A filling made of chopped meat, such as chicken, veal or tongue, cooked peas, chopped pickle or cucumber, and salad dressing is very good. After the tomatoes have been peeled and scooped out they should be seasoned inside with salt, turned upside down to drain and placed in the ice box until time to fill and serve them.

## Habits

We form habits, then habits form—or deform us.—Forbes Magazine.

Oldest Latin-American Republic Haiti is the oldest of the Latin-American republics.

## Taste in Books

People's taste in books is often dependent on the opportunity they have for coming into contact with good ones.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Explaining the Mystery

The gasoline motor is the great great-grandchild of the firecracker.—Woman's Home Companion.

## -Shavertown-

Miss Frances Thomas and Ruth McKel will leave for Philadelphia and Atlantic City for a week's vacation.

Miss Edna Cease has returned home from Bucknell College to spend the summer vacation with her parents.

Miss Mary Still was hostess to the Dallas Bridge Club at her home in Fernbrook Wednesday afternoon. A delicious luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the rest of the afternoon the guests spent playing cards.

Mr. Scott, a veteran of the Civil War, has entered the government hospital in Virginia for several months' treatment.

## Bake Sale

The Young Women of the Y. W. Missionary Society will hold a bake sale Wednesday afternoon at Higgins' restaurant at 1 o'clock. The proceeds of this sale will be used to send girls to the summer camp.

## Missionary Society Meets

The Young Women's Missionary Society met at the church Tuesday evening with a good attendance. The feature was the opening of mite boxes and a nice sum was taken in. Mrs. Z. R. Howell of Trucksville gave an interesting talk to the girls. After the meeting a social session follows and the committee served refreshments.

## Screening a Town

A whole German town was recently made invisible from the air by means of a smoke cloud which rose from vessels containing a secret chemical compound. The clouds rose 300 feet and curtained an area of 500 square yards in six seconds.

## HIMMLER THEATRE

### TUESDAY NIGHT

### "The Patriot"

With EMIL JANNINGS

### WEDNESDAY NIGHT

### "What A Night"

With BEBE DANIELS

### THURSDAY NIGHT

### "Masks of the Devil"

With JOHN GILBERT

### SATURDAY NIGHT

### "Sunset Pass"

With JACK HOLT

## Poisonous Snakes

There are about 502 species of poisonous snakes known throughout the world, but 288 of them belong to a group of snakes known as the Ophiophylpha, which are only mildly poisonous, few of them being deadly to man.

## Banana and Wisdom

"Fruit of the Wise," Linnaeus called the bananas, says Nature Magazine, because tradition has it that when Alexander the Great crossed into India he found the pundits discoursing under the shade of its giant foliage.

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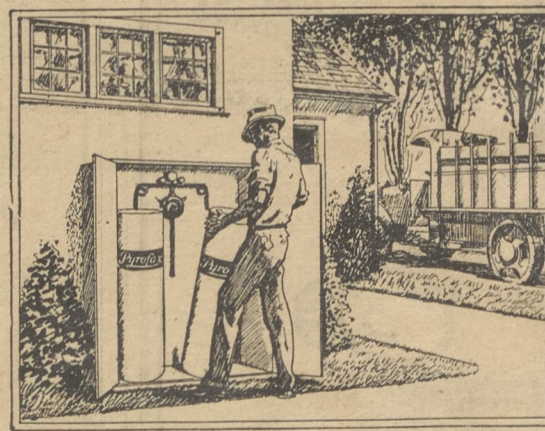
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