OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

BURN DISEASED CARCASSES Poultry raisers who are engaged in the business on a large scale, are rapidly equipping their plants with incinerators. These incinerators are incinerators. These incinerators are looked upon as being as necessary to their plant as a well-filled shelf of poultry medicines. What does it profit a poultryman to fight to save his flock from disease, seemingly win the battle and then have it break out months later because of carelessness in disposing of the dead from the epidemic? Many chicken raisers who use every other precaufrom the epidemic? Many chicken raisers who use every other precaution in fighting disease and preventing its spread through their flocks are almost criminally negligent in the disposal of the dead chickens. The dead birds may be thrown away like so much refuse—on a garbage dump, or on an open bonfire, or in a clump of weeds where stray dogs drag them out again. Perhaps one or two healthy chickens escape from their pens, pick around where the dead carcass has been or still is, and then the flock is down once more. Cremating is the one effective way of destroying not only the tive way of destroying not only the body that contains the germs, but body that contains the germs, but the germs themselves. And a modern incinerator is a practical way of accomplishing this. An open bonfire won't do the job of burning as it should be done. The carcass must be burned to a cinder, so that it pulverizes, and disintegration is complete. Incinerators can either be bought or made by the poultryman, though if he undertakes their construction he must be careful to build one that will really accomplish his purpose, otherwise he has nothing but a trash-burner. Firebrick and cement are the best mabrick and cement are the best ma-

TEMPERATURE AND EGGS If it were possible to construct an ideal poultry house, one of the requirements would be a nearly uniform temperature without sudden or marked changes up and down. There is ample evidence in support of the statement that a sharp drop in temperature is much more dis-In temperature is much more dis-astrous to egg production than is a continued, steady, cold spell. Fowls will stand a great dtal of cold if it is a constant condition and if the house is kept dry. In a well built house it is possible to reduce ex-tremes in temperature to a much greater extant than one might at first think. When a warm day comes, following a cold spell, it may be just as important to lower the temperature by extra ventilation as be just as important to lower the temperature by extra ventilation as to hold in as much of the heat as possible on cold days. Many poultrymen are finding that it pays to close up the hen house as tightly as possible along in the middle of the afternoon when the outside temperature begins to fall. This helps to prevent the temperature inside from falling as fast as it does outside and the hens are thus kept more comfortable than if the house is left open. Such practices help the real chicken man to secure the few real chicken man to secure the few extra eggs from each hen that in the course of a year mount up to a nice profit on the enterprise. His labor is paid for at a higher rate than is that of many of his neighbors because he is working with his head as well as with his hands.

VALUE VS. PRICE TAG Some folks are alraid of a new idea. If you are such a person, this is not for you to read. The idea is, dairymen have got to stop using the price tag as a measure of value in feeds. The initial cost gives no more idea of what a feed is actually worth, either home-mixed or com-mercial, than does the color of a cow's hair indicate her performance at the pail. The question should not be "How much does it cost?' but "What will it do?" What really counts in measuring the value of feed is the feed cost per 100 pounds of milk or per pound of butterfat. This is the correct way to determine which feed gives greatest returns for money spent. Using this measuring stick will in a great many cases show the low initial cost rations to be less economical than the high initial cost rations. And the same goes for feeding other livestock, sheep swipe and heaf cattle. stock-sheep, swine and beef cattle. Nor can the figures in feeding standards be regarded as the last word.

Take hog millet—the figures show it contains less fat and carbohydrates than corn, and more fiber. Yet in some recent feeding tests, pigs fed on hog millet made a profit over feed of \$8.26 per head, while pigs fed corn made only \$3.49 profit. So, when you come right down to it, the only dependable test is that of results. The feeder seeking a lower cost of production should not aim. cost of production should not aim at a lower feed cost so much as at a ration which will increase produc-tion. When that is secured, there will be time to go back to the price tag and use initial cost figures in the calculation of feed cost. Remember, the first consideration should be better feeding, to get maximum production. Chances are, a feed which will enable the cow to do her best will be the cheapest you can afford to feed her. Certainly any ration that keeps her from doing her best at the pall needs im-

WHITEWASH THAT STICKS Flock owners who like to use whitewash on the inside of the poultry house, and who have tried different formulas with varying results, may question whether there is a whitewash that can be applied with an ordinary sprayer and that, when dry will not rub off on clothing. Both these qualities are claimed, however, for whitewash made according to the formula given in a bulletin from an experimental station. It is further and mental station. It is further stated that the mixture is snow white, that it dries quickly, and adheres strongly to wood, brick, stone, or concrete. Directions for making are given as follows: Slake two pecks of lime with boiling water, adding the water slowly and stirring constantly until a thin paste re-sults. If water is added too rapidly, or if the mixture is not well stirred, the paste will be lumpy.

PULLET SELESTION

Every month in the year is culling month. Especially is this true in the fall when the pullets are placed in their permanent winter quarters and during the following weeks. In the first place, only strong, uniform-sized, well-grown should be placed in the winter laying quarters. If there are differences in ages, birds of the same age and development should be placed in the pen together, Small undersized, stunted, poorly grown pullets had better be sold for broilers. It is good practice when the pullets are housed to put in 10 or 15 per cent more than you really wish

Add one gallon of salt to the lime paste and stir thoroughly. Add water to bring the whitewash to the ter to bring the whitewash to the proper consistency for spraying. Just before using, add to each pail of whitewash a handful of Portland cement and a teaspoonful of ultramarine blue. Adding these materials earlier will cause the whitewash to appear streaked. The cement makes the whitewash adhere strongly to any surface, while the bluing counteracts the grayish color of the cement and results in the snow-white appearance so much the snow-white appearance so much desired in the poultry house.

LARGE SCALE FARMING

There is a good deal of talk about the possibility of the development of corporation farming in this country, to the extent that it may become a factor of considerable importance during the next quarter of the contract of a century or such a matter. Judging from the rapidity with which large machinery, such as four-row corn and cotton planters and cultivators, is being introduced, and the rapid increase in the number of treators used on our farms there the rapid increase in the number of tractors used on our farms, there can be no doubt but that the average corn belt farm of the future will be considerably larger than at present; but even if the average farm doubled or trebled in size, that would not be corporation farming In fact, so far there appears to be nothing to indicate that there is nothing to indicate that there is any advantage in corporation farming as compared with operating half-section or section farms. A short time ago, the United States Chamber of Commerce conducted a survey of 74 farms located in 28 different states, that averaged 11.75 acres in size. According to a report of that survey, these large scale farms were, on the average, neither more nor less successful financially than our present family size farms. Some were operated at a profit while others showed a loss, much like the average farms in corn belt communities. It will be rather surprising to some people, however, to prising to some people, however, to learn that there were 9,000 corporations engaged in farming in this country that returned income tax reports for 1926. The gross income from these farms in that year was \$702,000,000, or nearly 6 per cent of the total gross income of American agriculture. The largest farm in this group, a grain and livestock agriculture. The largest farm in this group, a grain and livestock farm, reported holding of 300,000 acres. Not only has this group of large farms been no more successful than other groups of an equal number of family size farms, but the variation in the income per farm seems to have been, as extreme as that in middle western states where cost accounting has been conducted in recent years. In view of these findings, which are quite in accord with the general opinion held by the better class of farmers, there is no immediate danger of well managed family size farms going into the hands of land owning corporations.

FEEDING RULES OF VALUE

The most successful feeder of poultry is the individual who has that indefinable something known as "chicken sense." He knows what to do with any flock under almost any conditions that are likely to arise, either as a result of previous experience or by being able to anticipate changes before they occur. It is frequently unwise to attempt to feed a flock of laying hens by regular rules because the hens are sensitive to all changes in their surroundings as evidenced by the changes in their appetites from day to day. The feeder who gets best results is the one who watches his flock carefully for these changes in appetite and then varies the ration accordingly. Just how to do this is something that, unfortunately, can not be put into black and white for the guidance of the beginner. It can be learned only by experience and practice. Although it is sue that rules are of little value in determining how much to feed, it will always pay to be as regular as possible in the time of feeding. Hens appreciate regular attention and respond accordingly. Any flock owner will be well repaid for adopting a definite feeding schedule, provided, of course, that the ration in use is suitable for the purpose in view.

THE VALUE OF LITTER

Test work at the various experi-ment stations and practical experi-ence of a large number of poultrymen indicate very clearly that hens do not need to be made to exercise by burying their scratch grain in litter. In fact, for the sake of cleanliness the recommended practice is that the grain be fed in troughs or in self-feeders. But this does not mean that hens that are confined do not need litter of some sort. They do, even if it is for the sake of keping them from getting too fat. They need to have something to scratch in. Idleness in hens, as in people, develops bad habits. If bare floors are combined with a poorly balanced ration, feather pulling and cannibalism are almost sure to decannibalism are almost sure to develop. Even when a good ration is fed, the development of these vices is very likely. Litter, changed or added to often enough to remain reasonably dry and clean, is essential to hen happiness during the time hens are confined in the house. If feather pulling or cannibalism does develop into habits it is difficult to cure. Plenty of milk, additional fish meal or meat meal in the mash and plenty of cod liver oil in the mash al help. Ringleaders in feather pulling and picking at tailhead and vents should be disposed of. But a litter eight to twelve inches deep of bright straw is the first step in preventing or curing

HENS PAY LIGHT BILL
A great many poultrymen find
that the use of lights on their laying flocks provides one way to make a farm light plant pay for itself while they are enjoying the advantages of electricity in the home.

to winter, and then as they come into maturity it is possible from time to time to pick out and market any abnormal, slow-maturing birds. If an excess number is housed, over the capacity of the house, regorous culling can be carried on and by December the flock will be reduced to a profitable basis.

FEED COWS LIBERALLY horse doing field work always gets his feed of grain. You wouldn't think of just turning him out to pasture. He couldn't keep up or grass alone. The energy used in making milk and repairing body tissues calls for even more grain than the horse gets.

Federal Judge Frees Mass. Rum "Buyer"



James E. Farrar, (upper) arrested some time ago in Boston, Mass, and charged as a "Buyer" of liquor under a test case, indicted by the Grand Jury, has been exonerated by the ruling of Federal Judge James M. Morton, Jr. (lower), who held that the purchase was not a legal offense.

(International Newsreel)

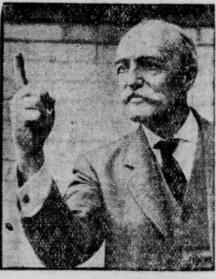
Millionaire's Daughter Broadway Stage Star



Miss Elizabeth Upthegrove, daughter of the millionaire president of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, is attracting attention in her comedy role of a recent stage production. She graduated from Vassar in 1927 at the age of twenty. Her father has never objected to her stage career, although he admitted he "did not quite understand it."

(International Newsreel)

Ex-Governor Plans Re-election Fight



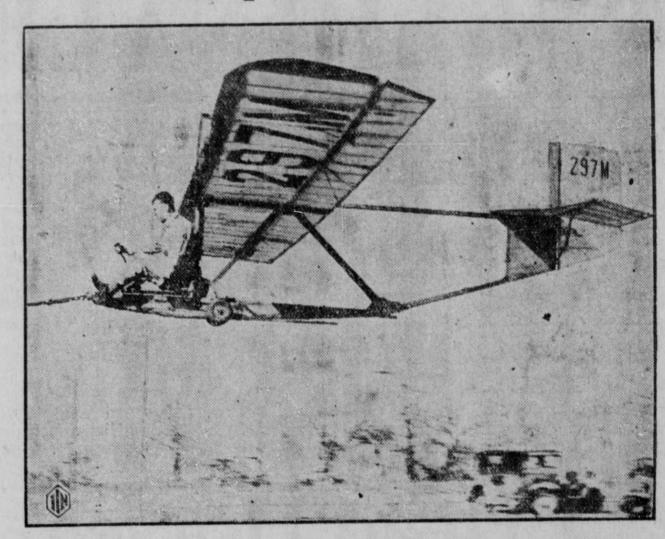
Former Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania as he officially took the field in his campaign for re-election as the State's chief executive, in an address to newspapermen at Philadelphia. The former Governor declared he is out to break up the big trusts, but avoided committing himself on the prohibition wrangle. (International Newsreel)

Ambassador to Germany Returns to the U. S



Jacob Gould Schurmann, retiring United States Ambassador to Gernany, shown upon his arrival in York from Germany. The crossing was made in the S. S. George Washington.

Glider Expert Soars On High



Herbert Fahy in the cockpit of a glider of the De- + Detroit, Mich., when he tested one of his concern's roit Aircraft Company, soaring above the field at | products. (International Newsreal)

From England to Australia



Francis Chichester, a comparative novice at flying, in the cockpit of the De Havilland Gypsy Moth plane in which he flew from Croydon, England, to Sydney, Australia, a distance of 13,000 miles, in 36 days. This is one day less than the time required by Sir Alan Cobham to cover the same route. Chichester is a New Zealand business man and had but three months' flying experience in

(International Newsreel

Scientist Makes Sugar From Wood

knew too much.



Represent U. S. at

Prague Prison Congress

W. Frank Penn, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, is one of the twelve delegates appointed by President Hoover to attend the meeting of the International Prison Congress at The Prague, Czechoslovakia. (International Newsreel)

Dr. Friedrich Berguis, inventor of methods for synthetic materials, has developed a new invention which makes sugar from wood. This is said to be important in that it will be a substitution of feeding material for cattle. (International



Gunman's Sweetheart

Feared Torch Victim

Louise Rolle, pretty blonde and former sweetheart of Jack Mc-

Gurn, Chicago gunman, is thought

to be the woman murdered and

whose body was found burned and

dismembered in a Summer cottage

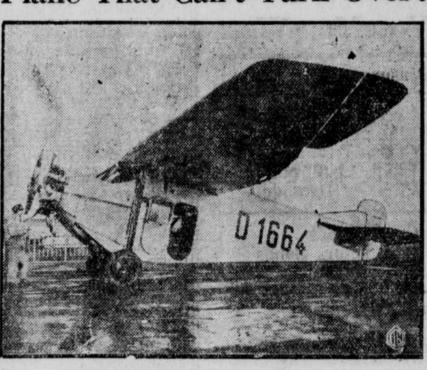
at Deep Lake, Ill. The reason for

the murder is said to be that she

(International Newercel)

Filipino Rebel Smiles at Former U. S. Enemies

Plane That Can't Turn Over?



Plane equipped with the new-style Fochewulf wings, which are causing something of a sensation in German flying circles. The wings are said to make it impossible for the plane to turn over under any conditions. Pilot von Koeppen recently made several test flights with a liabicht plane equipped with the new-style wings and reported that his repeated efforts to turn the craft ever were futile. He used the plane shown above.

(International Newsreel)



General Emilio Aguinaldo, once the fiery leader of the Filipino rebellion against the United States, finds tranquillity and friendship for his former enemies as the years pass by. General Aguinaldo recently traveled to the United States on an army transport for the purpose of visiting his former enemies.

(International Newsreet)