

PIOWING IS HARD ON HORSES

Few Teams That Are Not Doing Ten to Thirty per Cent of Unnecessary Work in Fields.

(By E. W. HAMILTON.) Plowing is at least the hardest work our farm horses have to perform.

We are told that about 50 per cent of the draft of a plow is due to the cutting of the furrow slice.

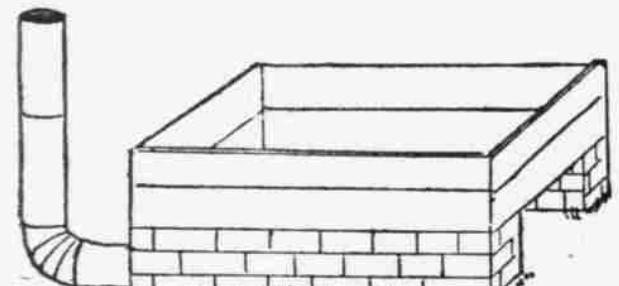
The set and adjustment of a plow is almost as much to do with the draft as condition of the share.

BIG ESSENTIAL FOR STOCK

Animals Go for Days Without Drinking When Water Is Ice Cold—Tank Is Inexpensive.

(By J. G. STRIN.) A tank may be built cheaply of planks for the sides and ends, with galvanized iron for the bottom.

The stovepipe must have an elbow that goes through the brick nearly up to the bottom of the tank.



Water-Heating Tank.

heated. When ice-cold, they will go for days without drinking at all.

Too, the milking cow will give more milk, and the young stock stand the cold better, when the water is saved the freezing mark.

BIG ASSISTANCE TO FARMER

Smart Buyers of Live Stock Make Good Money Outguessing Owners—Scales Prove Profitable.

(By A HIRED MAN.) Our boss says: "No more guesswork for me."

Smart buyers of live stock count on making good money just because they are better guessers than farmers and they are always anxious to buy on a guess.

Compost Heap.

A few odd fence rails, built together in a square in the garden, will hold all the rubbish that is fit for decomposing.

Egg Stimulant.

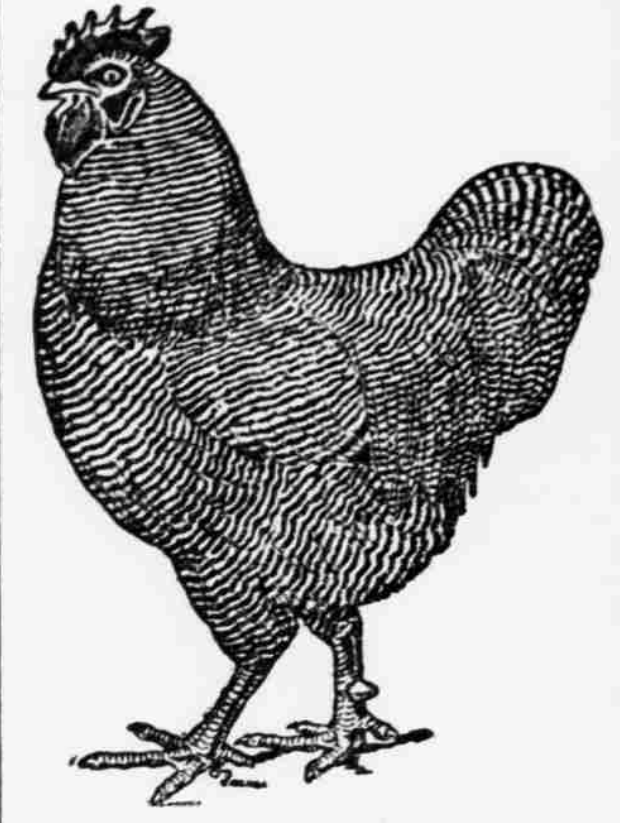
Some of the English breeders put a small teaspoonful of mustard in the morning mash for every six or seven fowls.

PROFIT DEPENDS UPON CARE

Incumbent on Caretaker to Manage Fowls in His Charge to Reap the Greatest Reward.

The profit that is possible per fowl is mainly dependent upon the caretaker, writes A. G. Symonds in the Fruit Grower.

The variety kept has very little to do with the possible profit per fowl. A flock of Plymouth Rocks may be made to yield greater returns than a flock of Leghorns per capita.



A Prize Winner.

tures that can be so managed by the skillful poultry keeper as to bring good returns.

The basis of profit does not rely upon what branch of poultry keeping one follows. There are chances in every line, eggs, meat and fancy.

The regular profit of one dollar per fowl seems to satisfy the average poultryman. This is wrong, for no one should be satisfied in any line of work, but constantly striving for better results and larger profits.

The secret does not lie in the fowl or the variety, but in the human brain. Let us all study more carefully the rules and principles that govern poultry culture.

MARGIN OF PROFIT AND LOSS

If Hens Do Not Fall Below Average of 50 or 60 Per Cent in Laying They Are Money Makers.

A flock of hens should be made to pay a good dividend on the investment. If they do not do this, there is something radically wrong somewhere along the line.

If you have kept a record of the cost of production and the sales you will be able to tell whether or not your hens are paying. Hens that are laying an average of 50 or 60 per cent, are doing well, and will make a good showing in the right side of the cash book.

If they fall way below this mark you had better investigate and find out the cause of the trouble. It may be that you have a poor strain of birds; that you are not feeding the right kinds of food or in sufficient quantities, or that you are not giving them the proper attention that they must have in order to be great producers.

Sheep Value to Farm.

The care of a flock of sheep is a job a good deal less sweaty and laborious than the swing of the scythe and the hoe in an unending effort to kill off the weeds.

Mutton always commands a profitable price; and the combined returns from mutton and wool, added to the services of the sheep in keeping down the weeds and enriching the land, will perhaps make the flock a highly valuable contributor to the prosperity of the farm.

Care With Turkeys.

Always be sure that every part of any inclosure where the turkey hen and poult are kept is well drained. Sometimes the hen will sit down at night in a low place and a heavy rain will fill the depression with water and chill or drown the poult.

USE CAUTION WITH GASOLINE

Properly Handled the Liquid Is One of the Most Valuable of Industrial Agencies.

Gasoline seems to be so much of a necessity these days, especially on the farm, that we are apt to overlook its dangerous qualities.

The other day a woman poured some gasoline on the fuel in the stove, wishing to make a quick fire. After putting the can down in a remote corner of the room she started the fire in the stove.

In another case a woman poured a quart of gasoline into a marble basin in the bath room and placed a silk waist in it.

There are many people who handle this fluid as carelessly as kerosene, and the number of accidents reported would seem to be increasing.

CHECK ON THE QUACK GRASS

Serious Menace Is Eradicated by Ceaseless Cultivation—How Farmer Got Rid of Pest.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) One man in our neighborhood bought a farm several years ago that was badly infested with quack grass.

The uplands were free from the pest, but about twenty acres of creek bottom land grew scarcely anything else. The former owner had let these bottoms in hay for many years, although of late he had been mowing scarcely anything but quack.

The other man, however, put the entire twenty under the plow, wearing out a good many share points in tearing up the rough sod and more than once "saying things."

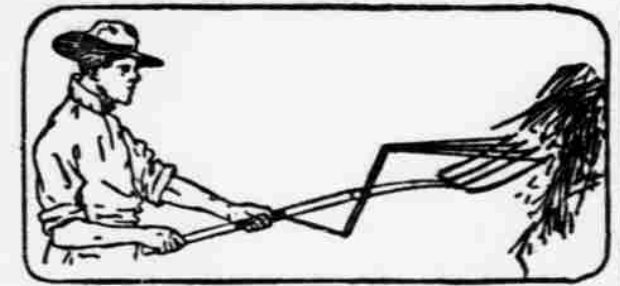
Ceaseless cultivation was kept up until the corn was too tall to admit a cultivator, and the field was gone over once with the hoe.

The bottom looked good for yet another crop of corn, so far the third time the scratching of the earth continued. By that time the quack was pretty well under control, and it was no longer a serious menace to the crop.

DISCHARGER FOR HAY FORKS

Looped-Rod Attachment Separates Load Without Pitch and Jerk in Ordinary Implement.

The looped-rod attachment for fork tines shown in the illustration is designed as a load discharger, and separates the fork from its load without the pitch and jerk required with the ordinary fork.



Load Discharged.

ordinary fork. The rods loop over the points of the tines and are carried back to a rocker bar operated by a steel sleeve that slides on the handle.

Methods of Picking.

Either scalding or the dry-picking method can be used for fowls intended for market, but for broilers only the dry-picking method is allowable.

To Clean Plumage.

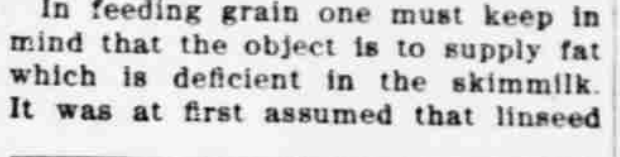
The plumage of a white fowl can be cleaned of stain by washing with a clean white or transparent soap that is free from much alkali.

WINTER CARE FOR THE CALF

Where Youngsters are Raised on Skimmilk They Should Be Taught to Eat Grain Early.

(By C. H. ECKLES, Dairymen, Missouri Agricultural College.)

The calf which is to be raised on skimmilk should be taught to eat grain early. When they have access to it, many begin eating grain at two weeks of age.



Excellent Quartette.



oil meal was the best, but since corn is high in starchy foods, and fats, it fills the requirements just as well, and is cheaper.

Calves will begin to nibble hay almost as soon as they will eat grain, for young calves timothy or mixed hay is well adapted as clovers and alfalfa are laxative, and so palatable the animal often overeats and this helps to produce scours.

ONE TREATMENT FOR HEAVES

Disease Is Incurable, but May Be Palliated by Feeding Easily Digested Nutritive Food.

(By DR. J. H. STANDISH, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture.)

Repeated gorging of the stomach with food or water, and often both, is the cause of heaves. The symptoms are deep breathing, evidenced by the expanding nostrils and double lifting of the flanks, both of which are increased if the animal is forced up a grade at a fast trot or gallop when the stomach is distended with food or water.

The disease is incurable, but may be palliated by feeding easily digested nutritive food in small quantities. Give such food as early cut, well cured, clean timothy hay, preferably dampened with weak lime water, oats, wheat bran, flax seed ground, and in winter roots, carrots, turnips, mangels or sugar beets; the oats to be boiled twice a week.

Bare Spots on Lawns.

For bare spots on the lawn sow equal quantities of white clover and blue grass; then rake the ground thoroughly and sow a mixture of wood ashes and land plaster.

Watch for Colds.

It is necessary to watch closely for colds when birds acclimated to sleep in the open air are brought to their regular roosting quarters.

TO PROTECT INSECT EATERS

Measure Reasonably Sure of Passage by Congress for Preservation of Little Birds.

One of the three bills pending in congress for the protection of birds is reasonably sure of passage, because public sentiment, in the first place, is against the destruction of birds, and, secondly, because there is an important economic reason for the enactment of strong laws in this direction.



Meadow Lark.

sectivorous birds is of special concern to many sections of the country, because of extensive fruit growing.

DEHORNING IS NOT PAINFUL

Operation Is Not Difficult When Clipper Is Used, Taking Horn Off Without Crushing.

(By C. E. BRASHEAR, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Dehorning is not the painful operation it used to be. The clipper is taking the place of the dehorning saw. Its advantages are that it is more quickly operated and it gives the animal less pain.

The animal is tied to a tree with a rope, passed around the neck. A ring with a rope attached is placed in the nose and pulled in the direction opposite the tree. This throws the head in position for dehorning.

The horn is more often cut too high than too close. In fact, it is hard to cut the horn too close, and the horn cuts easier low. The wound also heals quicker and the head is given a nicer shape.

It is a good plan to grease the clippers with grease that is mixed with some disinfectant, such as creoline.

The best clipper on the market has V-shaped notches in the blades. It clips the horn off easily, without crushing. The knife with straight edges tends to crush the horn and is harder to operate.

FOWLS NEED SOME EXERCISE

When Confined Too Closely Birds Are Constantly Trying to Secure Liberty, Making Poor Returns.

If fowls are too closely confined, they will constantly be striving to get at liberty they will try to fly over the highest fences, and in every way show how well they love the range of field and pasture.

However well the poultryman may feed and tend them, when thus restricted, if there be an excess of numbers crowded together, the hens will cease to lay, they will get ill, they will lose their flesh, become miserable in a short time, and in no case can they be made to give good returns when thus restricted in their quarters.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene emulsion, one of the best mixtures to use in combatting mites in the poultry house, is made by mixing two gallons of kerosene oil, 1/2 pound of whale oil soap, one quart of home-made soft soap, and one gallon of water.

Health Essentials.

Pure air, pure water and pure food, as well as thorough cleanliness, are all essential to the chicken's health.

A CAKE CONTEST.

- 1. What cake is made once a year? Birthday. 2. What cake would a milliner use? Ribbon. 3. What cake would an invalid use? Delicate. 4. What cake would the sculptor use? Marble. 5. What cake would monkeys like? Coconut. 6. What cake is used at a pleasant time in one's life? Bride's cake. 7. What cake is profane. Devil's food. 8. What cake is cracked before baked? Nut. 9. What cake astonishes you? Surprise cake. 10. What is the President's cake? Election. 11. Name the geologist's cake? Gold cake. 12. Name the farmer's cake? Fruit cake. 13. Name the devout cake? Angel's food. 14. Name the lover's cake? Wedding cake. 15. Name the pugilist's cake? Pound. 16. Name the idler's cake? Loaf cake.—Sel.

A BIT OF WISDOM FROM BROWN-ING.

He never passed a day without taking one or more long walks. Indeed, his panacea for most ills was exercise, and the exercise he chiefly advocated was walking.

Joy in one's work is the consummate tool, without which the work may be done indeed, but without which the work will always be done slowly, clumsily, and without its finest perfection.—Phillips Brooks.

Makes the Nation Gasp.

The awful list of injuries on a Fourth of July staggers humanity. Set over against it, however, is the wonderful healing, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, of thousands who suffered from burns, cuts, bruises, bullet wounds or explosions.

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NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of the power and authority given in a mortgage deed executed on the 12th day of July, 1910, by L. F. Stewart and wife to J. J. Reynolds, recorded in the Register of Deeds office, Wake County, in Book 258, at page 246, I will offer for sale at the court-house door in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, November 4, 1912, the following piece or parcel of land situate in Buckhorn Township, Wake County, bounded as follows: On the east by Henderson Barker and the south by J. J. Hackney and the west by Sarah Clark and the north by Deb Evans, containing thirty acres more or less.

Terms cash. J. J. REYNOLDS, Mortgagee. C. M. BERNARD, Attorney.

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