# SUGGESTIONS FOR TURKEY BREEDERS



### FLOCK OF PRIZE-WINNING TURKEYS.

(By B. A. AHRENS, Pouliry Department Oklahoma A. and M. College, Still-Turkeys are reliable for both inwater.) The bronze is the giant of the turkey

family and can be easily grown with proper care.

The parent stock must be strong and vigorous, just the same as for chickens.

Hens are in profit until five years of age.

Gobblers should be changed every year.

Hens must not be allowed to become too fat before the breeding season.

When the gobbler becomes too fat, infertile eggs result.

Remember that turkeys are of a roaming disposition and must not be kept in confinement.

young.

Turkeys are reliable for both incubating and brooding. It is a noted fact that if the gobbler

is present when the first clutch of eggs is laid, the second clutch will be fertile without its presence.

In catching turkeys, avoid rough handling.

The presence of the tapeworm may be noted by droopy condition of the birds. Small pleces of the worm may be found if the voldings are examined carefully. An authority says that powdered male fern is a good remedy for tapeworms. It may be given in doses from 30 grains to one dram of the powder, or from 15 to 30 drops of the liquid extract. Give night and morn-

ing before feeding, allowing the small-It is estimated that a breeding flock or dose for the youngest stock, but inof six should produce from 75 to 100 creasing the dose as they grow older.

m

Try oil of turpeatine for the worms Two-year-old toms to four-year-old that inhabit the digestive tract.



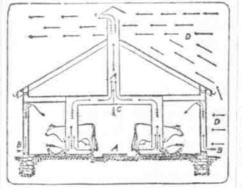
### VENTILATION OF DAIRY BARN Better Health of Animals Is Assured

by Supply of Fresh Air-King System Described.

More of us every year are building barns with ventilating flues or putting flues into stables already built. Fresh air means better health in herds. The system described by F. H. King, the Wisconsin authority on ventilation, never has been outclassed. It is the natural way.

In illustration, the movement of the air is shown by arrows. The pure air comes in above the animals and the foul air is taken out through the outtake shafts which have their openings down near the floor and extend up through the roof or to the cupola. Some builders run the shafts straight up through the roof, others run them up to the roof and then over to the cupola, and some join the lower shafts at the ceiling and then use but one main shaft to the roof at each end as shown here.

The galvanized metal shaft is preferred by most dairymen who have used this sort of ventilating system,

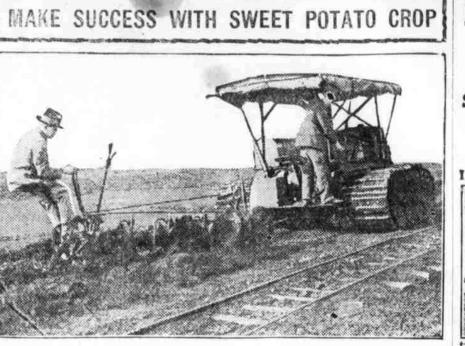


Air Pressure Is Shown at D. D. Forcing Air in at B. B., and Cut by Suc-

A general rule seems to be well tried out that thirty square inches of outtake and intake area are about right for each grown animal housed in the stable. This being true, there would be needed two shafts, each 10 by 15 for a herd of ten cows. The intake openings should be of the same area. A damper in the ceiling at C can

be opened if the temperature of the no regular circulation unless there are as many and as large intakes as outtakes. Also, the intakes should let the of the lower openings in the outtakes

Whether Intended for Table



### TRACTOR HAULING PLOWS OVER POTATO FIELD.

ment of Agriculture.)

Sweet potatoes may be grown from either draws (slips, plants) or vine cuttings. If extra early potatoes are desired, draws should be used, but for later crops vine cuttings are generally preferred. When vine cuttings are to be used draws are set in the field as early as possible, and after the plants begin to send out runners, cuttings are made to plant the additional acreage. One acre of early set plants under average conditions will furnish enough cuttings to set six to ten neres.

Plant Beds.

Draws are produced by sprouting modium-sized or small roots in warm plant beds. These beds are usually heated by using fresh horse manure or by means of fire carried in flues undermath the bed. Wherever steam or hot water is used on the farm it may be economical to heat the beds from this supply.

In some instances plants are grown in cold frames covered with glass, the heat from the sun being the only heat secured. Plants for a late crop are often grown in the open without any heat or protection.

The hotbeds should be located on a well-drained southern slope, in a place where they will have protection from cold winds. If a natural shelter does not exist a windbreak may be constructed of boards, pine boughs, corn cated near a good water supply and as possible.

#### Covers of Beds.

glass sash, but where this is not avail- juring the roots. able canvas or oiled muslin is used. Many growers in the South practice

(Prepared by the United States Depart- | soil about the plants all at one operation. A notched stick is sometimes used in planting. The plants are dropped where they are to be set, the stick is placed on the plant at the base of the root, and the plant forced into the ground to the depth desired. The soil is then firmed with the foot.

The distance for setting plants depends on the variety grown. The usual distance is 14 to 18 inches apart In rows 31/2 to 4 feet apart. Largegrowing varieties should be planted in rows four to six feet apart.

#### Cultivation.

Sweet polatoes should be cultivated soon after the plants are set, to loosen the soil that was compacted during There Is a Story From Vera Cruz That planting. Cultivations should be given after each rain, to break the crust and keep a surface mulch. The latter cultivations should also work the soil togin to interfere with cultivation they terdahl writes in the Youth's Commay be turned into alternate rows by panion. means of a stick, and after the soil has cultivation may be pulled by hand.

#### Harvesting.

Early sweet potatoes may be harvested as soon as the roots are large fodder, etc. The beds should be lo- enough for market. Late sweet potatoes should be harvested just before convenient to the farm buildings as frost is expected or as soon as possible after frost has killed the vines. When frost has killed the vines and Plant beds need some form of cov- it is not possible to dig the potatoes ering, not only to retain the heat, but at once, the vines should be cut from to shed water. The ideal covering is the plants to prevent decay from in-

### Digging.

A spading fork may be used for digcovering the beds with hay or pine ging small patches of potatoes, but for straw, but where early plants are de- larger areas a plow or regular potato sired this covering is not satisfactory. digger should be used. Potatoes should Sweet potatoes are usually bedded be harvested with as little bruising as In plant beds about six weeks before possible, for bruised potatoes do not they are desired for planting, but if no keep well. The implement used for source of heat is supplied plants cannot digging should be one that will not cut It is no trick at all to keep milk be secured under seven or eight weeks, or bruise the potatoes. An ordinary plow, fitted with a rolling colter to cut In sprouting potatoes a layer (four the vines, may be used for digging poto five inches) of sand or loose soll is tatoes, but a much more satisfactory put in the bed, and the potntoes bedded implement is a digger made for this firmly in this, close together, but not particular purpose. A good type of touching. After the pointoes are digger is one that is equipped with placed a layer of two inches of sand iron rods in place of a moldboard to is spread evenly over them and water separate the potatoes from the earth applied until the soil is well damp- and vines. The digger should also be things must be very carefully looked ened. When the plants begin to break fitted with rolling colters to cut the

# **THOSE AWFUL** CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay

in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never

troubled with cramps and feel like a I cannot praise different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommend-ing it to my friends who suffer as I did." --Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable & Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb

remedy. Write for free and helpful advice to

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (con-fidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

SEA SOLDIERS GOOD SHOTS

Tells of the Marksmanship of Uncle Sam's Marines.

The marines know how to handle a ward the row to maintain the ridge. fiffe; 50 per cent of the force are qual-Hand hoeings are necessary to loosen ified, listed shots. There is a story the soil between the plants and to from Vera Cruz that tells of good keep down weeds. When the vines be- shooting and a sure eye, Henry Reu-

Our bluejackets were marching up been cultivated the vines are turned the street from the plaza between rows back and allowed to grow undisturbed, of low two-story houses. A well-Large weeds that appear after the last dressed Mexican, with a newspaper over his knee, was sitting on the balcony of his house, apparently intent on watching our sailors advance; but hidden under the paper he held a big re-volver, and as our men went by he fired. The bullets were striking, but our officers could hardly suspect a well-dressed Mexican, reading a paper and looking peacefully on from his own house, of being the sniper.

Dropping his paper, the Mexican went inside to reload. When he came out again on the balcony the glint of the gun caught the attention of Lieutenant Colonel Neville on horseback in the plaza, 1,000 or more yards away. Through his eight-power fieldglass the colonel saw plainly the flash of the shots under the newspaper.

"Get him," he said, turning to his orderly. The man raised his rifle, pressed the trigger-and the Mexican fell out of his chair.

#### Fowls Are Subject to Same Troubles as Chickens. The hunger period which threatens

### Blackhead Is Most Destructive Ailment and is First Indicated by Sluggishness of Gait-Place Birds on Fresh Soil.

Turkeys are subject to the same diseases as chickens, but to a much greater extent.

Blackhead, which prevails to slight degree in the chicken yard is a destructive turkey disease. Chickenpox, canker and roup are treated as for chickens.

Gape worms are treated by giving camphor in the water, or dusting a than any other productive animal. little lime for the poults to inhale through a cheesecloth-covered box. This causes the birds to sneeze, and so to expel the worms.

Threatened Hunger Period May Be Warded Off in Great Measure by Attention to Chickens.

> the United States and its allies in the present war may be warded off, in part at least, by attention to the lowly chicken, says A. C. Smith, head of the poultry department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

The hen is the only producing creature that can be profitably kept on small areas such as city and village lots, that will transfer table waste into a highly edible product. She selects from waste material, bugs, weeds and grasses a large part of her living for several months in the year, and during this time is usually a high producer of very fertile eggs. She reproduces her kind much more often

She can be cared for by women and children and often by invalids and convalescents.

DISEASES OF TURKEYS LET POULTRY HELP WIN WAR

### tion at Top of Shaft A.

stable grows too warm. There can be air in at the ceiling, or above the level

or foul-air shafts.

HANDLING MILK IN SUMMER

Blackhead is first indicated by a sluggishness of gait. The poult does not look ill, but is slow in coming in; will linger for an evening or two, time of the year. sauntering in at the end of the file of stately birds. From lagging behind, the affected bird drops out entirely, and may be found standing with drooped wings.

A slight yellowish-white discharge about the vent indicates the disturbed condition of the liver. The chances are, when a bird reaches this condition, that It will give opportunity for a post-mortem in another day.

This will show the two blind pouches of the intestines-the caeca, or "blind guts" as they are commonly calledfilled with a thick whitish discharge, and covered with ulcers. The liver will be spotted, covered with circular yellow ulcers or depressions.

When blackhead is discovered in a flock, the birds should be placed on fresh ground, and great care taken to prevent contamination of the water through the droppings. A dose of epsom salts-from a scant teaspoonful each to adult birds, to a teaspoonful to every six poults-should be given. Turpentine in mash, or stirred through scalded wheat is a good thing. Give a half plat in three doses to 40 adult birds, on three succossive mornings, and follow with a dose of epsom salts.

Give all the onions the birds will ent-chopped onion tops, roots and even onion tea. For individual treatmont, take one egg, one tenspoonful of Marnonline; heat well, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture night and morning to a posit three months old, Allow From Two to Four Square Feet half as much to a poult the size of a quall. If the bird won't eat, put the turpentine and egg on a piece of bread and force down throat. Destroy the droppings.

### PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

Just as Important to Fatten Poultry as It is to Fatten Beef Cattle or Other Animals.

It is just as important to fatten chickens sent to the market as it is CARRY FINE FOWL PROPERLY to fatten hogs or beef cattle. In fact, range it is in the proper condition to put on economical gains. Students in the poultry department of the Unlversity of Missouri found in recent tests that chickens will gain legs with one hand and allow the bird about 23 per cent in 12 to 14 days' feeding. That this gain is economical between the carrier's arm and body. was shown by the fact that the grain This will prevent injury to the wings required to put on a pound of gain and tail, while making the bird comwas approximately three and one-half (ortable and giving the carrier a firm nounds

For these reasons, Mr. Smith urges that every well-selected hatchable egg should be set at this season when eggs are lower in price than at any other

Other poultry including ducks, geese, and squabs should also receive careful attention in view of the present and future food situation.



Either Head Lice or Too Much Grit Before Feeding-Use Salty Grease to Kill Pests.

When chicks stand and cheep, either they have head lice or have had too much grit before feeding and are passing sharp pieces in the excreta. Investigation will show these chicks to be humped up, sleepy-eyed, sometimes tilted back like unhappy kewples. Catch them, and the chances are that head lice are boring into the little heads, and gorging about the throats of the victims. Treat with salty grease, melted and rubbed in well, to prevent using too much. Too much grease will kill the chicks, especially if they are exposed to the hot sun. Grease the head, throat, a bit under each wing, and about the vent.

Give the hen a good treatment for lice. When a chick gets out of order, lice multiply much faster on it. Many cheeping chicks usually indicate something is radically wrong with the care and feeding, as well as having lice.

### DON'T CROWD POULTRY HOUSE

of Floor Space for Each Bird of Small Varieties.

Do not crowd the poultry house, From two to five square feet of floor space per bird should be allowed. The exact ratio should depend upon the breed and the extent of the yarding. As a rule it will be found advisable to allow about four square feet for the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns.

### when the chicken comes from the Allow Bird to Rest on Forearm With Its Head Between the Carrier's

### Arm and Body. When carrying a fine fowl, hold the to rest on the forearm with its head

hold on it.

ery or Market, It Must Be Sweet to Bring Best Price.

sweet in cold weather. It may stay in the sun half a day in December without any damage, but in June and July it must be handled very carefully. Whether the milk or cream is intended for the table, the creamery, or the milk market, it must be sweet if it is to bring the best price.

To keep milk sweet just two simple after: (1) it must be cooled as completely and quickly after milking as possible, and (2) absolute cleanliness of pails, pans, and cows must be secured. If this is done, thunderstorms will no longer sour the milk. The warm, damp weather which we does tend to cause milk to sour if it has not been properly cared for.

This souring takes place because little invisible plants called bacteria get ing, for this extra labor in preparation in padded harvesting baskets or into it in dirt or by lurking in the corners and seams of poorly cleaned palls | erations. The depth of plowing has to avoid bruising them. Never handle and cans. The remedy is plain. Keep the bacteria out by using seamless palls and cans and seeing that abso- produces roots that are long and sien- wagon should be provided for hauling utely no dirt or dust gets into the der, while a more shallow soil tends to the potatoes to the storage house or milk in the stable or anywhere else,

### DAIRY PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

### Impossible to Buy First-Class Dairy Cows at \$80 Per Head-Breed Up the Common Stock.

The great demand for dairy products has caused the price of good dairy cows to be very high. Reports from associations of dairymen show that it is impossible to buy first-class dairy cows at even \$30 a head. With such a demand for cows in old dairy districts, there will be few good cows moved into new dairy territory. So, the only way new districts can be supplied must be by breeding up the common stock by the use of good dairybred bulls.

### ALFALFA FAVORED FOR COWS

Amount of Protein Necessary to Feed in Form of Expensive Concentrates is Reduced.

(By PROF. J. C. KENDALL.) Where alfalfa is available for dairy cows the amount of protein that is necessary to feed in the form of expensive concentrates is materially and profitably reduced. For cows that do not give large yields of milk, a balanced ration can be made by feeding alfalfa hay and ensilage. This makes a home-grown ration that can be produced cheaply, a very important factor in the economical production of dairy products.

### Care of Plant Beds.

through the surface another inch of vines. sand is spread on the bed. The bed It:

be thoroughly prepared before plantthe potatoes produced. A deep soll sults are obtained after a light show- when removing them for market. er when the clouls are moist, Sweet politoes are sometimes grown

on ridges made by throwing two or four furrows together. A planker or float is then run over the ridges to flatten them down and compact the soil. Low, flat ridges are generally preferred to high ridges. There are machines on the market that will mark the land, distribute the fertilizer, and form the ridges all at one operation. Planting.

When the sweet-points plants have developed three or four leaves they are ready for setting in the field. The hed should be thoroughly watered before pulling the plants, and the potato should be held in place with one hand while the plants are pulled with the other.

with transplanting machines. In planting by hand a small hole is made with the finger or a pointed stick, the plant inserted in the hole, and the soll ter is poured around the roots, and after the water has sonked in loose

After plowing out, the potatoes may should be watered when dry, thorough- be scratched out by hand and left exly molstening the soil, but not soaking posed long enough for the dirt to dry. When the plants appear the bed They should not be left exposed to the should be ventilated whenever the hot sun for any long period of time or weather permits, and a few days be- left in the field overnight. Digging have just before thunderstorms really fore planting the covers should be left should be done when the soil is dry and the weather clear,

#### Gathering.

Sweet potatoes should be gathered will be repaid by the ease of later op- crates, and every care should be used considerable influence on the shape of potatoes in sacks, for the shifting causes severe bruising. A good spring produce short, chunky roots which are to market to avoid excessive bruising. more desirable for market. A soll of It is also a good plan to gather only medium depth (five to six inches) is the marketable roots at first, then usually best for potatoes. Plowing later to go over the rows and pick up should be done when the soft will the culls. The strings, or very small break up fine and mellow, and the har- potatoes, may be left in the field for row should follow immediately after hog feed. The various lots of potathe plowing. If the soil is very cluddy toes should be stored separately, for it should be rolled, and the best re- this will save much time and loss

### MOST POWERFUL OF HORSES

### Large Muscles Give Power and Deep, Broad Animals Are Strongest-Height Gives Speed.

Deep, broad horses, with bodies close to the ground are powerful horses. Tail, slender ones are capable of greater speed. These conditions are not mainly due to shape and weight. It also depends upon the muscles, which are the source of all motion. Large muscles give power; long muscles give speed.

### EXAMINE TEETH OF HORSES

When Animal Does Not Thrive on Ordinary Feed.

When a horse does not thrive on wrong with the digestion.

First, have the teeth put in order earth is pulled up around the plant, by a good veterinary dentist; then Transplanting muchines open the fur- feed molasses on wheat bran and cut rows, apply the water, and firm the bay, and note results.

"Got him, sir," said the marine.

### Self-Evident.

"Please, lady," begged the very dirty tramp at the back door, "can you help ] a poor man that lost his job three weeks ago and nin't been able to find no work since?"

"What sort of a job was it?" asked the lady.

"I was workin' in a soap factory." "Well, it's plain to be seen that you were not discharged for dishonesty."

### Always.

"What does your electricity cost you?"

"Oh, I pay current prices."-Boston Transcript.

If you have talent for criticism, don't fall to use it on yourself.

# The Danger Zone for Many Is **Coffee Drinking**

Some people find it wise to quit coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

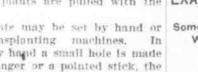
# Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

# The plants may be set by hand or Something Is Wrong With Digestion



firmly packed around the plant. When ordinary food, and does not gain when the soil is dry a small quantity of wa- additional food is given, something is

off entirely to harden the plants. The soil for sweet potatoes should