

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

PRODUCE "QUALITY" EGGS

Eggs of good quality can be produced in summer if only a few points are followed on the farm. These points may be briefly listed as follows: Remove males from the flock, so only eggs are produced that are infertile. There can be no chick development in infertile eggs. Plenty of nests—one nest to every five hens will help to prevent eggs from being laid on the floor and becoming dirty, and clean nesting material will also help to prevent dirty eggs. Frequent collections—3 or 4 times a day—in hot weather will also maintain quality. There is bound to be some deterioration when eggs are left for the greater part of a day in a hot poultry house. Continuous feeding of a good laying ration is a big factor in the production of good quality eggs. If layers are not fed as well in the summer as in the winter, they cannot be expected to produce eggs that are as full and of the same quality as in the late winter and early spring when they are usually fed well. Holding eggs in as cool a room as the farm will provide. A temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees is a good temperature at which to hold eggs prior to marketing. Eggs should also be kept away from materials that have a strong odor, as the flavor is apt to be imparted if they come in contact with such substances. Candling eggs before marketing will aid tremendously in detecting blood spots, slightly checked or cracked eggs, watery eggs, etc. Sell the eggs as soon as possible. Twice or three times per week is none too often to sell them in the summer. The longer they are held, the more they deteriorate in quality and therefore in value. Pack them in clean cartons or cases when sending them to market.

WHEAT AS STOCK FEED

While it isn't often that wheat sells at a price that makes it available for feeding purposes, there are times when the crop may be of such a quality as not to bring a satisfactory price on the market. Under such conditions it is worth while to know what its feeding value is as compared with corn. Recently, an experiment station conducted a feeding test in which wheat and a protein concentrate was fed to hogs weighing 100 pounds at the start. Another lot of the same weight and quality was fed corn and the same protein concentrate. The corn lot made slightly more rapid gains, but it required a little more corn and protein supplement per 100 pounds of gain than it did of wheat and protein supplement. In fact, it took only 400 pounds of wheat and 40 pounds of protein supplement per 100 pounds of gain to bring the hogs from 100 to 225 pounds in weight. Wheat should not be ground fine for hogs, because in that condition it makes a pasty mass which is rather unpalatable. It should, however, be coarsely ground. Or if not ground in that manner it should be soaked. Whole wheat does not give as good returns as a hog feed as whole corn. At other experiment stations wheat has also been used as a cattle feed in combinations of 50 per cent corn and 50 per cent coarsely ground wheat together with a protein supplement. This combination has given as good returns, pound for pound as corn alone with a supplement. Sheep can also handle wheat to good advantage when fed with corn on a 50-50 basis.

HOME MADE "SHOWER"

There is nothing that tones a fellow up more than a shower, as a good shower bath. And just because your home happens to be in the country is no reason at all why you should be denied this luxury. A home I visited recently, says an up-to-date farmer, had the nicest homemade shower in the basement. It was simply a 12 quart galvanized bucket, which had the bottom punched full of holes. They had taken a sharp nail and had gone round and round in circles, making the holes an even distance apart. It was suspended from the rafter by a stout wire, such as we use for clothes lines. A large shallow tub was placed on the floor underneath it to catch the water as it fell. A common kitchen towel rack was in convenient distance with plenty of fresh, clean towels on it. When anyone was ready to take a shower, all they had to do was to fill the bucket up with warm water and step under it, the holes in the bottom of the bucket allowing it to do the rest. Of course if one does not have a basement, such a shower as this may be placed in the smoke house or any other out building.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

We often hear the expression "combining business and pleasure." Sometimes it is nothing more than an expression, for often neither one is accomplished at the expense of the other. However, the summer conventions that are held each year for poultrymen that attend them successfully combine business and pleasure. These conventions are planned for that very purpose, and the measure of their success can be seen in the larger number of interested poultrymen that attend them year after year. Most of us appreciate the fact that a change is good for everyone, and when this change can be combined with the opportunity to meet men and women in our own line of work, discuss mutual problems, get new ideas, make new friends, meet the leaders in our industry and have a good time in the bargain, we should be quick to snap it up. All this is what is offered by the several conventions that are held by each summer. The summer is the best time for poultry keepers to get away; it is at this season that the poultry can be most easily left in charge of someone else for a short period, the strenuous season has only recently closed and there is a natural desire to get away for some sort of recreation, and the weather is at its best for traveling.

WILT IN ALFALFA

If the foliage in your alfalfa field looks pale green or if it has a yellow cast, look for wilt. Dig up a few of those pale looking plants and observe their roots. Cut the root a short distance below the crown and if you see a yellow ring just under the bark, you may know that bacteria is at work and that the plant is infected with wilt. On many farms where alfalfa has been grown for a considerable length of time there is a danger of the presence of this wilt. Watch your fields, therefore, and if the disease is discovered, prepare to plow up the old field at the end of the season and

For those who have never taken advantage of the opportunities offered by these meetings, we urge them to attend at least one of the conventions mentioned elsewhere in this issue. It is not necessary to be a member of any of these organizations; you will be welcomed whether you are or not. There is another form of combining recreation with business that has become popular in recent years, and that is the various poultry tours that are run in many sections comprising trips to many farms within a county. Furthermore, one gets a new perspective of his own farm after visiting others; he sees it in a different light than he did before. All this is a good thing; it is one of the essentials of progress. Progressively minded people don't let themselves stay in a rut. Why not take advantage of at least one of these opportunities this summer?

INSECTS AND DISEASE

How about your equipment to fight insects and diseases? A few years ago, spraying outfits were employed almost altogether. They still do good work. For the small garden, a knapsack or a compressed air outfit will answer the purpose, but for commercial plantings, you will want a stronger outfit. In recent years, dusting has been coming to the front. Hand dusters are now available at very reasonable cost that will answer both for home and ordinary commercial plantings. These dusters are a valuable addition to any garden equipment. For plant diseases, consisting of rots, leaf spots, etc., the best all-around material is Bordeaux mixture. This can be made according to standard formulas, or it can be purchased in prepared dry form and simply mixed with water or applied in dust form. Sulfur-lead arsenate mixtures may also be purchased in dust form. These prepared forms are usually better mixed than they can be mixed under average farm conditions. A large number of diseases can be controlled with the above materials. Lime sulfur which is commonly used for fruits, seems to cause much foliage damage to some vegetables. As for chewing insects, calcium arsenate does very well with vegetables. Although it injures fruits, it does not seem to damage vegetables. It is cheaper than arsenate of lead and probably more effective. For sucking insects, or aphids, a stomach poison will not answer. These pests do not eat. They stick their beaks into the tissues of the plants and suck out the juices. Fortunately, their bodies are tender. The best method is to use a spray that kills by contact. Black leaf 40, used at the rate of one part in 1,000 of water, will give good results. An angle nozzle should be used and high pressure should be employed to drive the material to the entire surface of the leaves. In recent years, it has been found that nicotine dust will also destroy the aphids. The fumes appear to be effective.

LATE HATCHED DUCKLINGS

The late hatched ducklings have a number of advantages over their earlier hatched brothers and sisters. In the first place, summer and early fall hatched ducklings, if pushed for rapid and cheap gains, will go on the late fall and early winter markets in time for the Jewish and Christian holidays. They are naturally very profitable for at this time the highest prices can be realized and in addition, the weather during the growing season for late hatched ducks is more favorable for rapid growth. Another advantage in favor of the late hatched duckling is the matter of shipping the ducks to market. In the cool weather of fall the shrinkage and mortality losses in shipping are greatly reduced and the cost of shipping is materially lowered by placing more birds to a coop than could be done during hot weather. Of course, not all of the advantages are in favor of the late hatched ducklings. In the first place, ducklings or duck eggs can usually be secured at less cost earlier in the season. Then for breeding purposes, the earlier hatched ducks have some advantage in that matings can be made earlier and laying will start sooner, thus giving a longer period of production. For one who wishes to raise and feed ducks for market purposes, however, the possibilities in late hatched ducklings should not be overlooked.

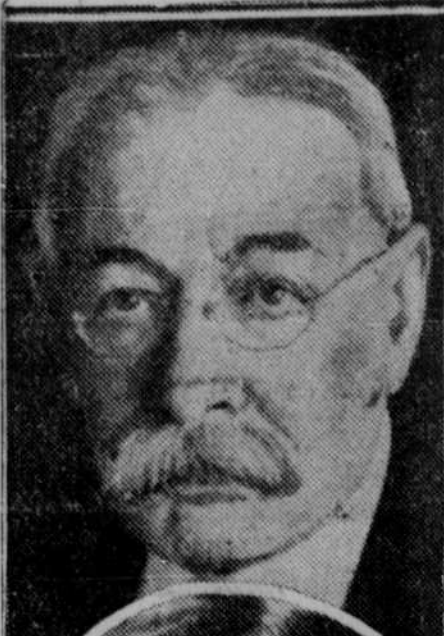
VENTILATION PROBLEM

For satisfactory and efficient ventilation of farm buildings, three important points must not be overlooked, says a ventilation engineer. First it is essential that the barn be well built and the walls reasonably tight. The flow of incoming and outgoing air cannot be kept under control in a barn which is drafty and full of cracks. The second essential is that the barn be kept full of cows. If the ventilation system is designed for 25 cows and only 15 are kept in the barn, the smaller number will very likely be unable to heat the air around them to an optimum temperature. A herd of 30 cows supplies enough units of heat energy to heat an ordinary five roomed house. As the third item of importance, he pointed out that the ventilation system must be complete to do satisfactory work. A recent survey in one of the leading dairy states revealed that only 20 per cent of the barns were equipped with outtake flues and only 30 per cent had intakes. Many of the failures of natural draft ventilation systems occur for this very reason—because they are not complete. Both wooden and masonry walls in dairy barns should be insulated in cool climates for the sake of warmth and to prevent moisture condensation. For sufficient warmth it would be necessary to build an uninsulated stone wall from 20 to 24 inches thick, a width too great to be practical from the standpoint of expense.

get ground ready for a new field. It is evident that as the alfalfa acreage increases we must not keep our fields in this crop too many years in succession. We must pay more attention to rotation. Fortunately a year or two in other crops will eliminate the wilt disease. The dragging of implements over a field of alfalfa not only spreads the wilt disease, but they also injure the alfalfa plants themselves, thus giving the wilt bacteria an opportunity to get a foothold.

Feed chicks four or five times a day, and allow only one person to feed and care for them.

Unfolds His Plan



Several opinions pro and con have followed the message of George W. Wickersham, top, chairman of President Hoover's law enforcement commission, to the annual governors' convention at New London, Conn. Mr. Wickersham advances the theory that the enforcement of the prohibition law in particular and all law in general be divided between the Federal and local state agencies. Governor C. H. Dern of Utah was chairman of the convention.

Heads Women's Clubs



Miss Marion McClench of Ann Arbor, Mich., is the new president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, having been elected at the convention on Mackinac Island, Mich. She was one of 200 women who organized the Federation in 1919.

Ill in Paris



C. Bascom Slemph, former secretary to President Coolidge, is "under observation" in the American Hospital in Paris for intestinal trouble. Physicians say that his condition is satisfactory and that he will return to work within a few days.

Stillman Yacht Burned in Explosion



After a tremendous explosion in Hempstead Harbor, off Glen Cove, L. I., the yacht of James A. Stillman, the "Wenonah," was burned to the water's edge, as shown above, left. The banker and his wife, Anne U. Stillman, above, were not aboard when the acci-

dent occurred, having just returned from a cruise and gone to New York. Below is a view of the Wenonah, formerly known as "The Modesty." Chief Mate Charles Kamden was lost and another member of the crew was injured.

Reinstated in Favor



In November, 1927, following publication of articles by Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, above, in which he criticized the handling of naval affairs by the department, the officer was relieved of his duties as commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Magruder has been recalled for duty and is ordered to report August 1 as commander of the fleet base force on the Pacific coast.



Shades of Leander



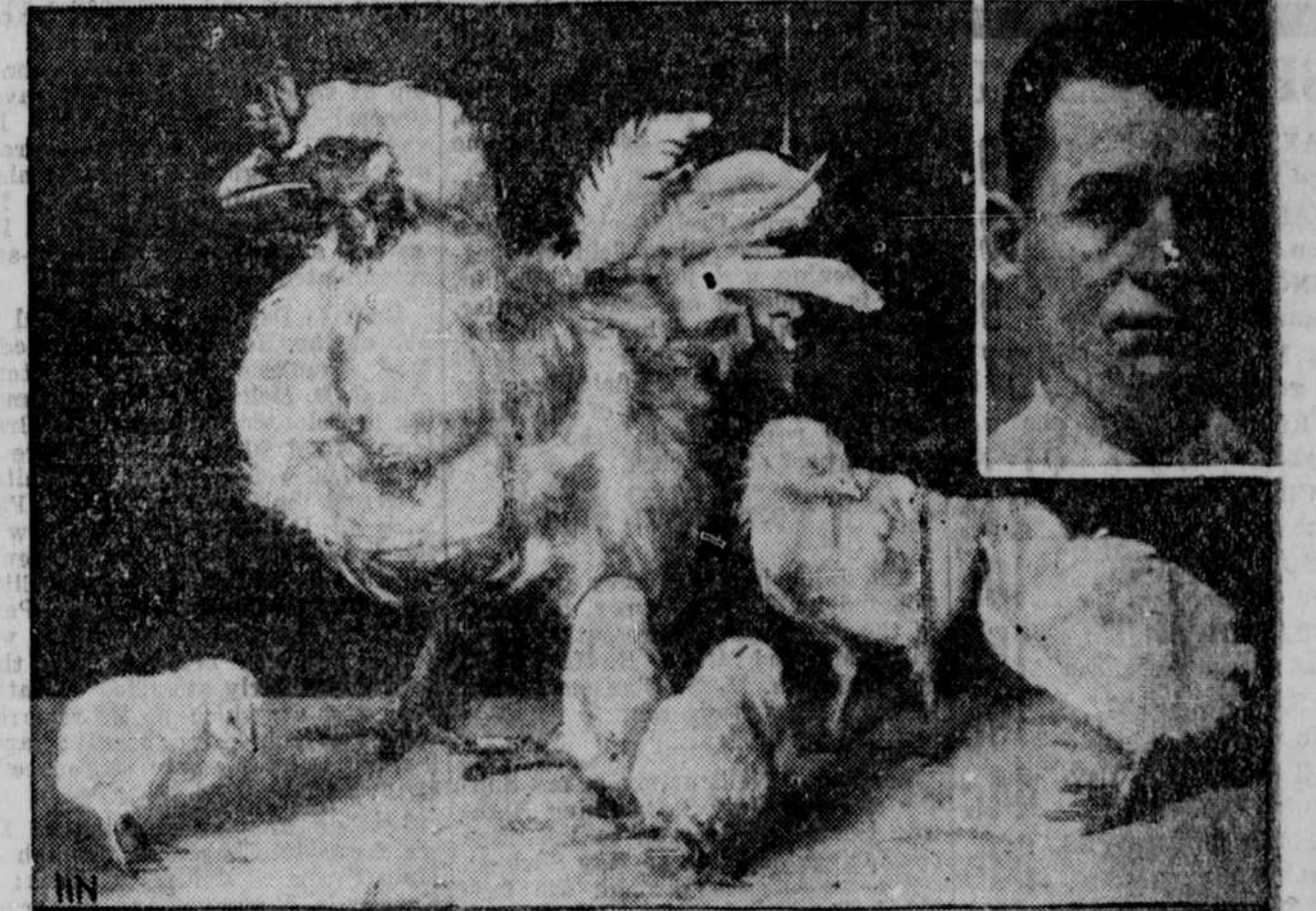
Famed for its heavy cross tides and treacherous currents, the Hellespont defied swimmers up to the time of the mythical Leander of Greece. Then came Lord Byron and later Richard Halliburton. Several college students performed the feat last year. Now three college girls have beaten the channel, Lucy Hancock, of University, Va., from Vassar, and two Smith College girls, Eleanor Stutley of Wellesley, Mass., and Eugenie Paterson, above, also of Wellesley, Mass. The three girls are on an Aegean cruise.

The 'Mystery' Woman



"Teeps" Lucille, one of the two Lucille sisters of comedy and vaudeville fame, comes forward to say that she is the woman who was with Edward H. "Boston Lonic" Lewis shortly after the Marlow murder in Flushing, L. I. She helped his case greatly by declaring that she was at the movies with Lewis when Marlow was slain.

Producing Hens Sans Wings or Toenails



The modern trend toward increased production has hit the egg industry and brought with it a new type of chicken, one without wings or toenails. Dr. R. T. Renwald, above, Omaha poultry fancier, announces that after five years of experimentation he has produced a brood of such chickens. Normal hens, says Dr. Ren-

wald, are bothered each year with the molting of their wing feathers, and during this period egg production falls off. Flying wingless out of the question for the new type, he says, can keep right on laying the year around and Dr. Renwald believes it possible for her to produce on the average of 300 eggs a year.