

SUPERIOR PARCEL POST EGG CONTAINER



Egg Container Made of Fiber.

A parcel post container, made of the same fiber as used in the manufacture of car wheels, has just been pronounced superior to any others by the experts of the post office department. While light, the container is strong enough to bear the weight of a can. When used for the shipment of eggs an inner arrangement of fiber partitions absorbs all shocks. In a test the box, filled with eggs, is said to have been dropped three feet to a marble floor without breaking an egg.

GUINEAS ARE WORTH KEEPING

Where Few Adults Are Kept Loss of Young Poultry by Hawks and Crows is Reduced.

Guineas are a noisy bird and if a few adult fowls are kept the loss of young poultry about the farm by hawks and crows is certain to be greatly reduced. These barnyard enemies seem to have little use for the guinea's noisy and disagreeable nature. Guineas are great rustlers, and it does not take much feed to mature them. Also they are great insect destroyers. This alone makes them worth their keeping to the farmer. About the only care they require is when quite young, but they are not very difficult to raise, if their natures are properly understood and respected.

We prefer to set the eggs with a good chicken hen, giving her about 18 eggs. If not neglected in the incubation period, nearly every egg will hatch, says a writer in an exchange. When quite young they are somewhat delicate and do not do well if exposed to too hot sunshine, nor will they do well if confined too closely. The best place for them is in the orchard, where there is plenty of shade and no tall weeds wherein rats can harbor. The feed may consist of hard-boiled eggs, cracker crumbs or cracked wheat when they are very young. Cornmeal does not make very good feed for young guineas, but it can be used if ground very fine. It must be fed dry. Also see that they have a good supply of clean drinking water at all times in hot weather.

FEEDING THE MOLTING HENS

Good Dry Mash Is Composed of Bran, Middlings, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal and Beef Scrap.

Molting hens should be well fed of nitrogenous and feather-forming foods. The method of starving the hens into a premature molt has been discontinued by the best poultrymen, as it was found that the starving so weakened the hens that many never fully regained their former strength. Linseed meal and sunflower seed are the great feather-forming foods. A good dry mash for molting hens is composed of two parts bran, one part each of middlings, cornmeal, linseed meal and beef scraps. A good grain ration is two parts wheat, and one part each of corn and sunflower seed.

If possible, the hens should be given free range, and grit and charcoal should be kept before them all the time.

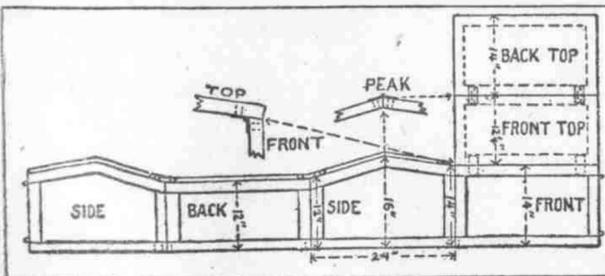
Digestive Troubles.

When fowls seem to have digestive troubles, or bowel troubles, sometimes epsom salts, a tablespoonful to each pint of the drinking water, given when the fowls have been without drink over night, will be very beneficial.

Clean Up Droppings Daily.

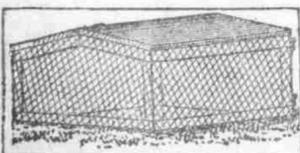
It is time well spent to clean up the droppings daily. When this is inconvenient, two or three times a week will do, but never should the droppings be allowed to remain in the henhouse longer than one week.

POULTRY COOP THAT MAY BE FOLDED UP



Knock-Down Poultry Coop.

The ordinary poultry coop has the disadvantage that it occupies too much space during the season when it is not in use. As a consequence, such



Coop Set Up.

coops are either destroyed and new ones made each year, or they become an eyesore about the place. The drawings herewith illustrate a

In Laundering Lace.

Lace collars and cuffs should be carefully basted on a strip of flannel, then placed in a suds of lukewarm water and soap and allowed to soak for an hour. They may then be washed between the hands, rinsed carefully and put in the sun to dry. When almost dry remove the pieces from the flannel and pick out the edges; next lay on the ironing board, covering with a piece of thin, dry flannel, and press with a hot iron until dry. Then lay the lace on a tray in

poultry coop that may be folded up at the close of the season and stored flat in a very compact form.

As will be noticed, the coop consists of six parts (see larger drawing), two sides, back and front and a two-piece top. Measurements are shown in the drawing. Anyone handy with tools can make this coop.

The second drawing illustrates the coop with wire sides, so that it may be used as a run.

Another advantage in having a hinged top is that chicks may be easily removed by lifting one side of the roof.

When set up a couple of wire nails are slipped through the screw eyes, shown respectively at the right and left of the large drawing.—Orange Judd Farmer.

the sun for 20 minutes. This will restore the color and natural firmness. Black lace may be washed clean, then dipped into a little carefully made and strained coffee, which will restore its color and stiffness, but the lace must be well aired after so doing.—New York Tribune.

Chiffon Kerchiefs.

Chiffon handkerchiefs, in delicate colors to match the gown, belt, hat or bag are round with frills of net or real lace.

STOCK

SHADE IS GREAT NECESSITY

Astonishing to Note How Many Farmers Fail to Provide Shelter During Hot Summer Days.

The necessity for providing shades for hogs in summer is overlooked by the majority of farmers throughout the country. It is astonishing to note how many herds of hogs are compelled to lay in the sun and suffer during the summer days. If the herd has access to an orchard or wood lot they will not need artificial shade. However, if they are confined in open lots, they should have sunshades built to protect them. A cheap and efficient shade can be erected in a few hours, and at practically no cost, aside from the labor. A few posts, some old boards or saplings, and a straw or hay roof makes an ideal shade. It is preferable to one of boards, and the straw or hay roof is cooler than one of lumber.

In building sunshades it is better to build them at the highest point in the field, so that the hogs will get the full benefit of every breeze. Few farmers realize the great losses that are due directly to overheating, and such losses can be guarded against only by providing a retreat for the animals during the heat of the day. Days when the weather is extremely hot it is an excellent plan to sprinkle the soil under the shades with water. One barrel of water will help keep down the temperature during the middle of the day.

HACKNEY HORSE IS POPULAR

Breed Originated in England From Crossing Thoroughbred Stallions With Native Mares.

The English Hackney, a typical head of which is pictured herewith, is, perhaps the most popular of all the so-called heavy harness horses. The breed originated in England from crossing thoroughbred stallions on



Typical Hackney Head.

good native driving mares. The term Hackney is derived from hack, originally meaning any horse suitable for drawing carriages and similar vehicles with considerable speed. Speed development beyond a reasonable limit has not been emphasized in this breed, but great attention has been given to action and endurance.

In form this horse is rounder and smoother than the trotting horse, with less tendency to angularity. In height he stands from 14.2 to 15.3 hands. In movement he resembles the French and German coach horses. Knee action is unusually high. In motion, the foot describes a circle.

Hackney and Coach horses are chiefly used as park animals and for driving in boulevards and city streets. The prevalence of the automobile has done a great deal to discourage the production of horses of this type on a large scale in this country. From the farmers' standpoint the Hackney is desirable for driving purposes, but too small for work in the field.—Farm and Home.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF PIGLETS

Necessary That Young Animals Have Plenty of Exercise—Keep Them Out of Cold Rain.

It is very necessary that the little pigs have plenty of exercise and all the sunlight that can be given them. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain. If possible, provide green feed or roots. These keep the sow healthy and cheapen the ration. Encourage the pigs to eat grain after they are three or four weeks old. Build a creep for them so they can feed alone. At this age feed for bone and muscle. Give them all the skim milk you can. If skim milk is not available, give them some meal and plenty of pasture. In about eight or ten weeks the pigs will have practically weaned themselves. After they have been successfully weaned the most perplexing job is over.

Keep Colt Growing.

Keep the colt growing. It takes longer and costs more to make up for a pound of lost growth than it does to add two pounds of gain under favorable conditions.

Record Breeding Dates.

Keep a careful record of the dates when all animals are bred.

DAIRY

RINSE UTENSILS AFTER USE

Prevents Water in Milk From Evaporating and Solid Matter Sticking to the Vessel.

The first important rule to observe in cleaning dairy utensils is to rinse them immediately after use. This prevents the water in the milk from evaporating and the solid matter sticking to the utensil. If it is impossible to wash the utensils at once rinse them in cold or lukewarm water, so that the most of the milk will be removed before it has a chance to stick. Hot water should not be used until the milky substances have been removed with cold or lukewarm water, for the hot water will coagulate the casein in the milk so that it will stick to the tin and require a greater amount of washing before it can be removed.

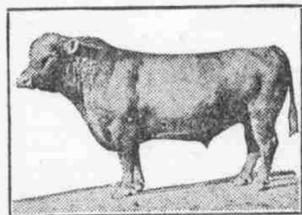
After rinsing in cold or lukewarm water wash the utensils in hot water. Cold or lukewarm water is practically worthless for cleaning purposes. Use some standard brand of alkali washing powder with the hot water. The alkali powders are more desirable for the work, since they quickly and efficiently remove the milk from the tin. Powders or soaps that have grease as part of their composition do not give as satisfactory results as the alkali powders.

PUREBRED SIRES FOR DAIRY

Nowhere Does He Come So Near Being All-Important—Adds Profit to Ordinary Paying Herd.

The value of the purebred sire for every class of farm livestock is coming to be universally recognized, but nowhere does he come so near being all-important as in the dairy. In one full generation the herd header can destroy what has been years in developing in the dairy herd, if he is not of the right kind. If of the right type and breeding he can add to the ordinary paying herd that which will make it yield a handsome profit or to a highly profitable herd a higher profit still.

Haphazard methods of breeding will not produce a bull of highest quality. He must have quality ancestry on both sides and the only ancestry known to be reliable is one whose history is registered and recorded. Blood will tell, and nowhere does it speak more emphatically than in the dairy herd. The female descendants of a scrub cow consistency bred back to a purebred bull will in a few generations become purebred themselves to all intents and purposes, but each succeeding genera-



First Prize Red Polled.

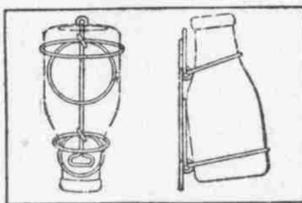
tion descending from a purebred cow and a scrub bull and bred again to scrub stock will continue to decline and the offspring of the first cross is likely not worth its keep.

If dairymen could see in the concrete sense the millions of dollars which the consistent use of nothing but purebred sires would bring to the dairy industry within ten years' time, the mission of the apostles of better breeding would be once and for all fulfilled. A purebred sire is undoubtedly the most profitable and at the same time economical investment which the dairy farmer can make.

BOTTLE DRAINER IS USEFUL

Wire Rings of Different Sizes Attached to Stiff Wire Support Proves Effective.

The drainer shown here consists of wire rings attached to a stiff wire sup-



Bottle Drainer.

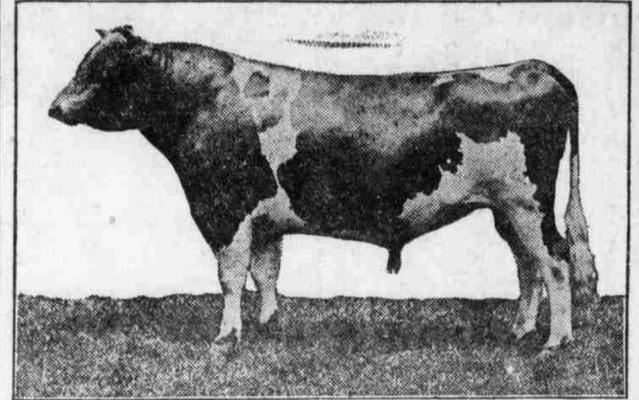
port. The rings are of different sizes. The device is attached to the wall by screws or nails.

MILK FOR NEWLY BORN CALF

Young Animals Should Receive From Eight to Ten Pounds Daily, Depending on Size.

The newly born calf should receive from eight to ten pounds of whole milk daily, depending upon the size and strength of the animal. The milk gradually can be displaced by skim milk until when four weeks old the calf is receiving no whole milk. Experiments and farm practice unite in commending the use of skim milk.

DAIRYING IS A READY-MONEY BUSINESS



Bull Is Half of Herd—In Breeding for Dairy Cows It Is Important to Have a Good Male—He Represents Half of Value of the Herd From a Breeding Standpoint.

(By M. PURVIS.)

Dairying is a confining business to be sure. It requires daily attention and the work must be done with regularity, each duty requiring attention at practically the same hour, week after week, rain or shine, Sunday, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving.

It is this everlasting routine that prevents a great many from taking up dairying as a regular part of the farm work. It is the American distaste for being bound down and hedged in that keeps the dairy part of our farm work very much in the background.

Notwithstanding this undesirable phase which producing grain, hay or live stock for market have not.

It is a business on which the operator is able to count without much danger of having his plans miscarry on account of wet or dry weather, early or late frosts, or any other of the things which so often mar the projects of the most careful husbandman.

With a little forethought the dairyman may be as free from worry about the weather as any other man living. Blow high or blow low the cows come home and the consuming public is ready to take all the butter that is produced, or the creamery or cheese factory is waiting to weigh in the milk and distribute checks every month.

This is another advantage. The live stock breeder must wait two, three or five years for his cattle to get in shape for market, the swine breeder gets his money only once a year and the sheepman is likely to have his profits knocked away by tariff agitation on a big crop of wool in Australia, or a sudden panic among the "predatory wealthy."

Empires may fall and nations disap-

pear, until the map of Europe looks like a western landscape after a cyclone, but people must have milk, butter and cheese and the price gets a little better every year. No dairyman need worry about the result of the election for Republicans, Democrats and Socialists alike need the products of the dairy or they will not feel that they are getting what is coming to them.

The money from the dairy comes weekly, or at longest, monthly, and it is a cash deal all the time. The prices vary with the season a little but they run in lines that take the same up and down curves year after year.

Many dairymen are trying to find the method which will allow them to keep the largest number of cows on a given acreage. A much better object would be sought if they were to try to secure the largest possible number of cows which will produce a pound of butter every day for ten months of every year of their activities.

Farm dairying isn't the poorest business in the world by a good many long marks, but American farmers show a disposition to let the foreign emigrant take the business and make the money, which shows that American farmers are not always awake to the most profitable part of farming.

Money every week and the farm getting richer every year ought to be an attractive proposition. We ought to have more farm dairies and fewer worn-out farms.

The dairyman who does not set a high mark, and test his cows regularly and systematically, will always carry in the herd some cows which are kept at a loss, to reduce the average of the herd.

TURNING UNDER COVER CROP

Sometimes Advisable to Follow Practice Early on Account of Soil Being in Good Condition.

It is sometimes advisable to turn under a cover crop earlier on account of the soil being in good condition, whereas if put off for a few days or a week dry weather might prevent the work being done as it should be. When the land is to be planted to cotton it will be necessary to turn the cover crop under earlier, regardless of the stage of growth. This will allow a few days for the land to settle and to be gotten in proper condition for a good seed bed. The plow should be followed closely with the harrow, to pulverize the soil before the wind and sunshine dries it out. Unless the soil is full of moisture or there are prospects of an early rain, it is best to run a roller over the land to firm it, which will aid in holding the moisture. The roller should always be followed with the weeder or light smoothing harrow to mulch the top soil.

DAIRY COW USED AS MARKET

Animal Will Pay High Price for Home-Grown Feeds—Farmer Permitted to Improve Land.

That the profit from selling milk, butter and cream is not the chief profit in keeping dairy cattle is pointed out by a gentleman of wide experience in the South. There is much greater profit in selling home-grown feed to the cow than in selling on a poor market. Oat and vetch hay, corn stover, silage, cowpea hay and sorghum can be grown at a very low cost and are among the best feeds for the dairy cow. If the cow is a good one she will pay full market price for the hay, and the farmer will not have to bale or haul to market. Keep records, charge the hay to the cows, and weed out those that do not pay. Cheap milk cannot be made unless the farmer grows his own feed. Selling the cow home-grown feeds not only makes cheap milk but permits the farmer to improve his land by having larger quantities of manure.—Inland Farmer.

KEEP THE CHICKS SEPARATE

Do Not Allow Young Fowls to Run Where They Are Likely to Pick Up Disease Germs.

Do not allow young chicks to run where older chicks or fowls have been or to go in the coops and houses of the older chicks and fowls, because they are likely to get disease germs from such places which, while they may not affect the older ones, may immediately cause trouble for the younger ones.

AVOID CHANCE OF INFECTION

Not Advisable for Farmer to Put Money Into Hogs That Have Not Been Properly Immunized.

(By W. F. SHULER, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

It will not be necessary to vaccinate hogs in order to insure them against any possibility of infection from an immune breeding animal that you might want to bring on your place. Breeding herds that are immunized are usually treated 'about weaning time,' or, in other words, when they are about two or three months old.

The possibility of transferring infection from the immunized process extends over a period of three or four weeks. After that you can safely say that immune breeding animals are free from infection as a result of their treatment, so, if you purchase a breeding animal six months or a year old, it would be a safe proposition without extra precaution.

Immunization is becoming so common and thoroughly practical that I would not for a minute advise any man to put money into purebred hogs for breeding purposes that have not been previously immunized.

EARLY HARVESTING OF OATS

Cutting Early Solves Problem of Disposing of Late Maturing Crops—Aid to Clover.

Early harvesting of oats for hay is the unusual practice suggested by the farm crops department at Iowa state college as solving the problem of disposing of this crop.

As a nurse crop for clover or other legumes, the great objection is its late maturity. If oats are cut for hay when the grain is in the milk stage and properly cured, the hay secured is regarded by many as nearly equal to red clover.

Remove the oats two or three weeks earlier than usual, thus exposing the young clover plants at a time when the heat of the sun is less severe. This practice also leaves more moisture in the soil to be used in producing a strong growth of clover.

MANY CATTLE-DIPPING VATS

Five Hundred and Forty Constructed in Alabama During March—34,971 Cattle Treated.

Five hundred and forty new cattle-dipping vats were built in Alabama during the month of March, making a total in the state of 2,218. In the nine counties in which systematic eradication is now in progress, 34,971 cattle were dipped—an exceptionally large number for so early in the year.