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FARM POULTRY

WORK IN THE POULTRY YARD

Young Chickens Often Die of indigestion When Fed Too Early After Hatching—Corn Makes Fat.

Water fountains for the young chicks are all right if they are kept perfectly clean. Too many people neglect them and they become foul and cause disease. For very small youngsters a good drinking fountain can be made by filling a teacup with water, placing a saucer over it and then turning it upside down. Stick a thin piece of wood under one side of the cup and the water will run out and fill the saucer. Do not let the old hen run with the chicks all summer. Take her away

LIVE STOCK

KEEP SHEEP ON EVERY FARM

Flock of From Twenty-five to Thirty Ewes Can Be Maintained at Exceedingly Small Cost.

(By J. E. McCLINTOCK, Ohio Experiment Station.)

A small flock of from twenty-five to thirty ewes should be found on every farm. A flock of this size can be kept at little expense. It will, if given a chance, clean the fields of weeds, provide a supply of wholesome food, and return to the farmer a nest sum from the wool produced.

A strong, vigorous, purebred ram should be used. Ewes to be desirable should have straight backs and good mouths. As a rule, sheep have one pair of permanent front teeth when one year old, two pairs when two years old. A ewe with a full mouth may be five or more years old, but if the teeth are neither broken nor



Healthy, Vigorous Chick.

as soon as they are old enough to rustle for themselves.

The spring chick should have a special place to roost and the cockerels as soon as they can be distinguished should be separated from the pullets.

Did your young chickens die of indigestion during the first few days? You probably fed them too early after hatching. Next time feed them nothing for thirty-six hours.

Wet feeding is going out of favor and why shouldn't it? Natural food for young chicks is dry.

Rolling oats make an ideal food for the baby chicks.

Do not feed much corn in the summer time. It makes fat.

With large flocks hopper feeding is doubtless a labor saver, but the small flock will do better from the hand.

Give the chicks all the range possible in summer. A light fence runs around a portion of the orchard makes an ideal place for them.

The hot sun will kill very young chickens. They should always have plenty of shade.

It is just as important to spray the interior of the brooder with kerosene as it is to spray the poultry house later on.

INFERTILE EGGS FOR CHICKS

Feed Made by Mixing With Rice and Flour and Baking Into Cake Wards Off Bowel Troubles.

Keep the infertile eggs taken from the incubator to feed the coming chicks. An infertile egg will not rot if kept in a clean place. After months you will find that it has merely dried down to something not much larger than a bean.

Mix the eggs with rice and flour and bake in a cake, which you can crumble to chicks, poulters and ducks. The rice wards off bowel troubles. As they get older mix the eggs with sifted corn meal and bake up for them.

Start in Chicken Business.

While it is desirable it is not always necessary to start in the chicken business with a flock of purebreds. Buy the best hens you can afford and then spend as much more as you can afford for a purebred cock.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Prize Winning Oxford Down Ram.

lost, nor worn down, the ewe may be bred and kept for a year with good results.

A small flock of ewes can often be pastured during the winter on a wheat or rye field. The best roughage for sheep is clover or alfalfa hay and a few roots. If clover is not available, however, corn fodder supplemented with a little bran or linseed meal is sufficient. As soon as the lambs are old enough to eat, give them a little cracked corn where the ewes cannot get it.

A fence that has been used successfully by the United States Forest Service in protecting sheep from coyotes is recommended. This fence is built as follows: A strand of barbed wire is stapled to posts at the surface of the ground; three inches above this is placed a 20-inch strip of close-woven wire fencing, and above this are stretched two strands of barbed wire.

If sheep free from stomach worms are secured, little trouble will be caused by these pests. The worms are small round whitish worms that infest the stomachs of the sheep. The lambs become infested by eating grass on which the young worms have crawled. It is recommended therefore, that the lambs be placed on pastures that have not been occupied by mature sheep.

In most towns and villages the residence streets are lined with shade trees, so that after the noon hour there is considerable shade, which is a great relief from the hot morning sun. It is noticeable that a shady lane is always a branch of air moving across the landscape. When the advancing current of air meets an obstruction like a tree, it parts and passes around the object in every direction. Part of the moving air is compressed between the tree branches and the ground. Because of the restriction of the air moves faster, which accounts for the pleasant sensation of a light breeze that is so often noticed under shade trees in the summertime.

This house should be built on a lot at least fifty feet in width—sixty feet would be better. The frontage may be either north or west. If it is necessary to front towards the east it would be better to reverse the floor

plan and put the living rooms on the sunny side of the house. It makes a great difference in the comfort of a house to have the living rooms face in the most desirable direction.

The general appearance of this house from the street is exceptionally interesting and pleasing. There is something light and airy and clean-looking about the design and finish.

The house is constructed in the usual way of building a wooden house over a solid cellar or basement wall of stone, brick or concrete. The materials for the wall must be selected according to the locality. Stone, sand,

lime, cement, etc. are heavy commodities, so that freight rates mount up. For that reason each community has figured out the cheapest and most satisfactory way of building up to the surface of the ground. If cellar-wall material is locally convenient, the walls are carried up to the bottom of the first floor joists. If cellar-wall material is scarce or expensive, then cellar walls usually extend only to the surface of the ground.

A sill is laid on top of this low wall and the studding started from the sill in the usual way, but there is a furring strip gained into the studding two or three feet above the top of the wall. This furring strip supports the floor joists, so that the cellar is given the usual height of 7 1/2 feet of headroom, and \$50 or \$100 is saved in the cost of construction. These details are worked out locally regardless of the general plan of the superstructure, because it makes no alteration in the manner of building—except that the studdings are two or three feet longer, more or less.

The plan of this house provides for four rooms and a bathroom on the first floor, and there are two bedrooms and a sewing room on the second floor. The sewing room is lighted by the front dormer. The back dormer window lights the stairway. These dormers are very artistically designed

pantry and back porch is very satisfactory and it makes a perfect workshop. The porch is an adjunct to the kitchen in the summer time, and the pantry makes a storage room the year round. Also the stairway leading down to the cellar is conveniently placed. The windows lighting the kitchen are so arranged as to provide light where it is most needed.

Men as Trained Nurses.

Johnny Hillyard, six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hillyard, who live near Gillis, on the Mount Hood railway, owns a black Minorca hen, which he would not trade for the best hen on earth nor for her weight in silver.

Recently Johnny was taken sick and confined to his bed in a tent for several days. The Minorca hen, disconsolate over the loss of her playmate, refused to eat until she discovered where the boy was, and then she "camped" in front of the tent. Nothing could drive her away. While the mother was away and the boy was asleep, the hen flew on the bed and laid an egg on the pillow by the side of the sleeping boy.—Portland (Ore.) Dispatch to Seattle Times.

Thoroughly Soaked.

"Did old Skinson let you in on the ground floor of his new stock promotion scheme?"

"That's what he did."

"What happened then?"

"The ground floor was flooded with water."

LIFTING THE STUBBORN POST

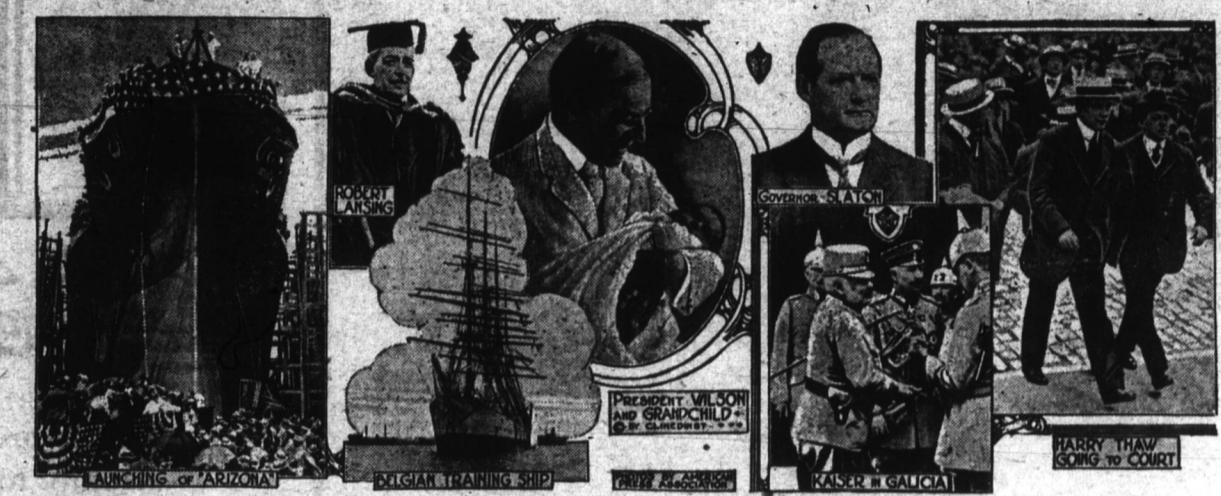
Device Made by Using Strong Steel Hook Attached to Chain as Shown in the Illustration.

A strong steel hook, such as is often used for lifting balks, let you in on the ground floor of his new stock promotion scheme?"

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News Snapshots Of the Week

Georgia declared martial law around his home. Harry Thaw gained point, and trial by jury started for test as to his sanity. Seventy-five thousand saw the super-Dreadnought Arizona as she left the ways at New York. Belgian schoolship L'Avantur, with cadets aboard, arrived from France as a merchantman.

HOUSE DESIGNED FOR LARGE LOT

Structure Most Suitable for Erection in Small Town or Village.

Laid Out for Six Rooms

Proper Arrangement of Light is One of the Features That Make the Building Eminently Desirable—Buffet in Dining Room a Feature.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 157 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The fashion of building a house with considerable width of frontage is prevalent in a great many towns and villages of the middle West. Ordinarily, such houses require wide lots, which probably is the principal reason why they are not so much built in cities, where land values are very much greater.

In most towns and villages the residence streets are lined with shade trees, so that after the noon hour there is considerable shade, which is a great relief from the hot morning sun. It is noticeable that a shady lane is always a branch of air moving across the landscape. When the advancing current of air meets an obstruction like a tree, it parts and passes around the object in every direction. Part of the moving air is compressed between the tree branches and the ground. Because of the restriction of the air moves faster, which accounts for the pleasant sensation of a light breeze that is so often noticed under shade trees in the summertime.

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ROAD BREAKER IS CIVILIZER

Man's Scale is Very Correctly Tested by His Attitude Toward Some Obstruction in Road.

The civilized man makes roads; the savage does not. That is the safest test of civilization.

Among us in all communities are individuals who are not really civilized. They do not take any interest in roads.

A man's scale in civilization is very correctly tested by his attitude toward the stone which has rolled into the road, or the tree which has blown down across it, writes Herbert Quick in Farm and Fireside.

The man who drives around the obstacle day after day is one sort of man, the one who stops his team and rolls or drags it away is another. And a person passing along a road which he does not expect to retrace, who removes the obstruction for the sake of the stranger who comes after him, responds to a very high test of civilization. He feels socially.

When the snow piles up in the road the man who goes ahead and breaks the path for others bears the burden which he who has made progress always must bear. There is snow in every road—to co-operation, to better schools, to better business methods. There must be road breakers for every path.

The road breaker is the great civilizer.

Most Satisfactory Highway in Nineteenth of Territory—Big Object to Macadamized Roads.

The time may come when we can make cement roads. They will cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a mile and they may be so smooth, if we learn to make them properly, that the children living on these lines of road can go to school on roller skates, as they do in some places down in Maryland.

There may be some satisfactory combination of sand and clay; but, speaking for the prairie lands, the best and the cheapest road we can get over nine-tenths of the territory is the dirt road. The more clay there is in it, the better the dragged road will be. There is no better road than the gumbo road, if it is properly damped.

It is really a pity that the drag is so simple and cheap. If it had cost \$25 or \$50, and was painted red, then the farmers would think something of it. The main reason why it has not come into more common use is that it is so cheap and simple in construction and so easy to handle.

Someone may object: Why is it that there was no objection to macadamized roads twenty or thirty years ago? Simply because we did not have the automobile. MacAdam, that Scotch-

drive the point of the hook into the bottom, drawing the chain over a plank set on edge, or a stout stick. This is a handy way to get a light post out of the ground when it is a little too stubborn to come out by simpler means.

WAY OF CLEANING THE CHURN

First Rinse With Cold Water to Remove Buttermilk, Salt, Etc., Then Scald Thoroughly.

When ready to clean, first rinse the churn with cold water to remove all buttermilk, salt, etc.; then partially fill the churn with boiling water, put on the lid and fasten loosely so that the steam can escape, withdraw the draining plug and whirl the churn.

The pressure on the inside caused by the creation of steam from the hot water will force water into every crevice of the churn. After a few revolutions, draw off the water and put in another lot, boiling hot, and repeat the whirling. Draw off the water again, let the churn stand a few minutes so it will drain, then turn the opening up and let it dry.

An occasional rinsing out with lime water will help to keep a churn sweet. All other dairy utensils should be rinsed, scalded and dried with the same care. Then keep inverted in a clean place, or exposed to the sun, where no dirt can be blown into them, with a fly netting over the top.

Keep Milk Stable Clean.

The milk stable must be clean and free from undesirable odors if the milk is to be kept in the best shape.

Over five hundred registered Percheron stallions were transferred to Indiana owners, according to the report of the Percheron Society of America at its annual meeting. This puts the state third in number of purchases, against tenth place last year. The increase is accounted for by the new stallion registration rules, which require the owner to make the breeding of the horse public. Farmers here in many cases been breeding to horses of scrub lineage, which they supposed were purebreds. Illinois leads in numbers purchased, with 1,697.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

FARM STOCK

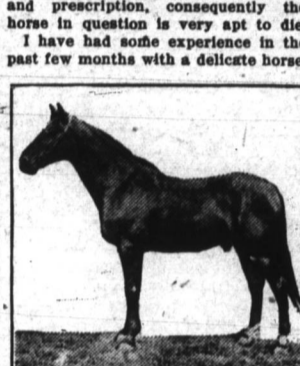
GET RID OF DELICATE HORSE

Farmer Should Dispose of Ailing Animal at Once and Save Much Time, Trouble and Expense.

(By J. M. BELL.)

I know of nothing more troublesome on the farm than the "delicate horse." In the first place the ordinary farmer is not a veterinarian in any sense; therefore, when he is unfortunate enough to own a horse that is subject to spells of sickness, he really does not know what to do, and if this same horse is an animal whose value ranges anywhere from \$50 to \$100, the owner is loath to send off for a regular veterinarian and pay him for his visit and prescription, consequently the horse in question is very apt to die.

I have had some experience in the past few months with a delicate horse.



Standard Bred at Government Remount Depot.

and this experience may be of value to some reader.

The horse in question was and is a good one in many ways. "City broke" (that is, fearless), when it comes to the many things that are very liable to frighten a horse these days.

Automobiles, steam cars, bicycles and the like do not even interest him. He will meet any of these horse-torturing affairs with utmost indifference.

When I first purchased him he was low down in flesh and really looked depressed and sad.

Having had about thirty years' experience in the handling of horses and miles of all sorts, I naturally thought that I could take this specimen to my farm and make something of him.

I bought him over three months ago and have fed him on what is considered by good horsemen to be the best class feed. At the present writing I can only say that my experience and the advice of my neighbors are at fault, for the horse still remains poor and apparently out of condition.

He has had two attacks of sickness in the past month and with no excuse so far as the writer can see. First a bad cold that kept him half sick for over two months, then a severe attack of indigestion, which lasted all day and well into the night, and was followed by a severe chill.

I would advise any farmer who is unfortunate enough to own a delicate horse to dispose of him at the earliest opportunity and thus save himself trouble and expense, for the ordinary farmer does not know what to do with an animal that is regularly subject to these spells of sickness, and even if he does know what to do, it does not pay to waste time on such an animal.

MAKING HOG FEEDING EASIER

Trough Secured to Ground by Means of Posts and Fastened to Fence is Quite Handy.

It isn't any fun to take a bucket of swill or mash out to a hog, and pour it out while all are trying to get in the trough at the same place at the same time. A hungry hog has no manners

and usually possesses a dirty nose to wipe on the trousers of the feeder.

The accompanying illustration tells how to feed the hogs without going into the lot or field. The trough is secured to the ground by means of strong stakes and is held at one end against the fence. A spout made of four boards extends from the end of the trough to the outside and is firmly secured to the fence and trough.

The feed is poured through the spout and it gives such force to the flow that the far end of the trough is usually reached before it is stopped by the hogs. A paddle is kept by the fence to force down the solid matter that tends to accumulate in the spout and to empty the water that stands in the trough after a rain.

Belief in Six Hours

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co. adv.

English Spavin Liniment removes Hard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company, adv.

MACHINES AND THE WAR

By FRANK FILON.

(Copyright, 1915, by W. G. Chapman.)

Lieutenant Rycroft's first experience of battle was so stupendous that for a few minutes he forgot to be afraid. He lay upon his face behind the little shelter which he had dug with his sword, waiting for the command to charge. On either side of him he could see his men lying down, and waiting, and adjusting the mechanism of their rifles.

He was lying amid a pandemonium of noises. The heavy shells from the guns roared over him incessantly. Mingled with these sounds came that of the smaller artillery, a deafening screech that set his teeth on edge. And with these, but blending, as it were, was the host of rifle bullets, now overhead, now low beside him, occasionally varied with a spurt of dust as a bullet struck the ground.

Rycroft, being an imaginative boy, had anticipated the stunning horrors of battle. He knew that it would require all a man's resolution to meet them. Still, he came of a military family, and he had believed that, when his time came, he would not be proved wanting.

But this actual experience was more terrifying than anything he had ever conceived. As he lay there, helpless, conscious that his men were looking to him for leadership, he felt his blood turning to water. He was shaking, he felt the sweat stream down his face.

He had imagined a battle of men, but this was a battle of machines. It was machines that were vomiting out that hail of bullets, that fury of shells. Machines which had caught him in their infernal snare and were bent on his destruction. And the enemy was not anywhere in sight.

Suddenly a shrill whistle blew. It was the signal for the attack. Rycroft leaped to his feet, with the automatic born of his camp training. The men had a few minutes' rest, and he felt his blood turning to water. He was shaking, he felt the sweat stream down his face.

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