

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

### FOR MORE PROFIT

Too many farmers consider their poultry a side line, not worthy of much thought or care. The contributions of the poultry to farm income are not often appreciated. Eggs are usually traded for groceries, or eaten by the farmer's family, with no cash passing through the farmer's hands. But the point that the writer desires to stress is that there is opportunity to add several hundred dollars to farm income on many farms by using better management methods with a flock even as small as one hundred hens. Higher production per hen is the keynote. Table I shows a gain in net returns per 100 hens of more than \$125 from the lowest group in respect to eggs per hen (below 60) to the highest group (more than 150). This is too large an item to be overlooked.

Eggs per hen Group	Returns per 100 hens	Feed per 100 hens
150 and above	173	\$198
120-149	129	178
90-119	104	122
60-89	72	70
Below 60	45	70

There are a number of factors that enter into the increase of production and feed costs per hen. Selection of breeding stock, housing, sanitation, amount of feed, and kinds and costs of feed all have a bearing. Here, also, the utilization of home grown feeds as much as possible helps to keep down costs. What a wonderful opportunity to balance the poultry ration economically on the dairy milk available! Table II shows the effect of feeding skim milk to poultry—a chance to add about \$20 additional profit from 100 hens:

Lbs. skim milk per 100 hens	Eggs per 100 hens	Returns per 100 hens	Feed per 100 hens
Above 10,000	123	\$195	
5,000-9,999	102	118	
1-4,999	84	95	
None	77	75	

### FEEDING WORK HORSE

Work horses need a generous amount of suitable feeds if they are to be kept in good strong condition and fit to do their work regularly with spirit, strength and endurance. Though no definite rules can be laid down to follow, it is reasonable to plan to feed one pound of grain and one pound of hay daily for each hundred pounds of the horse's weight. This rule needs to be modified, according to the character of work and the condition of the horse, but it is a good one to keep in mind. The grain may well be fed in three equal portions, morning, noon and night. More hay should be fed at night than in the morning, and only a light allowance at noon; if the horse weighs 1,500 pounds, eight or nine pounds of hay may be fed at night, three or four in the morning, and two or three at noon. There is no one ratio that always is best to use, as the horse is able to make efficient use of a wide variety of feeds. It is a mistake, however, to feed the hardworked horse on poor feeds. Good sound grain, generally oats or corn, or both and good mixed clover-and-timothy hay or clover hay are favored by many good horsemen. Spoiled feed of any kind should not be fed. Under usual farm conditions it is not necessary to grind coarse grain nor to cut or chaff the hay; these processes are costly and, excepting for horses that are at very hard work or that have poor teeth, are not likely to yield a profit. If legume hay is not used it is well to feed some high-protein supplement such as linseed-meal or cottonseed meal at the rate of one to two pounds daily per horse. Salt should be provided regularly or at frequent intervals; if not regularly available in the form of rock or barrel salt, care should be used to avoid giving so much as to cause excessive thirst or scouring. Fresh, clean water should be supplied at least three times daily, and more often in very hot weather. This is important. The use of medicated feeds, condition powders, drugs and "dopes" of various kinds should be avoided. If medicine is needed, it should be secured and supplied according to a competent veterinarian's prescription. Healthy horses need only suitable feed, care and management suited to their ailment, and not fake "cures."

### HENS AND THEIR DIET

The practice of throwing grain on the floor in soiled litter is coming to be looked upon with disdain. Experiment stations and commercial poultry farms have found that the normal laying flock can be fed both grain and mash in hoppers, and that they will consume about the correct proportion of the two. The same type of hopper that holds the dry mash can be used for scratch feed. But where grain is hopper fed, additional hopper space must be provided and the mash feeding area not cut down. The change from litter feeding should be made gradually, until the birds learn the location of the hoppers and eat from

### COMB-DUBBING TIME

To avoid trouble with frozen combs on male birds and consequent loss of fertility, many poultry keepers dub, or cut, the combs of males that are to be saved over as breeders—especially Leghorns, Minorcas and other breeds that have large combs. Summer is the time for the job, and it is best to do it while males are about half grown. Ordinarily tailor shears may be used. One cut is made to remove the points and major portion of the comb at the base, and another cut to take off the larger portion of the

them readily. It is interesting to note that hens seem to have the ability to balance their needs and will consume just the right quantities of grain and mash for production and body maintenance. In other words, they will not get too fat if given access to grain. This practice reduces the labor and insures greater sanitation in feeding, and is equally suited to range feeding, of growing stock and to house feeding of layers.

### FIGHTING FIRE BLIGHT

A most promising and valuable finding has been made in connection with the control of fire blight, one of the most devastating diseases of apple and pear orchards. The newly developed control is the result of six years of research by plant pathologists. This control is a germicidal spray applied when the blossoms are fully open, and the first year's results are most promising. The first finding in the early years of the investigation upset the old theory or belief in the Middle West that the pear tree was solely responsible for the overwintering of the fire blight, showing definitely that the disease could be carried over the dormant season on the apple tree just as well as on the pear. The second development was the resulting evidence which conclusively showed that there were several possible sources of overwintering in addition to diseased wood tissues. The investigator consistently found infections occurring in apple blossoms, but these infections taking place before the oozing of old diseased wood cankers. The old theory had it that insects, such as wasps, flies and bees, were the carriers of fire-blight bacteria from the diseased wood tissues to the blossoms. But their results were counter to this early conclusion, since the oozing of cankers did not occur until well after blossoming. This caused him to seek other sources. Later they found live fire-blight bacteria in the beehives used in a commercial orchard, and was able to isolate the bacteria throughout the whole year. When they announced their findings concerning the relationship of bees to the spread of fire blight, they brought down the wrath of apian enthusiasts. But it was not their intention for the orchardists to eliminate their bees. They had found to their satisfaction the source of this annual spring infection, and the next problem was to find the way out. There were two alternatives, first the wide spread use of bacteria free hives, which would be exceedingly difficult to accomplish; and second, to develop a spray control to be applied at the time of blossoming when infection is taking place. In the spring of 1932, the investigators set out to experiment with a germicidal spray. This experimental spray was a weak Bordeaux application of one pound of copper sulphate and three pounds of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water. The results were most outstanding and beyond their expectations. The trees of the check rows, given only the customary spray schedule, had as much as 60 per cent blighted clusters on some trees, while the trees receiving the additional experimental spray when the blossoms were open had no evidence of blight as late as May. A secondary problem enters the study now. The use of a germicide on fully opened blossoms in the past has caused russeting of fruit. However, little russeting was experienced when they used a comparatively weak solution.

### NEW USE FOR SPRAY

Nicotine sulphate is standard equipment with most amateur gardeners, but its value as a protection of flower beds, gardens, shrubbery and the general premises against the depredations of troublesome dogs and cats may not be so well known as its effectiveness in the constant warfare against sucking insects such as aphids. It has been determined, however, that if the flowers, shrubs or premises are sprayed with a dilute solution of nicotine sulphate such animals will avoid them. Harmless to the plants and effective against the insects, the spray is also extremely offensive to the animals. Even a very weak solution, one and a half teaspoonfuls of the ordinary commercial 40 per cent nicotine sulphate preparation to the gallon of water will do the trick. Cats and dogs, with a keener sense of smell than humans, are particularly sensitive to the odor of the spray even when applied in such dilutions that people are unaware of its presence. Because the spray evaporates, for greater effectiveness it should be applied about once every two weeks in average weather, and after heavy rains.

### CLIPPING ALFALFA

Spring sown alfalfa seedlings sometimes make sufficient growth that clipping during the last half of August does not injure the stand. Better quality of hay may be secured the next year through the removal of grass stubble and weeds. Alfalfa seedlings should be clipped low so as to cut below the branches of the weeds. Alfalfa will not be injured by low clipping, as it grows again from vigorous buds on the crown, not on the clipped stems.

A third cut removes the major portion of the wattle. One method of stopping the bleeding is to take a feather from the bird and lay it along the cut surface; but the most satisfactory method is to apply iron subsulphate to the bleeding surface, making sure that none of it reaches the mouth of the bird, for death will result if any is swallowed.

### LIBERAL FEEDING EARNS IT

Twenty five cents earned is more valuable than a dollar found.

## Side Glances

## By George Clark



"Don't be cross with me, lady. I don't like selling brooms."

## IOWA BOASTS VIRGIN LAND

Manchester, Ia. — (UP) — Although Iowa is a comparatively young state, there exists in the state only one sizeable tract of virgin prairie land. All the rest at some time, has been turned over by the plow. This tract of untouched prairie is owned by Charles C. Barry, 77, a retired farmer here. And although he owns 40 additional acres of some of the most fertile land in Iowa, his 80-acre plot of prairie land is prized most of all. The land was purchased by Barry's father from the federal government in 1856 for \$1.25 an acre. Barry still possesses the original grant, a sheepskin deed bearing the signature of President James Buchanan. The prairie is tillable and highly fertile, but never was cultivated because it was located a mile distant from the remainder of the farm, Barry said.

## Teachers Carry on Despite Lack of Pay

Lorain, Ohio. — (UP) — Undaunted by the fact that their salaries are unpaid and most of their reserve funds tied up in closed banks, Lorain school teachers are turning to a variety of methods of making their living expenses. Several have gone back to the

farm; many have their own backyard gardens; two teachers are raising bees; two are writing fiction; one man is managing a summer resort concession. Still another sells ping-pong balls and tables, made by himself; Several are giving private music lessons and tutoring backward pupils.

## Texas Junk Dealers Find Beer Bottle Profit

Austin, Tex. — (UP) — Junk dealers in Texas are finding new profits in old bottles, green or brown, of the "beer" type. The new 3.2 beer, as yet illegal in Texas, has created an acute demand in the brewery cities of New Orleans and St. Louis. The old brown bottles that once went to the ash can now are worth 25 to 35 cents per dozen in Texas. Most of the beer bottles collected in Texas are sent to San Antonio or Tyler by the junk dealers, where they are sorted and shipped to out-of-state brewers.

## Missouri Plans Memorial Park for Gen. Pershing

Laclede, Mo. — (UP) — Plans for a national military park in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing are being pushed forward here, the soldier's boyhood home. Congressman Lozier from this district has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives appropriating money for such a memorial.

## TALES OF REAL DOGS — By Albert P. Terhune

WALLACE: GLASGOW'S IMMORTAL "FIRE DOG". He looked like a red-brown collie, shaggy and alert. But then he looked more or less like several other kinds of dog. His breed doesn't matter. If he was of mongrel blood, he was also of uncannily clever brain and hero heart.

To many thousand people he was known lovingly as "The Glasgow Fire-Dog." He died many years ago, but his fame still survives. I heard and read of him, often, when I was younger. My most recent and most dramatic account of him comes from John McChesney, noted sportsman and dog-lover, of the fire-dog's strange story:

His name was Wallace. At least, that was the name he bore with honor during much of his life. Nobody knows where he came from nor who first owned him. His history begins on a hot day in 1896, when he strolled into the Central Fire Hall, on College Street, in Glasgow, Scotland, and lay down under the nearest engine.

He did not sink into the place, but behaved as if he belonged there and as if the cool floor under the engine were his regular bed. He had the air of a dog that has come home. But the firemen could not see it that way. The dog was hauled out from beneath the engine, by the scuff of his neck, and was kicked into the street.

In less than a minute he was back again. With a reproachful glance at the fireman who had ejected him, he curled up once more under his chosen engine. That was all the good it did him. For another fireman hit him over the head and kicked him once more into the roadway. And, once more, he was back beneath the engine in less than no time.

After this performance of evocation and return had been repeated five times, the firemen got tired of such violent exercise on such a hot day, and they let the dog lie undisturbed. A few minutes later, came an alarm of fire. It was a dangerous blaze. All the engines dashed out in response to the call. On the first of them rode Chief Patterson, the head and the idol of the Glasgow fire-fighters.

Patterson noticed a red-brown dog galloping directly in front of his engine's horses (it was before the day of motor fire-engines), and trying to clear the way for the team. The dog barked at the top of his lungs, and kept rushing at such bystanders as did not get out of the way of the engines as fast as he thought they should. After the fire was put out and the engines started back for the hall, the same dog led the procession, and once more made valiant efforts to clear the way for it. Chief Patterson was amused at the odd sight. He made inquiries.

Then he decreed that the dog should be allowed to remain as a guest of the department and to sleep under the Number One Engine which he had chosen as his bed. By a vote of the firemen the newcomer was named "Wallace," in honor of Scotland's national hero. That was the beginning of Wallace's long career as a fire dog. Patterson had noted that in leading the engines and trucks home from the conflagration he had not once looked back, and yet had gone directly to the fire-hall. Presently, another and more notable thing was observed about Wallace.

By some queer instinct he seemed to know just where every fire was. The moment the alarm sounded, night or day, the dog was on his feet and was galloping ahead of the engines and trucks straight toward the scene of the blaze. This odd twist of intelligence on his part has never been explained so far as I can find out. For he did not wait to see which direction the engines would take. Always, he led them where they should go. The firemen grew to regard him with something like awe, because of this odd trait of his. They treated him with affection and with almost deference, and they sang his praises everywhere.

Soon, word of Wallace's peculiar cleverness reached the newspapers. Reporters came to watch him and to note his behavior when fire alarms were turned in. His praises were sounded in one paper after another, throughout Great Britain. He was a national figure. He was civil to his many visitors and to the horde of curious folks who tried to make friends with him at fires. But always he stood on his dignity with everyone who was not a fireman. He seemed to recognize his fellow-workers as the only people with whom a self-respecting fire dog could decently make friends. He acknowledged no one man as his master, nor would he accept any fire fighter's house as his home. He belonged under his own engine, and there he stayed between alarms. It was not long before he proved to the department, and to all Glasgow, that he was earning his keep. Many a time, in those days, engines and trucks were held up on the way to a conflagration by dense flocks of sheep which jammed the narrow streets, from side to side, on their journey to the various market-places. Wallace solved this problem with

ease. Running far in front of the foremost engine, he would charge into these milling and bleating flocks. In a moment or so he would clear a path amid their crowded ranks wide enough for his beloved engine drivers to gallop through without incurring damage suits for killed sheep. Many a destructive fire did he enable the engines to put out by this saving of the oldtime delays. No longer were the close-packed throngs of sheep a menace to time and to property. Once, as the engines were rushing to a fire at full speed, a blind man was crossing a street directly in front of them. In his confusion, the man had started across from the curb at precisely the wrong moment. Wallace whizzed forward, grabbing the blind man by the coat-tails and dragging him by main force back to the sidewalk. This before any of the horrified bystanders could come to the victim's rescue. The dog pulled him to safety, almost from under the very hoofs of the galloping fire horses. The panic-stricken blind man thought he was attacked by a savage dog. As they reached the curb he beat Wallace cruelly over the head and body with the heavy stick he carried. If the blows had been struck by any ordinary person, the dog would have been at his throat in an instant. But he seemed to understand that this man was helpless and stricken. He did not resent the beating, but scampered back to his place at the head of the engines. For this heroic deed, a gold medal was awarded to him by the Royal Humane Society, one of several hero medals earned by Wallace in his years as a fire dog.

Also, as the dog's feet grew tender from much galloping over hard pavements, a Glasgow shoemaker fitted him for a full set of soft boots. These he wore with great pride for the rest of his long life. I could tell you many more things about the immortal fire dog. But I think I have shown his right to a place in our series.

## Lives of Twins Follow Same Course of Events

Springfield, Mo. — (UP) — Mrs. Mary Margaret White of Springfield and Mrs. Letha Jane Eitzen, Nocona, Texas, are twins, 91 years old. However, the similarity extends beyond birth dates. For 91 years the lives of the two women have been identical. Both took the same courses at school and made almost identical grades. They both married about the same time and both have 10 children. Both are widows, their husbands dying within a few months of each other. About eight months ago Mrs. Eitzen fell and fractured her left hip. Recently Mrs. White fell and suffered an identical fracture. Both women are nearly blind from age. Both tell their friends they expect to die about the same time.

## Smart Sports Attire



A striped wool sweater in bright colors with pique trim and tucks sets off this sports costume worn by Patricia Ellis, screen player. The skirt is white pique and the hat and gloves are of linen.

## A Simian Lullaby



This tender, intimate scene, starring Mother Nanette and Baby Tommy, is from the Simian quarters of the circus which recently opened a run in New York. There is an almost human expression on the face of the baby ape as he glances half-fearfully at the camera.

## \$1 a Year Chaplains Will Stick to Hospital Jobs

Newington, Conn. — (UP) — Although the salaries they were paid by the government as chaplains at the United States Veterans' Hospital here have been eliminated, Rev. Raymond Cunningham, rector of the Trinity Episcopal church, and Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman of the Congregation, Eeth Israel, will continue work. A few months ago the salaries were reduced 15 per cent under

a general reduction made by the government. Both men said they would struggle along without the government pay. The original salary was \$1 a year.

Her One Chance. From The Humorist. Mabel: It was quite thrilling at the movie. A man proposed to me in the dark—a perfect stranger. Marie: Really? And when is the wedding? Nearly 80,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power were produced in the United States in 1927.

## Weekly Publications' Postage to Be Increased

Ottawa, Ont. — (UP) — Newspapers and periodicals published oftener than once a week will require increased postage graduated according to their advertising space, under an amendment to the Post Office Act, proposed by Prime Minister Richard B. Bennett. The present rate is one cent a pound for all such newspapers and periodicals transmitted more than 40 miles. After the space

devoted to advertising exceeds 31 per cent the rate will increase to two cents a pound. When the advertising space exceeds 39 per cent but less than 50 per cent, the rate will be three cents, and from 50 per cent up the rate will stand at four cents a pound.

The four-eyed minnow, found in rivers and lakes of tropical America, has an upper and lower eye on each side of its head. There are 3,248,854 telephones in Germany, or five phones to every hundred persons in the country.