

POULTRY FACTS

NEGLECT OF FARM POULTRY

Flocks Are Too Small and Are Not Given Attention and Care They Deserve.

We believe that we are justified in saying that the average farmer does not give enough attention to the poultry side of farming. Experiments that have been conducted show that the farmer's flock may be made a profitable part of his live-stock business. Most flocks are too small and do not receive the attention, study and care they should, says Utah Farming. No live stock pays bigger dividends when put on a commercial footing and properly managed. It costs little more to care for a large flock than for a few hens.

Keep a flock for business reasons—not merely for force of habit. Hens and scrubs are not the kind to have. Get some pure-bred chickens of the kind you like. We would laugh at the live-stock man who depended upon scrubs to build up his live-stock business. Pure-bred stock will nearly always arouse the enthusiasm of its owner and his family.

Other essentials to profitable farm poultry are houses, equipment for hatching and rearing, care, feeding, marketing, etc. The humble hen produces millions each year—the question we ask is, are you getting your share? There is money in poultry—if you do not have the time, turn this part of your farm work over to the boys or girls.

DON'T USE CAYENNE PEPPER

Liver Disease and Kindred Troubles Are General Results of Use of This Strong Spice.

The writer is strongly opposed to the use of cayenne pepper. He knows from past experience that liver disease and kindred troubles are the general result when this strong spice is used, but if that condition is placed in a preparation of spices there is no medicinal virtue in it.

Condition powder if rightly made is composed of such ingredients as work on the blood which in turn purifies the system and rids in the body any disease germs that may be starting, says a writer in Texas Stockman. Furthermore a reliable powder will strengthen the organs which must make egg production more easy and natural. Of course there must be a judicious use of all stimulating preparations—just enough to gain the point desired.

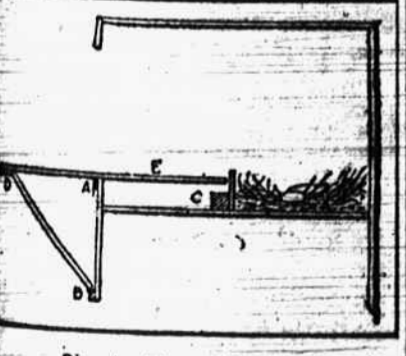
It is not in the use, but the abuse, that condition powder or any stimulant like corn, buckwheat or barley makes that makes it dangerous to fowl.

SIMPLE TRAP-NEST SCHEME

Weight of Fowl Releases Support and Closes Opening—Hen Is Taken Out Through Top.

In response to a query for a sketch of a simple trap nest Montreal Herald gives the following:

The illustration shows a very simple trap nest. The hen walks on the running board to the nest. When she gets near the point E her weight de-



Simple Trap Nest.

presses that end of the board and disconnects the support D, which falls of its own weight. Then when she steps into the nest the board being heavier on the outside and hinged at A, tips until the opening to the nest is closed. The hen is removed from the top of the nest, which is then reset as shown above.

MEAT RATION FOR CHICKENS

Virginia Experiment Station Makes Interesting Test—Eggs Are Much Larger.

The effect of meat rations was tested at the West Virginia Experiment Station, where one pen of fowls received a ration largely of corn and other starchy grains, while another was fed partly on meat and fish bones.

The meat-fed fowls laid 7,555 eggs, while the grain-fed birds laid 3,431, less than one-half as many as those receiving the nitrogenous ration.

The eggs from the meat-fed fowls were larger, firmer, rather better and produced far more vigorous chickens than those of the others. A large lot of fowls remained in a healthy, vigorous condition.

Excellent Egg Producer.

Common field peas contain a large amount of nitrogenous substances, consequently making an excellent egg-producing food.

DAIRY FACTS

LOW TEMPERATURE IS BEST

Churn Should Not Contain More Than Two-Thirds of Its Capacity to Insure Good Butter.

When ready to churn care should be taken not to put too much cream in the churn. The churn should not contain more than two-thirds of its capacity. Much weak and short-bodied butter is caused by overloading the churn and churning at the wrong temperature. Salty, mottled and streaked butter is often due to an uneven temperature of the wash water used during the working process. A good bodied butter is usually inspired by a low temperature, but a high temperature is almost sure to cause a weak bodied product.

Sometimes butter is difficult to "gather," especially when a combined churn is being used. The grain of the butter seems to be worn out by the mass of partly gathered butter pounding and pouring over the inside portions of the churn and by the worker, and when the butter is finally worked it is brittle and weak bodied.

Do not have the temperature of the wash vary very much from that of the butter, but if the butter comes at so high a temperature as to make it soft, the wash water must be cold enough to harden the butter, so that it will bear working without overworking or destroying the grain of the butter and giving it a saivay appearance.

PAIL AND STOOL COMBINED

Device Recently Invented Acts as Receptacle for Milk and Good Seat for the Milker.

In the dairy where the herd is of any considerable proportions the matter of getting around among the animals at milking time is one of some magnitude and anything of the nature of an innovation, which will facilitate this operation and at the same time make for cleaner milk, will get a welcome. A combined stool for the milker and receptacle for the milk has been recently invented with this object. A can somewhat larger than a bucket is supported on four legs and re-enforced for the purpose of supporting the weight which it is called upon to do. The top is covered and the lid acts as a seat for the operator.



Pail and Seat Combined.

Introduced near the top is a funnel arrangement having an outlet spout and an inlet opening. As the milk is drawn from the cow it flows into the can through this funnel extension. This apparatus relieves the dairyman of the necessity of carrying both the stool and milk can, as he must do under ordinary circumstances and at the same time the milk passing so directly from the source of supply to the can, the possibilities of contamination are greatly reduced.

AVERAGE PRODUCT OF A COW

Two Hundred and Forty Pounds of Butterfat Should Be Produced in Year From Animal.

A good dairy animal should produce 240 pounds of butterfat a year. If she produces a milk testing five per cent fat her production of milk must be 5,000 pounds. If the milk is four per cent it is equivalent to 6,000 pounds and if three per cent to 8,000 pounds.

If the cow is dry six weeks out of the year her daily average of butterfat will be about three-fourths of a pound.

If the herd can be made to average this amount daily it is an excellent record to maintain. There are herds that will average more than this, but they are few and far between.

Dairy vs. Poultry.

The cows will return money, or its equivalent, each day in the year, and in a way it will be less worry than to get it from poultry. A cow isn't as easy to stop in her milk flow as a hen is to stop in her egg flow, nor is she as hard to get back to the normal. The money invested is much greater, so this offsets that to some extent.

Worthy of Patience.

It requires lots of patience with some heifers, but if they are promising, they are worth it.

"SPARKS" CONTAGIOUS

WHAT A GRATE FIRE DID.

"Don't you adore a grate fire?" Lydia drew up her chair before the grate and prepared herself for the confidences that such a position inspired. The grate was Myra's.

"Yes," replied Myra, "but I think they are dangerous."

"Because of the sparks?" innocently demanded Lydia.

"Well, yes, if you use the word 'sparks' in the old-fashioned sense."

"Gracious!" exclaimed Lydia. "I had no such thought. But why should they be dangerous in that way?"

"Simply," explained Myra, "because a grate fire is so conducive to sentimental dreamings that I never knew a man and a woman to sit down before one but straightway they would fall to romancing; and if they were young and unmarried ten to one they would be persuaded, by the subtle and persuasive influence of the fire, to exchange vows, or to do something equally foolish."

"How absurd!" laughed Lydia. "Did you ever happen to know of such a case?"

"Indeed I did," replied Myra. "I was thinking of Irene Leighton and Clive Wheaton when I spoke. Of course they were both of a sentimental nature, and they were a bit smitten with each other before he made his first call, but at the same time I don't believe he would ever have proposed to Irene if she had not seated him before a beautiful grate fire upon that first evening."

"Dear me!" Lydia drew nearer to the dangerous flames. "Do you mean to say that he fell into the fire, speaking metaphorically, the minute he sat down?"

"Oh, I don't suppose he proposed instantaneously after taking his seat, but he is excessively literary, and he began by recalling various scenes in his favorite novels where the hero and heroine had talked their affairs over before a fire, and then he asked Irene whether she had ever read the 'Reveries of a Bachelor.'"

"And she had?" breathlessly demanded Lydia.

"No, she hadn't," went on Myra. "So he told her all about the book and how the hero of it was a lonely old bachelor who was accustomed to sit before his solitary fire and console himself for the lack of a real companion by some creature out of his fancy and out of the ashes. Then, of course, Clive went on to talk about his own dreary existence and to tell how he had not even a fire for companionship, but that he had a picture of a happy newly wedded pair sitting before a fire and planning their future together. This was the poor man's substitute both for a fire and for a wife."

"And of course Irene couldn't resist remarks so touching and original," put in Lydia.

"She couldn't! When he went home that evening they had already planned on which side of their living room they would have the grate and whether they would burn coal or wood."

"That was lovely," sighed Lydia. "But don't you dare tell me that the cold glare of day or the sight of the ashes in the grate caused her to repent the next morning."

"Well, if she repented she never admitted the fact," declared Myra. "For Irene, with all her sentimentality, is a girl of pluck. Just the same, I am quite sure that if she and Clive had sat down before a gas grate on that first evening I should never have been invited to act as bridesmaid next month."

"But I think it was his knowledge of literature that fanned the flame of her fancy," mused Lydia, as she mechanically took up the poker and began to stir the fire. "It's so unusual in these days to meet a man who knows anything about books or who could recall a single heroine who had ever been wooed before a fire, so I'm not surprised that Irene was fascinated. If Clive had sat down before her fire and begun to talk about insurance or real estate I am sure that Irene would not have accepted him even if he had followed up such a conversation with a proposal."

"Perhaps not," admitted Myra. "But I do believe that it was the fire that did it."

"What kind of dress did Irene have on that evening?" demanded Lydia. "You know that costume has a great deal to do with such situations, and if she wore the kind of gown that lends itself to firelight and if she sat near enough to the blaze so that her features could be illuminated by the fitful flame," as the novelists put it, why, I can easily understand Clive's quick surrender."

"I don't know anything about these details," laughed Myra. "I only know that the fire was the matchmaker."

"Well," declared Lydia, "I am going to ask father to have our gas grate changed to a real log-burning stove, persuading fireplace and then be careful who sits before it."—Chicago Daily News.

Diet for Statesmen.

A Washington dietist says bran is an ideal food. It certainly ought to be for some statesmen we know, and a little hay and fodder to go with it for variety wouldn't be out of place.—Houston Post.

Perish has no distilleries, breweries or public houses, and native wine is the only intoxicating beverage used.

OUR COLONIAL SOLONS.

First Legislative Assembly Met at Jamestown, Va., in 1619.

The first representative legislative assembly ever held in America convened at Jamestown, Va., in July, 1619, a year before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth and a decade before the Massachusetts Bay colony was begun. It consisted of the governor, Sir George Yeardley, his council, two burgesses elected by each of the eleven incorporated plantations. The assembly sat in the chamber of the little church where five years before Pocahontas had been married to John Rolfe. John Twine, the clerk of the assembly, says in his official report:

"The most convenient place we could find to sit in was the quire of the church where Sir George Yeardley, the governor, being set down in his accustomed place, those of the counsel of estate sat nexte him on both handes, excepte onely the secretary, then appointed speaker, who sate right before him, John Twine, clerke of the general assembly, being placed nexte the speaker, and Thomas Plerce, the serjeant, standing at the barre, to be ready for any service the assembly should require. But forasmuch as men's affairs doe little prosper where God's service is neglected, all the burgesses took their places in the quire till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctifie all our proceedings to his owne glory and the goodde of this plantation."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

COAL MINERS' CLOCKS.

Telling the Time of Day by a Lamp or an Oil Flask.

Do you know that every miner when descending into the pit to work takes with him a couple of clocks? These are not ordinary timepieces, for they have neither wheels, springs, dials nor any of the usual appurtenances. The "clocks" are simply his lamp and oil flask. By noting the quantity of oil consumed—or that left—the miner can tell to within a few minutes any hour of the day or night.

When a miner's lamp goes out, as it not infrequently does, in almost any circumstances he must not relight it himself. Instead, though he may be left in pitch darkness, he must grope his way to the lamp cabin or to some other point where he can obtain the proper assistance. He does the "groping" with his hands, stooping down until he touches the tram lines along which the coal is taken, and sliding his hands along the metal until he reaches his destination or meets some one going in the same direction.

A coal hewer's earnings depend on the weight of coal he gets and also on the number of fathoms cut. A cubic yard of coal weighs about eighteen hundredweight, and the outstretched arms of an average man extend to about one fathom. By these measurements, independent of the official ones, each man can roughly calculate his earnings for any particular "shift."—London Tit-Bits.

What is Dissipation?

I think sometimes that our common definition of dissipation is far too narrow. We confine it to crude excesses in the use of intoxicating liquor or the crude gratification of the passions, but often these are only the outward symbols of a more subtle inward disorder. The things of the world—a thousand clamoring interests, desires, possessions—have got the better of us. Men become drunken with the inordinate desire for owning things and dissolute with ambition for political office. I knew a man once, a farmer, who debauched himself upon land; fed his appetite upon the happiness of his home, cheated his children of education, and himself went shabby, bookless, joyless, comfortless, that he might buy more land. I call that dissipation too.—David Grayson in American Magazine.

The Greatest Geologist.

The royal name in geology is undoubtedly that of Charles Lyell. It was Lyell who did for geology what Copernicus did for the heavens and Darwin for the realm of biology—gave it true rendering by finding out and stating its true laws. Before Lyell's time geology was largely romance, but in "The Principles of Geology," published in 1830, the old catastrophic view of the formation of the earth heard its deathknell, and from the publication of that great work we are to date the birth of real geology.—Exchange.

Aluminium Bronze.

Aluminium bronze was invented by the French chemist Deville in 1859 and was used experimentally for the manufacture of domestic utensils and articles of jewelry. It has the color of gold and retains its brilliancy, not being attacked by salt water of the atmosphere. It consists of 10 per cent of aluminium to 90 of copper. It has tenacity of Bessemer steel and when heated is easily forged and rolled.

His Family Tree.

Sandy: And you say that is a picture of your family tree?
Sandy: It is.
"But the tree has no foliage on it?"
"No. You see, I'm Scotch, decent and my ancestors wore kilts and went with bare limbs."—Yonkers Statesman.

On the Right Track.

"But I no spik-ee English goot."
"Give a cinch, kid. You sick around me and I'll soon put you wise to the right dope."—Life.

We must all toil or steal, which is worse.—Thomas Carlyle.

THAW LOSES APPEAL.

Ordered Back to Matteawan Hospital For Criminal Insane.

New York, April 16.—Harry Kenhall Thaw was ordered back to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan today by the appellate division of the New York Supreme court.

In an opinion concurred in by all the justices the court affirmed the denial by Supreme Court Justice Page of a motion to return Thaw to the jurisdiction of the state of New Hampshire, whence he was extradited to stand trial for conspiring to escape from the Matteawan asylum and ruled that the original order committing him to the institution was still valid.

Plans are being formulated to take the case to the state Court of Appeals. A decision adverse to Thaw came as a great surprise to his counsel. The order carried with it the provision that Thaw could not be taken from New York county until five days have elapsed.

The writ of habeas corpus sworn out in Thaw's behalf after he was acquitted of the charge of conspiracy is finally returnable Monday. At this time counsel will present arguments urging that their client be granted permission to have a jury determine his present mental condition. Should a decision unfavorable to Thaw be forthcoming by Wednesday the state will have the right to return him to Matteawan forthwith, providing his counsel shall not have obtained a stay of execution in the order committing him to Matteawan pending appeal.

LONG ON CATTLE MARKETS.

Proposes To Divide State Into Four Districts.

Columbia, April 16.—"I don't see why South Carolina cattle should be shipped to buyers when it is so much easier and less expensive for buyers to come to the cattle, provided you have them concentrated at one point," said W. W. Long, United States demonstration agent, this morning, in discussing the results of the sale of cattle at Greenwood yesterday. While discussing this subject Mr. Long made the announcement that he intended dividing the state into four market districts for the sale of cattle, the market to be accessible and conveniently located in each district.

The railroads, said Mr. Long, will agree to allow cattle men to ship on through bills of lading with the privilege of unloading their cattle at the district market for salesday and then reload and reship them on the same through bill of lading. The salesdays will be fixed and the farmers will feed their cattle preparatory for that day. The first sale will be held either the latter part of February or March, and then every two weeks, to give the buyers time to dispose of their purchases.

The location of the market for each district will be left to the farmers, business men, railroad and live stock experts.

"I have talked over with the buyers who were at Greenwood and Rock Hill this proposition and they were much pleased with it and said they would come themselves and see that other buyers come," said Mr. Long.

FOR SALE CITY PROPERTY

The McCreight residence on Lytleton Street. One of the most elegant homes in Camden. Very cheap at listed price.
Five lots fronting on DeKalb Street, part of the Major Adams property. These are beautiful lots cut in dimensions to suit purchaser.
Blissel property on lower DeKalb Street. Best site in town for warehouse or wholesale distributing point. Located on railroad. Lot 65 by 420.
House and lot at 1003 Lytleton Street. Price very reasonable, at terms to suit purchaser.
Residence 1806 Fair Street. A bargain for either home or investment. Lot 125x160, fronting on Fair & Mackey streets.
The Robertson residence on Lytleton Street. Very desirable location with modern house.
The Shirley residence on Fair Street. New house on nice lot. Price reasonable.
Residence on DeKalb Street, now occupied by Mr. Goff. Excellent location for boarding house. Priced low.
Lot 114x274 on Upper Fair Street, next to Mr. W. O. Hay. One of the prettiest lots in town.
Residence of W. O. Hay, Fair Street. Modern cottage on beautiful lot. Price in line.
The above is only a small part of the property listed with us. Before you buy, let us show you these and other listings.

Kennedy & Workman

1012 BROAD ST.

SEED CORN

FIELD SELECTED

WE HAVE ABOUT 75 BUSHELS

PRICES:	1 Bushel	\$2.50
	1/2 Bushel	1.50
	1/4 Bushel	1.00

A poor stand of corn means a poor crop. Plant good seed and have two ears where you have been getting one. Have Corn to sell.
We offer 500 to 600 bushels in the shuck at our farm at a little above market price of shipped corn. It will feed further on the ear than shelled corn and is better feed.

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WANTED---To Buy Cattle

Highest cash price paid for good cattle—fat or poor—all must be free from cattle tick.

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