

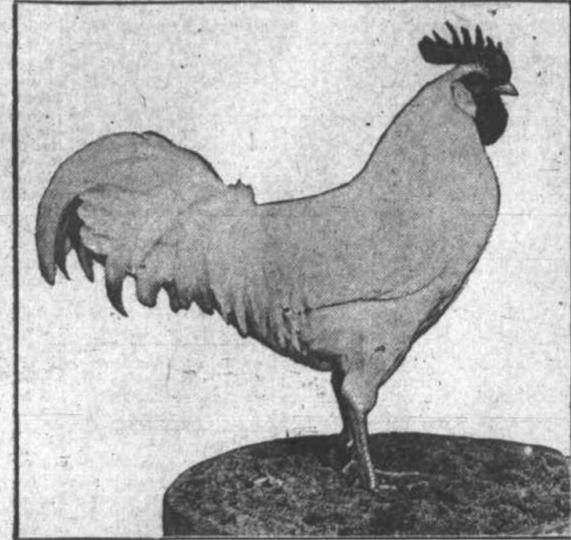
PRODUCTION OF EGGS

Poultry Tend to Make Farm Self-Sustaining.

Every Southern Farmer Should Aim to Keep at Least Fifty Hens for Laying Purposes and Home Consumption—Few Essentials.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The farmer who has a well planned and well cared for garden has gone a long way toward supplying his family with healthy and economical foods. If he adds to the garden a fair size flock of poultry, he will do still more to make his farm self-sustaining.
Early springs and mild winters make the production of eggs particularly profitable for the southern farmer. On many farms throughout the country

or buttermilk is excellent for poultry. Green feeds, such as cabbages, mangel beets, alfalfa or clover, should be added to these rations when grass is not available.
Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Great care must be taken not to over-feed. After they are thirty-six to forty-eight hours old, they may be fed.
The first feed may contain hard-boiled eggs, johnnycake (one dozen infertile eggs to ten pounds of corn meal); add enough milk to make a pasty mass and one tablespoonful of baking soda), stale bread; pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats. Dry bread crumbs or rolled oats may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture egg. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats, or johnnycake mixtures five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat,



White Leghorn Cockerel.

the money derived from the sale of poultry eggs buys the groceries and clothing for the entire family. Every southern farmer can do as well, and should aim to keep at least fifty hens for laying purposes and home consumption. Select some of the American breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or the Rhode Island Reds. The Orpingtons are also a good general-purpose breed.
On almost any farm there can be fitted up, with very little, if any, cost for new material, a poultry house that will answer all the purposes of more expensive buildings for keeping poultry. The essentials to success in housing are fresh air, sunshine, a dry floor, and a building that is free from drafts. The house must be free from drafts or the birds will catch cold. Colds are forerunners of roup and other diseases.
It takes a healthy, well-fed flock to produce eggs. Fowls must not be allowed to become too fat, as but few eggs will be laid by hens in such condition. To prevent their getting over-fat, it is best to make them work for

cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about five per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and two per cent of charcoal, millot, or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture. Mash mixed with milk or of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition.
As soon as the chickens will eat whole wheat, cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on range may be given all their feed in a hopper, using as a grain mixture two parts by weight of cracked corn and one part of wheat, and for a mash mixture any of those given for laying hens. If beef scrap is to be fed, it is advisable

to wait until the chicks are ten days old. Chickens confined to small yards should be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required.

Grains: One pound oats, two pounds corn, and Mash: Two pounds corn meal, one pound rice bran or wheat bran, one pound cottonseed meal.
Grains: One pound oats, two pounds corn, kafir corn, or milo, maize, one pound broken rice or peanuts, and Mash: Two pounds wheat bran, two pounds corn meal, two pounds rice bran, one pound cotton seed meal.
Grains: One pound oats, one pound wheat or barley, one pound of kafir corn, and Mash: Two pounds wheat bran, two pounds middlings, two pounds corn meal or corn chop; one and one-half pounds cottonseed meal.
Ten per cent or less of beef scrap may be added to the mash in all the rations with good results. Skim milk



A Mixed Flock on a Government Experiment Farm.

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Wintering Brood Sow.
Keep the brood sow in good, thrifty and healthy condition. Allow her plenty of exercise. Feed her green food in the winter. She is very fond of alfalfa hay and-mangel beets with one feed per day of middlings and milk. Give her a dry, comfortable straw bed, also plenty of fresh water, and she will winter in prime condition.

Good Car Bedding.
Shredded corn fodder or rye straw provide good bedding for the hog car.

Willing Milk Producer.
There is a subtle something about a good dairy cow that makes her look as if she was a willing and large milk-producer. This is something best seen in the eyes, which should be large and bright and mild.

Makes Men More Humane.
The caring for good stock makes men more humane and tender hearted not only toward animals, but toward men as well.

Large Udder Essential.
A dairy cow's udder should be large and should extend far front and back, with teats evenly placed and well separated. After milking, the udder of a good dairy cow is very much reduced in size and its skin is soft and loose.

Growing Pure Seeds.
Every one of us should be a seedsman. If not, why not? Pure seed growing is a good work, and it pays the worker.

Animals for Breeding.
Breeders ought to make it a rule, not to breed animals which have nasty dispositions. A vicious sow often produces pigs of like disposition.

Good Prices for Horses.
The rapid cleaning up of all marketable horses of all types to supply the demand created by the war, makes it certain that good prices will be maintained for several years.

LIVE-STOCK-FRUIT-DAIRYING-GARDENING-FIELD CROPS-SILOS-PIGS

New Wrinkles
in
Progressive
Agriculture

FARM
AND
FIELD

Making the
Farmers'
Business
Profitable

TOLD IN AN INTERESTING MANNER EXPRESSLY FOR OUR READERS

HINTS FOR THE HORSE LOVER

Narrow-Chested Animals Do Not Possess Endurance of Broad-Chested Ones—Keep Things Orderly.

The horse that is "all legs" is not the one you want. Try to get those that are well set, neither too long legs nor too long bodies.
When a good horse lags don't put the whip on and make it go anyway. Stop and look into the matter. That horse is not well. If it were it would not lag. You do not like to be forced to work when you are sick. The horse is most like a man of any living animal.

It is foolish for the farmer to get the notion that he can win money on the track with his horses. It is all right to give the horses a chance to show what is in them, but don't do it for money ever.
Have the sides of your stalls well nailed to place. Horses sometimes find out that they can crowd the partitions out of place and once they get that habit they will make life miserable for you.
Some horses have a way of throwing their hay out on the floor the first thing they do after feeding. If you feed through a chute from overhead you will be free from this difficulty. If not, the best way is to build in front

of the horses a rack of round, hardwood poles an inch or two in diameter, running from the manger overhead, firmly secured at both ends.
Narrow-chested horses have not the endurance that those have with good broad chests. Don't buy a thin-breasted horse.
Study your blacksmith, as well as your horses' feet.
Some horses can't eat straw without having impaction of the bowels, and that sometimes causes death.
A ration of good wheat bran once a week is a fine change for a horse. Wet it up good and he will relish it and it will act nicely on his bowels.
Hang up your dung forks. Don't stand them against the side of the barn, where they may be run into by a horse passing that way.
It is sometimes said that you can make any horse a good walker when you break him. That is not always true. You never can make fast walkers of some horses. It is not in them and you cannot put it in unless you do it before they are born.
It is easy to hang up your harness if you once get into the habit of it. How many friends do you know that drop them on the floor?
The reason the varnish is coming off your wagon or carriage may be that you keep it in the room where horses are stabled. The chemicals from horse manure and urine will do it every time.

MOLDY FEED IS DANGEROUS
Farmers Are Losing Cattle From Eating Acorns—Take Precautions to Keep Poisons Out.
It is dangerous to give moldy or spoiled hay and other feeds to live stock, especially horses. Such feed is apt to cause sickness and even death. We have heard of instances where farmers have lost a number of valuable animals from this cause. Care should be exercised to see that all feed is in good condition. Hay put up when too damp may mold, corn and oats often harbor various kinds of fungus diseases that may be poisonous to stock, and corn silage when improperly stored may cause trouble. The food an animal eats has a marked influence upon its physical well-being. We are informed that, in Wisconsin, farmers are losing cattle from eating acorns picked up in the pastures. Young cattle are particularly affected. Sheep and hogs can eat the acorns without bad effects, and milch cows seldom die from this cause, but young calves are poisoned and little can be done for them. It is the part of wisdom to take precautions to keep feeds known to be dangerous away from animals, and give them only that which is in good and sound condition.—Farmer's Guide.

Economical Feeding Floor.
The concrete feeding floor is an economy in two ways: It increases the value of the feed, that is it prevents loss in dust and mud, and it also improves the condition of the hog. If they may have a clean, sanitary place to feed they are less susceptible to disease.

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PLANT TREES WITH DYNAMITE
Excellent Results Secured at Two New Jersey Experiment Stations—Cost is Little More.
With peach trees planted at the Vineland substation of the New Jersey experiment station, the average growth of the dynamited trees the first season was 794 inches, as compared with an average growth of 655 inches for trees planted in the ordinary way. In all cases the ground was thoroughly plowed before planting.
In another test in the same orchard there was a difference ranging from 652 inches, or over fifty-four feet, of growth to 1,397 inches, or over 116 feet of growth per tree in favor of dynamiting. Similar results were obtained with peaches at New Brunswick, whereas the apple trees showed practically no difference in the amount of growth between the trees planted with dynamite and those planted in the ordinary way. In all the tests made the percentage of trees living through the first season was practically the same under both methods of planting.
The cost of planting was about five cents greater per tree for the dynamited trees. Although no conclusions are drawn from the first year's work, the opinion is expressed that the use of dynamite for planting fruit trees is worthy of a thorough trial.

Apples in Storage.
If the apples in the cellar are not keeping well, carefully sort out every one that has the slightest speck of decay or broken skin, wrap the sound ones in a paper, pack loosely in boxes and barrels and keep them in a cool place.

Second Year Pruning.
Pruning the young tree the second season after setting consists primarily in removing the superfluous branches and in shortening the new growth.

Separate Young Stock.
Young stock are often left with the grown-up herd, and when these young animals are knocked about, cheated out of their share of the feed, and do poorly in general, the careless farmer wonders why in the world he has such poor "luck" with live stock.

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PRUNING A RASPBERRY BUSH

Canes That Have Borne Fruit Should Be Cut Away Soon as Possible—Overcrowding is Fatal.

(By W. R. GILBERT)
The raspberry is too often left alone or prepared by rule of thumb methods only.
When this is the case it is useless to look for good crops.
The canes that have borne fruit should always be got rid of as soon as they performed this duty.
Choose fine weather for this operation, and leave three or four young shoots to each stool. Manure and let them grow away until spring. Then if they appear very crowded, let the side shoots be shortened back before midsummer down to about six or eight leaves from the ground.
By doing this the light and air will have free play, and without their

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In regard to varieties, the very large kinds I consider very undesirable, except, as the dealer said, when asked "What are the utterly useless razors you have to offer made for?" "To sell."
These mammoth varieties look well, but they lack the juice and the peculiarly acid flavor of the raspberry.

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