

LICE ARE HARMFUL

Cause Hens to Appear Drowsy and Unthrifty—Stop Eggs.

REGULAR DUSTING IS URGED

Powder Composed of Gasoline, Crude Carbolic Acid and Plaster Paris Is Recommended—Dipping Is Also Favored.

(By H. C. KNADEL, Pennsylvania State College.)

Most fowls are afflicted with lice. While a few may not injure the bird, a great number may cause constant irritation and possible death. This constant irritation causes the bird to appear drowsy and unthrifty, and later to stop producing.

Lice may be readily found where bodily temperature is warmest, under the wings and near the vent. On young chicks the lice may appear first on the head, causing it to become bald. Prompt treatment of such cases with vasoline and lard prevent spreading of the lice.

Fowls should be dusted regularly to prevent lice from obtaining a foothold. Holding the bird in the left hand, by the legs, head downward, opens the feathers more or less, so that the powder sifts through them easily.

Dust Thoroughly.

Dust the bird thoroughly and work the powder well into the feathers by rubbing, especially under the wings and around the neck of the vent. If a cloth is placed under the bird to be dusted, one can easily collect and use a second time powder that would otherwise be lost.

A good lice powder is composed of three parts of gasoline to one part crude carbolic acid, to which is added about eight parts plaster paris. The plaster paris should be poured in slowly and thoroughly mixed until enough plaster has been added to form a dry brownish powder. Gasoline is

very inflammable, hence it should be kept away from the fire.

Fowls may also be freed from lice by dipping them in a five per cent solution of croolin, or zenoleum. Care should be exercised to protect the fowl from taking cold after dipping. Dipping is not used very extensively. Blue ointment is frequently recommended as a remedy for lice. A piece the size of a garden pea should be thoroughly rubbed into the bird, around and under the vent.

Several Applications Needed. Several applications of any remedy are necessary to kill the young lice as hatched. Birds should be dusted two or three times during the summer at intervals of a week.

Not only should the hens be well treated, but the hen house—the home of the hen—should have a thorough housecleaning. Droppings should be removed at least once a week. The nests and roosts should be sprayed often with such coal tar disinfectants as carboleum or zenoleum to insure cleanliness.

Do not allow little chicks to occupy disinfected coops for at least 24 hours. The fumes arising from the application of these coal tar products will kill the young chicks, but will not be sufficiently strong to injure the old hens.

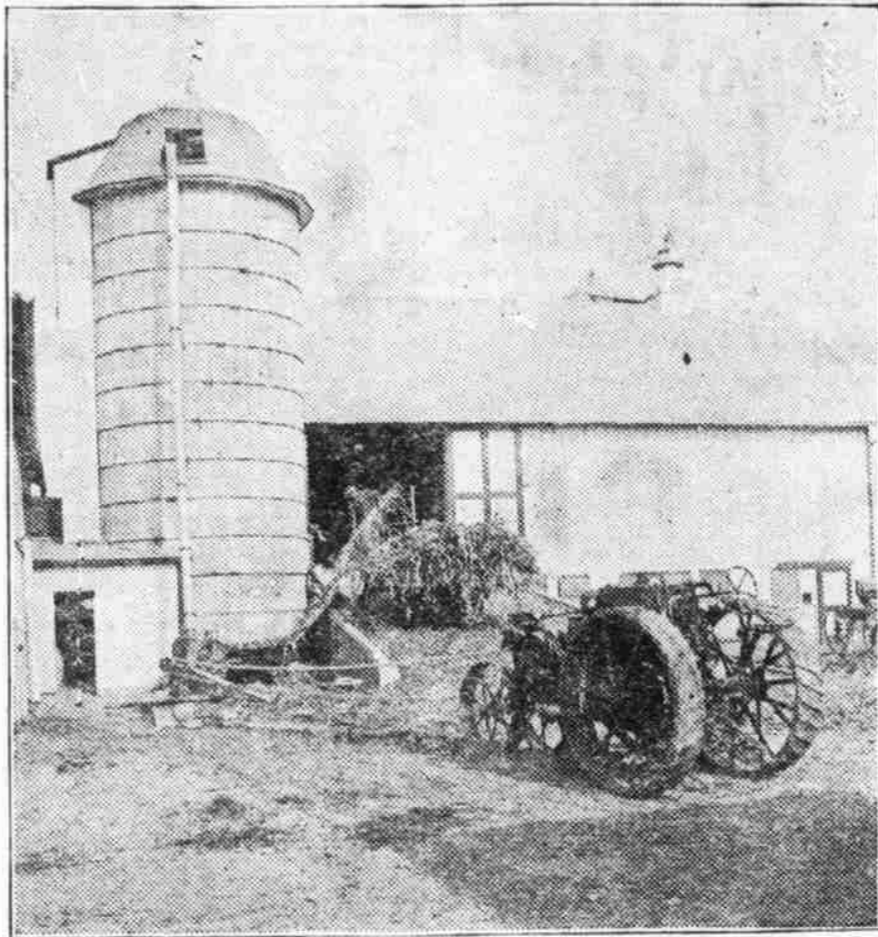
ENEMIES OF POULTRY FLOCK

Imperative That Steps Be Taken to Guard Against Attacks of Rats, Weasels and Minks.

Since the removal of timber from most of the country, hawks are no longer bad about the poultry yards. It is against rats, weasels and minks that great care must still be taken. If there is a possibility of a chance, by poor walls and bad foundations, these enemies of fowls will dig under or gnaw into the houses and coops.

If the houses or outside coops are made of good lumber, and set on concrete foundations and floors, and the doors made to shut tight, the poultry housed in them is quite secure. It is an easy matter and not expensive, to employ concrete for all foundations and floors.

MAKING SUCCESS WITH LARGE BUSINESS



ANY FARM NEEDS SILO AND GOOD BARN.

(By O. R. JOHNSON, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.)

A profitable farm business must be a good-sized business. A good-sized business does not always mean a large number of acres—although it usually does. By good-sized business is not meant farms of two or three thousand acres. A good-sized farm in Missouri need not be more than 400 acres. Some businesses on much smaller farms are big enough for satisfactory profits.

A man on a good-sized farm can make a profit more easily than a man on a small farm. He can employ men, horses, and tools more efficiently, can follow a good cropping system more easily, and can have more lines of work so that his risk of loss is less. A more regular supply of labor and better distribution of capital is possible. These are some of the reasons for the larger business.

Size of Business.

The number of acres operated is not the only measure of size of business. The man with too heavy a capital investment may think he has a large business when in reality it is very small. The investment of the average farm of a region is the safest guide for that community. A man with a large number of acres and not enough capital to operate them is much worse off than if he had fewer acres and

enough capital to handle them efficiently. Every acre must be farmed enough, but not too much.

Another factor which may limit the size of business is the productivity of the land. The men on farms of average productivity and up to one-fifth more than average are the fortunate ones. The man with less than average yields or more than one-fifth better than average yields finds it harder to make a success of his business. With less than average yields he gets no profit from crop production; with more than one-fifth better than average yields he is usually paying more than the increased yield is worth to get that yield.

System of Farming.

Another factor of importance which limits size of business is the system of farming which the man is following. In extensive farming regions like most of Missouri a man can put too much labor on an acre of ground or he can put too little labor on that acre. A 200-acre farm may readily be no more efficient than a 100-acre farm because the man on the 200-acre farm does not farm the land, while the man on the 100-acre farm farms it right. The farming system which furnishes 2 to 2.3 days of productive labor per acre was found to be the best in the Johnson county, Missouri, region.

FATTEN TURKEY FOR MARKET

Poultry Husbandman of Texas College Tells of Mistakes Made in Finishing Young Birds.

Some attention should be given to the condition of the birds when turkeys are marketed. Those who have had experience in finishing the birds know what it means to have them in prime condition. Prof. F. W. Kusmierz, poultry husbandman of the Texas A. & M. college, explains:

Many young turkeys are hurried to the market just about the time that they make the greatest gain. This is a losing practice for the grower. In spite of the fact that feed is high, the first five or six pounds of a turkey's weight are the most expensive to produce. It certainly is not good business to sell the young turkeys while they are still "puffy." Keep them a few weeks longer and feed them well.

This year turkey raisers will again be tempted to sell their early hatched turkeys and keep late hatched specimens for breeding purposes. This is a very serious mistake. Keep the early hatched turkeys and a few of the most vigorous early hatched toms for breeding next year.

Last spring turkey raisers were unable to supply the demand for eggs for hatching and breeding stock. The same condition will exist this year. Be prepared for it.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR FEED

It Being So Highly Concentrated It Must Be Fed With Discretion—Ration for Cows.

While cottonseed meal is the cheapest cattle feed on the market, it is so concentrated that it must be fed with discretion. The animal can digest only so much of it; and, furthermore, feeding it to excess may be detrimental to the cow.

Six pounds of cottonseed meal may be considered the most that can be wisely fed a cow per day, and four pounds will generally be a much safer amount. What additional concentrates may be needed can consist of one or more grain products.

PEAVINE HAY EASILY CURED

By Making Stacks of Small Diameter Around Poles Vines Can Be Stacked Behind Mower.

Peavine hay is easily cured, either on racks or stacked around poles while still green. By making stacks of small diameter around poles, pea vines can be stacked right behind the mower. Handled in this way the hay has a bright green color, and practically all the leaves, the most nutritious part of the hay, is saved.

DAIRY



QUIETNESS OF GREAT VALUE

Something That Should Be Insisted Upon and Rigidly Enforced Among the Dairy Herds.

The value of quietness among the dairy herds is something that should be insisted upon and rigidly enforced. The intruding hunter is fast being kept out by signs to that effect; but even then one or two sometimes get in when no one is looking. A cow usually hates a dog, and her hate is even increased when the dog is noisy or runs at her. She may not get over the agitation for a day or two, and in



Contented Members of Herd.

the meantime the disturbance shows its effect in the milk supply. If the manager of a herd has nothing to offer in the way of kindness or love to his animals he can do infinite harm. He may apparently lose control of himself at times and feel justified in delivering severe beatings; but such actions are not good as an excuse. Forbid any kicks in the bellies or any striking over the rumps or backs with clubs. Cases are on record of serious harm being done to cattle by those who do not take some forethought on how to manage with reason.

CALVES ON SEPARATOR MILK

Poor Practice to Pour Liquid Into Dirty Trough and Let Animals Drink Their Fill.

If we are ready to admit that a cow's milk is too good for a cow's calf and that it is economically profitable to rob the future cow for the sake of present gains, then it is quite necessary to know how to raise calves on separator milk or other artificial and unnatural foods, says a writer.

The usual practice is to pour separator milk, sometimes cold, into a large trough which is never cleaned, and allow the calves to drink until they are satisfied. This method means potbellied, runty calves, that never make the growth they should, even though they fortunately escape the ravages of indigestion.

COW RELISHES ROUGH FEEDS

Animal Possessed of Large, Roomy Digestive Tract That Is Built for Handling Bulky Feed.

Unlike the hog, the cow has a large roomy digestive tract that is built for the handling of rough feeds. The cow digests her feed to best advantage when her ration is bulky, as the bulky parts of the feed keep the small particles of grain apart and thus allow them to be thoroughly acted on by the digestive juices. The hay and silage should not constitute all the bulk of the ration, as part of it can profitably be supplied by such feeds as corn and cob meal, ground oats, wheat bran and distillers' dried grains.—Iowa Circular 34.

RINGING SELF-SUCKING COW

One Plan Is to Put Brass Ring in Animal's Nose—Gets Ring Instead of Her Teat.

A number of methods of preventing a cow from sucking herself have been suggested, among them being the one of putting a brass ring in the cow's nose large enough that when she opens her mouth to take hold of the teat she will get the ring. If a large ring is used two small ones can be linked into the one that goes in the nose which will answer the same purpose.

FARMER WHO WILL SUCCEED

Profit Over High Cost of Labor and Feed for Meat, Milk, Dairy and Poultry Products.

Advancing prices for meat, milk, dairy and poultry products will bring a profit over the high cost of feed and labor, and the farmer who has kept a good stock of breeding animals is pretty sure to receive handsome returns.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI



DRAIN TILE

IF YOU OWN A LITTLE FIELD FOR THE LAND'S SAKE DRAIN IT WELL TO MAKE IT YIELD

LET US SUBMIT PRICES COLUMBIA CLAY CO. COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

We will send on request. 1—School Officer's Special November Price List. 2—Teacher's Supply & Premium List. Murray Sch. Sup. Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Harmony. "What swigger you fellow is walking with." "That's to match his stick."

NEVER HAD A CHILL. After Taking ELIXIR HABEK. "My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try ELIXIR HABEK. I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Helms, 32 E. St., N. E., Washington, D. C. ELIXIR HABEK 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

A Near-Membership. "Does he come under the head of organized labor?" "Well, he plays for a church choir."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

A medicinal preparation like Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that has real curative value almost sells itself. Like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription. It has been tested for years and has brought results to countless numbers who have suffered.

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Do not suffer. Get a bottle of Swamp-Root from any druggist now. Start treatment today.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Magnetism in the Wilds. Fish stories are supposed to be unique as stretchers of the imagination, but none beats the story told by a member of the British commission to the United States.

It seems that one of his acquaintances—a traveler of some note—had sold a farm to an Irishman, and the latter was complaining because there were no birds about the place.

"Set some traps," suggested the former owner, "and they will come."

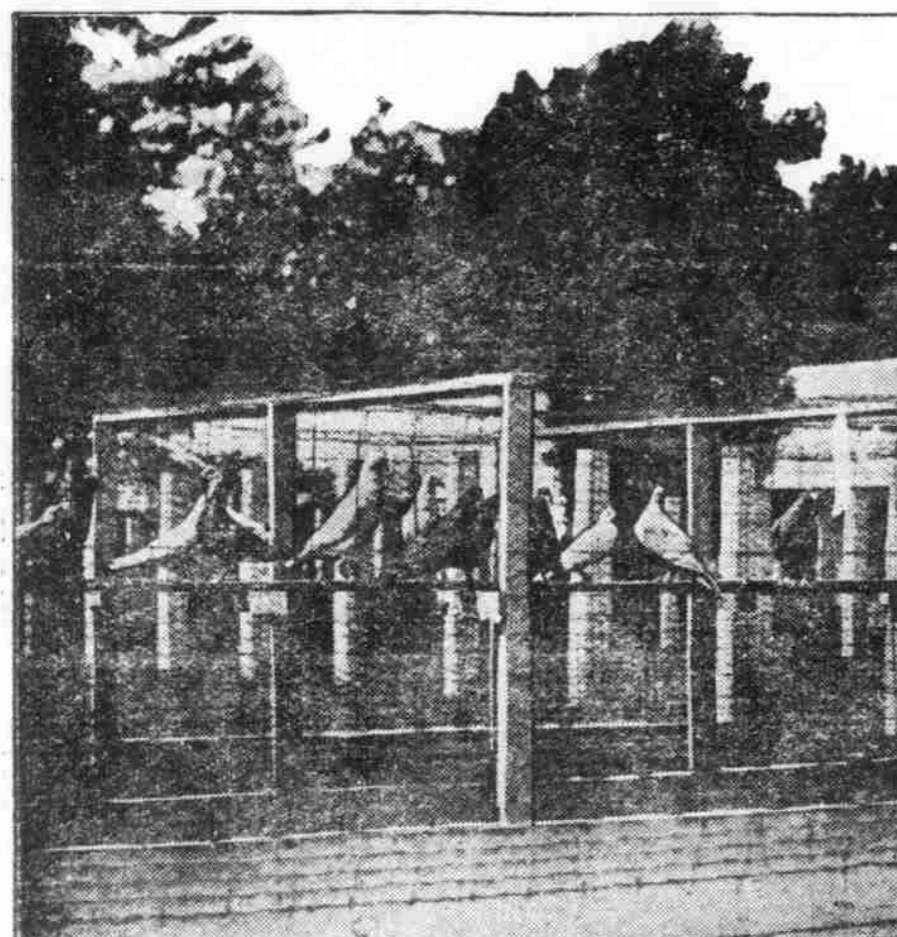
"Shure an' will they come thin?" "Yes, I was once in Africa, and there wasn't a woman, I had been told, within 200 miles. I wanted one to cook and keep house. So I hung a pair of earrings, a bracelet and some sundry buttons on a tree, and the next morning I found five applicants under the branches."

Treatment of Paretics. As a result of two and a half years of treating paretics in the New Jersey State hospital with salvarsan, neosalvarsan and albuminate of mercury injected into the spinal cord, Drs. Britton D. Evans and Frederic H. Thorne report to the Medical Journal that this method has little or no value.

Only an optimist can suffer from insomnia and feel glad it isn't a toothache that is keeping him awake.

The only way to crush an egotist is to pay no attention to him.

HINTS ON HATCHING AND REARING SQUABS



PIGEON COOPS ON GOVERNMENT FARM, BELTSVILLE, MD.

(By A. R. LEE, United States Department of Agriculture.)

The hen pigeon usually lays two eggs in three days before she starts to sit. If more than two eggs are laid it is advisable to remove the extra ones, as a pair of pigeons can raise only two good squabs at one time. The period of incubation of pigeon eggs is about seventeen days. Both the male and female pigeon sit on the eggs, the male usually relieving the female during part or most of the day. Pigeon eggs are usually fertile if the pigeons are healthy and properly fed, especially when they have free range. One squab (usually the male) frequently hatches first, and where there are several cases where one squab outgrows its nest mate, it may be advisable to sort the squabs in the nests, making the pairs as uniform as possible in size and age. They should usually be changed in the nest, however, before they are ten days old, at which time their parents stop feeding them on pigeon milk.

Squabs are reared and fed by both of the parent birds on a thick, creamy mixture called pigeon milk, produced in the crop of the pigeons. It is very essential that the pigeons have a plentiful supply of grain while they are rearing squabs if rapid growth of the young is to be secured. Pigeons usually feed the squabs shortly after they themselves are fed and should not be disturbed at that time, thus making it advisable to water them before they are fed. Care should always be taken not to frighten or disturb pigeons or squabs any more than is absolutely necessary. If the parent birds die the squabs may sometimes be removed to a nest where there is only one squab, or they may be fed artificially, although this process takes considerable time.

A variety of good, hard grains is essential to success, and grains which are in poor condition should not be fed. Old grains which are hard are better than new soft grains, especially for pigeons with squabs. Good wheat screenings are often fed with success.

Clear drinking water, grit, broken oyster shell and charcoal should be kept before the pigeons all the time. Salt is fed in various forms, and a supply of this material is generally considered essential. Salt may be fed in a lump form, such as rock salt or fine salt moistened and baked into a hard lump, without danger of the pigeons eating too much.

Pans of water should be provided daily except during the winter. They should be used only about twice a week during the winter.

Age for Marketing. Squabs are fed by their parents until they are marketed, which is usually at from three and a half to four and a half weeks of age. They must be sold about this age, as the period during which they are ready for market rarely exceeds one week. Squabs are in good market condition when fully feathered under the wings, which is usually about the time they begin to leave their nests, and if not killed at this time they soon lose their baby fat and their flesh begins to get hard.

Catch the squabs to be marketed in the morning before they are fed by their parents, so that their crops will be empty. Squabs are usually killed in the same manner as poultry by cutting the arteries in the back part of the roof of the mouth and piercing the brain, but if sent to market without plucking they are usually killed by wringing or breaking the neck. The latter is done by pressing the thumb against the place where the bones of the neck join the head, until the head is dislocated. In sticking the squabs are hung by their legs on nails or hooks, with their wings double-locked.

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