Bealth League

early hatched pullets, if properly grown, should begin to lay in the fall at the time when eggs are scarce and

migh in price.

A FEW FACTS TO REMEMBER Pullets must be well matured bee they will lay many eggs. Pullets lay all winter.

produce eggs in the fall and early winter, when prices are high.

February, March, and April are the months to do your hatching in order to secure early hatched pullets.

Yearling and 2-year-old hens do not lay many eggs in the fall, as they are molting at that time, and the feed they consume goes flot only to keep up the energy and life of the birds, but also to put on or grow a new coat of feathers.

In properly matured pullets all surplus energy beyond that needed to meet the requirements of the body is available for the production of eggs.

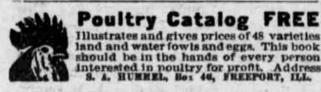
Write the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for free bulletins on poultry management.

PROFITABLE FEEDING

One of the most common faults is to feed too sparingly, in an attempt

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to make the feed on hand last as long as possible. In some things it is economy to save, but in feedings for milk it is economy to spend wisely. Cows of the right sort which are able to consume large quantities of feed are always the greatest money makthat start to lay in the fall before ers. It is economy to give them all cold weather sets in will, as a rule, they will clean up well. Under liberal feeding of good producers, it re-It is the early hatched pullets that, quires around 60 per cent of the feed to maintain the body of the animal and carry on the life processes. In meagre feeding it may require 90 per cent, leaving only 10 per cent for milk production. If this is true, one cow well fed would return as much milk as four meagerly fed. It is certainly greater economy to turn 40 per cent of the feed into milk than 10 per cent, and the latter with a greater amount of labor.

Every pound a cow loses in flesh below good living condition must be replaced by feed later or it will be taken from the pail during the next milking period, and it may be taken with interest. At times and with certain cows, it is possible to overfeed. If a cow is gaining in flesh rapidly, the quantity of feea should be reduced, unless she needs to gain. Unless she is fat, it is a mistake to cut dry cow down to the minimum. If she has been bred as she should have been, the calf is maturing rapidly at this time, and it is at this time that that cow should build up for the next year's work.

However, quantity alone is not surficient. A cow may be given all she can consume and still lose in milk the soil by crop rotation. The disand flesh. The quantity she will con-, ease is caused by a kind of mould sume and the efficiency with which she uses it depend feed. The speaker fed two lots of cows all they would college recommends that seed corn consume. One lot consumed 13 per be treated with a mixture made of park's Floral Cuide—all abort cent more feed and gave nearly 34 one ounce of formalin to three galper cent better returns per 100

HOW TO HAVE HEALTH

That Tired, Languid Feeling you frequently have is nature's message to you that you are eating wrong foods or possibly the right foods in wrong combinations and under conditions that make it impossible for you to assimilate their health-giving elements and eliminate all waste products.

The Secret of Health spure blood; pure blood is made from right lood, air and waler, taken in right proportions and at the right time. When you know the right thing to do you can prevent sickness and eare pourself of most of the ills of body and mind. You can be well all the time.

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Dr Keeler, who is the author of this series of lectures, is the "Com, 2-President of the League and has been a pracelleing physician"

President of the League, and has been a practicing physician in New York State for more than 30 years. The League has no Drugs, Appliances, Foods or Fads for sale. Send for "The 4 Keys to Health" today and learn the

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way to keep well. Use the coupon,

lot. Besides this, they held their own

in flesh, while the other lot lost rap-

idly in flesh and condition and came

out of the 'experiment thin and in

poor condition. Both of these rations

were made up of common farm grains

except that one contained gluten feed

(which is a corn product). Per ton,

there was little if any difference in

shows that it is poor economy to de-

pend on quantity alone.-Prof. C. C.

FORMALIN FOR SEED CORN

Experiments in Iowa, where the

root and stalk disease is threatening

serious loss to the corn crop, show

that the best remedy is sanitation of

which attacks the joints and weakens

Hayden, Ohio Experiment Station.

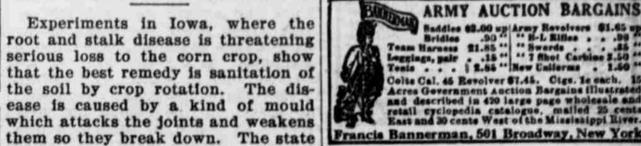
the cost of the two rations.

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