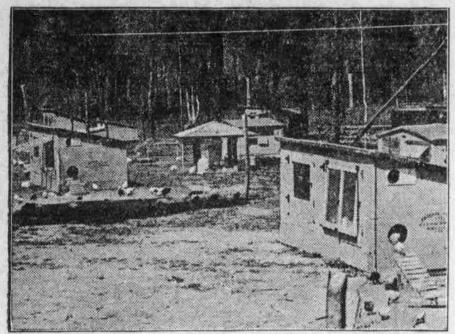
CARE IN HATCHING EGGS ESSENTIAL



Artificial Brooding of Chicks, Showing Arrangement of Outdoor Brooders.

and brood the chickens for at least

twenty-four hours after the hatching

winter should be brooded in a poultry

house or shed, while the outside weath-

er conditions are unfavorable; after

due to allowing the hen free range is

Chickens frequently have to be

caught and put into their coops dur-

ing sudden storms, as they are apt

to huddle in some hole or corner

where they get chilled or drowned.

tained, as they never entirely recov-

er from checks in their growth even

left with the chicks as long as they

TIME TO INVEST IN MULES

War Is Having as Great Influence on

Industry as on Market for

Meat Animals.

To the man who has feed, but who

hesitates to invest in cattle or sheep,

either because of the high initial cost

or the uncertain prospects at selling

the horse and mule business as on

Seemingly, therefore, the present

time is most propitious for buying

Growing mules will have a greater

In buying mule colts, it is advis-

able to buy females. The cotton trade

pays \$15 to \$25 a head more for mare

mules than for males, because they

are better shaped and look more trim.

Mare mule colts will cost \$5 or \$10 a

head more than males. Railroad con-

tractors and mine workers prefer

male mules because they can stand

more work, but the cotton trade pref-

erence for females overbalances this

Kansas and Missouri are the great-

est surplus mule states. At the pres-

ent time it is possible to buy any

reasonable number of weaning mule

colts within a radius of 100 miles, or

less, of Kansas City, in a compara-

tively short time. Missouri posses-

ses about 350,000 mules, Kansas some-

thing less than 300,000. Each of the

cotton growing states has between

200,000 and 300,000 mules, Texas more

than 500,000, but they raise compara-

Raise All Your Feed.

mill feeds during the winter, profitable

plenty of alfalfa hay and good corn

Save the Best Heifers.

Good cows are scarce. Save the best

While it may be better to use some

tively few mules.

demand to the extent indicated.

the market for meat animals.

undoubtedly large.

will brood them.

(Prepared by the United States Depart- | wise many hens remain on the nest

ment of Agriculture.) When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest for two or three nights in is over. Chickens hatched during the succession, she is ready to be transferred to a nest, which should be prepared for her beforehand. This nest should be in a box and composed of the weather becomes settled, they straw, hay, or chaff for nesting mate- should be reared in brood coops out rial. Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder each week while setting. In applying the powder hold to keep out cats, rats, and other anithe hen by the feet, head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest. The nest should be in some quiet, out-of-the-way place on the farm, where the setting hen will not size of the hen. be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night. Put a china egg or two in the nest when she is set and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward evening of the second day leave some feed and water and let the hen come off the nest when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs, and put under those that are to be incubated. in cool weather it is best to put not more than ten eggs under a hen, while lowed free range the weaker ones later in the spring one can put twelve



Dusting Hen With Insect Powder Be-

Many eggs that are laid are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to or three years, in case owners want be done in a dark room.

If the eggs batch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heating is necessary. Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are batched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; other cows. Agriculture

New Wrinkles

Progressive

FARM AND FIELD

LIVE-STOCK-FRUIT-DAIRYING-GARDENING-FIELD CROPS-SILOS-PIGS

Making the Farmers' Business Profitable

Animals of Medium Grade Lack Condi-

tion and Quality Necessary to

Bring Best Market Prices.

Why are pure-bred sheep the best

condition and quality necessary to

Poorly bred sheep as a rule have

long, loosely-coupled bodies with lit-

tle spring of rib and rough outline,

and are coarse and often paunchy.

This class of animals is not desirable,

and market buyers make the best of

A good thing to remember when

lambing time comes on: A lamb that

is so badly chilled that it appears to

be dead, may be revived by pouring

down its throat a half pint of warm

milk, into which a tablespoonful of

gin has been poured. If there is no

gin in the house, dip the lamb in a

tubful of warm water, dry it off with

a rough cloth and place it near the

stove. Get some warm milk into its

stomach, if possible, and in a few

cornfield in which the stalks are left

off the blades and pick up every

kernel of stray corn left on the

The great loss of lambs is, in some

instances, due almost entirely to the

fact that the ewes are allowed to run

down and become weak before wean-

The quality of the market lamb de-

pends largely upon the first four

weeks of its life. Given a good boost

then, he will, with reasonably good

care, prove very satisfactory at mar-

If sheepmen will take the pains to

dip their sheep at least twice before

the winter sets in they will save much

loss from ticks and scab. This takes

time and some trouble, of course, but

Many farmers have the idea that

after sheep are shorn, the ticks will

abandon them. Certainly they do to

some extent, but they immediately go

fortable nest and make life a burden

to the youngsters. Buy a dipping

vents Animals From Slipping

on Icy Pavements.

large, sharp calks, the largest being

in front. One calk on each side pre-

vents skidding or side slipping, while

one on each point holds the foot firm-

ly on the pavement. It is made of

malleable iron and adds but slightly

WINTER RATION FOR SHEEP

Fine, Well-Bred Hay, Ensilage of

Roots, With Grain Is Excellent

-Overcrowding Is Bad.

Feed is a great point in sheep grow-

ing. A good winter ration for mutton

sheep consists of fine, well-bred hay,

about four pounds of ensilage or roots,

with a grain ration approximating the

following: Two parts each of wheat

bran, oats, corn, one part of oil meal,

divided into two feeds a day. The

prices for prime mutton are usually

best in the winter, after the cull stuff

is cleaned up, but the price generally

Sheep are nervous animals and of

rather delicate constitutions, and suf-

fer more from bad ventilation and

overcrowding than any other animal

on the farm. It is a mistake, there-

fore, to confine sheep during the win-

ter in close quarters. If kept dry.

BREED ONLY THE BEST SOWS

Animals Showing Poor Feeding and

Milking Qualities Should in All

Cases Be Avoided.

It is of very great importance that

you use for breeding purposes animals

that are easy feeders and good suck-

their fleece will keep them warm.

stays on a profitable basis.

to the weight of the foot.

tank and dip regularly twice a year.

minutes it will be as frisky as ever.

their bad points.

ground.

ket time.

it pays.

bring the best prices on the market.

TOLD IN AN INTERESTING MANNER EXPRESSLY FOR OUR READERS

PRUNING A RASPBERRY BUSH TIMELY HINTS OF SHEEPFOLD

Canes That Have Borne Fruit Should Be Cut Away Soon as Possible-Overcrowding Is Fatal.

(By W. R. GILBERT.) The raspberry is too often left alone or prepared by rule of thumb methods

to look for good crops. The canes that have borne fruit should always be got rid of as soon

When this is the case it is useless

as they performed this duty. Choose fine weather for this operation, and leave three or four young shoots to each stool. Manure and let them grow away until spring. Then if they appear very crowded, let the side shoots be shortened back before midsummer down to about six or eight leaves from the ground.

By doing this the light and air will have free play, and without their



Harvesting a Fine Crop of Raspber ries.

beneficial agency no good results can

be had. The canes of the bushes must never be allowed to press one another. When this is the case good fruit is impos-They must be kept growing constantsible. Overcrowding is fatal to either ly if the best results are to be obfruit or flowers.

The great object in pruning is to Device Built Over Regular Shoe Pre for a short period. Hens should be open the heart of the trees or bush, so as to admit the sunshine and air. The thicket of young suckers should also be removed.

To form a raspberry hedge, plant the canes a foot apart, and train on wires. Cut out those that have borne, and train the young canes so that

they are six inches apart. In regard to varieties, the very large kinds I consider very undesirable, except, as the dealer said, when asked 'What are the utterly useless razors

you have to offer made for?" "To sell." These mammoth varieties look well, but they lack the juice and the peculiarly acid flavor of the raspberry.

PLANT TREES WITH DYNAMITE

Jersey Experiment Stations-Cost Is Little More.

With peach trees planted at the value than usual during the next two thoroughly plowed before planting.

> In another test in the same orchard 652 inches, or over fifty-four feet, of growth to 1,397 inches, or over 116 feet of growth per tree in favor of dynamiting. Similar results were obtained tically no difference in the amount of growth between the trees planted with dynamite and those planted in the ordinary way. In all the tests made the percentage of trees living through the first season was practically the same under both methods of planting.

> The cost of planting was about five cents greater per tree for the dynamited trees. Although no conclusions are drawn from the first year's work, the opinion is expressed that the use of dynamite for planting fruit trees is worthy of a thorough trial.

> > Apples in Storage.

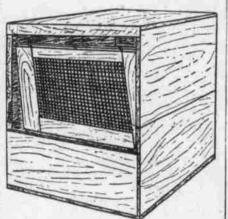
If the apples in the cellar are not

Second Year Pruning. Fruning the young tree the second season after setting consists primarily in removing the superfluous branches and in shortening the new growth.

Sunshine Is Necessary for the Health of Laying Hens.

oultryman Should Follow Nature's Plan and Make Winter Months Comfortable to Fowls-Furnish Plenty of Nests.

(By A. C. SMITH.) Sunshine is absolutely necessary for the health and vigor of the laying hen. Low windows should be set so that the sun will shine into every part of the house during some part of the day. Roosts should be placed on a level, and not too high, as the hens for mutton? Because both lambs and are apt to injure themselves either by sheep of the medium grade lack the crowding, falling or flying against a



A Trap Nest With Door Closed.

A bunch of sheep will clean up the Rub them repeatedly with old newspapers. Sunshine in winter is the standing in fine shape. They strip greatest of tonics.

When poultrymen and farmers realize that the sooner they follow nature's plan and make the winter months as near like spring and summer months, the sooner they will realize the height of their ambition-winter eggs. Getting winter eggs is really quite easy if given a little thought and study. Using the gray matter in your skuil will make you a successful poultryman.

Poultry keepers may easily reduce the percentage of dirty or soiled eggs, and losses entailed to insignificant fig-

First, an ample number of nests is, of course, necessary, but an ample number means no more, than, and probably not as many as, are usually directed by poultry writers. Laying houses are, as a rule, provided with a sufficient number, but where the keeper falls down is in failing to supply enough nesting material and floor to the lambs, where they find a com- litter.

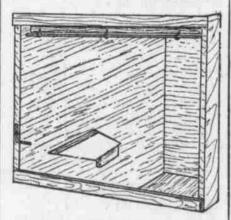
Obviously the nesting material must be clean, or the eggs become soiled by



Door Opened, Showing Position of Trigger When Trap Nest Is Set.

contact, and it must be sufficient in quantity, or the eggs are often broken by dropping upon the hard floor of the nest. In houses where the dropping boards are above the nests, and the custom is to sand the boards, small stones often drop into the nest and breakage results when newly laid eggs fall upon them. The condition of nests should be noticed daily, and the nesting material replenished when necessary. Plenty of nesting material prevents breakage and insures clean

An ample and clean litter on the floor is also very essential when an A-1 clean product is sought. Particularly is this true when the hens



Door Removed to Show Position of Trigger When Door Is Closed.

allowed outdoors during wet weather. The litter acts as a foot mat for the hens on their way to the nests. Clean eggs bring better prices than

dirty ones.

Raise More Sheep.

The domestic wool clip does not begin to satisfy the home demand, and more and more we draw upon the foreign markets for our needs. The remedy is to raise more sheep.

Green Feed for Hens.

Sprouted oats are a splendid green feed for hens in winter and may be quite easily supplied on any farm. They are fed when they have reached

PLAN FOR CLEAN EGGS PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

Dry-Picking Method Allowable for Broilers Only-Attractively Dressed Poultry Sells Itself.

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. A chick only a few weeks old is a very tender bird, but if scalded it will be found impossible to pick it without occasionally rubbing a little of the skin off. These spots will darken and give the broiler a stale look. The scalding will also increase the tendency to decay. With dry picking not only will the bird keep much longer, but the natural firmness of the flesh prevents all fear of skinning.

The more neatly a c.rcass is dressed, the better the chance to sell it to a good trade. Attractively dressed poultry sells itself, while inferior projection about the house. Keep the stuff goes begging. windows in the poultry house clean.

Dry picked poultry will stand larger shipments than those that are scalded. The carcass should be dressed immediately after being killed. To allow the feathers to remain on for several hours will hasten decomposi-

When scalding poultry for market it is best to first dry-pick the legs, so that they will not necessarily be placed in the water and change color. Neither the heads nor the feet should touch the water. The water ought to be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling.

KEEPS COWS' STALLS CLEAN

Device Shown in Illustration to Prevent Animals From Standing in Gutters With Hind Feet.

The sketch shows a device to keep the cows from standing in the gutter with their hind feet and making a filth in the stall when they step out, then lying down in the mess, writes A. C. Dillon of Lincoln County, Colo., in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Some have the habit where movable stanchions

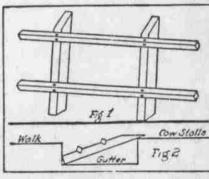


Fig. 1-The Device. Fig. 2-In Use.

are not used. This device works to perfection and sometimes cures cows of the habit.

You will need two pieces of 2 by 4. Cut them to fit your gutter as shown in Fig. 1. Angle off one end so the cow does not lie on a sharp corner. make two half-diamond cuts in these ces and set in the cross These are made of 3 by 3 and are securely nailed. If the gutter is very wide you may have to put in three strips, as a cow used to standing in the gutter will soon find she can get her feet down between the strips. If you have two or more cows that have this trick stand them together. You can make the strips long enough for several cows and put extra 2 by 4 pieces in to support the strips. Lift the rack and place it back to the wall before turning out the cows. This device effectively cures your heifers of the habit.

Keep salt before the cows at all times.

Regularity in feeding is of supreme importance with the dairy cow.

Keep the floors warm. Cold floors cause much loss in milk in winter.

In salting butter one ounce of salt to a pound of butter is generally about right. . . . Dairy barn ventilation should be fur-

nished by a system, not by cracks and drafts. The successful dairyman is the man

who puts thought into his work. He is a student of conditions.

Now about those cow stables. Don't forget that a hole in the side of the cow barn means a hole in the pocket.

On warm days let the cows out in the yard for a change and to get in the sun. When cold keep them in the

stables. Just can't afford to let the cows lose flesh or get a setback. Remem-

ber it costs money to get an animal in good condition. Many times the cow that does not yield a profit at the pail is just as

liberal an eater at the manger as the cow that does make you money every

Feed cows daily one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk preduced, twenty-five to forty pounds of corn silage, and what clover or alfalfa hay they will eat.

Very frequently a cow that is only fair as to breeding and productive capacity will do better in the hands of a good dairyman than a good cow under poor management.



fore Setting, to Kill Vermin.

set several hens at the same time. to borrow money on them. After the eggs have been under the hen for seven days they should be tested as to whether they are fertile or infertile. Infertile eggs should be removed and used at home in cooking or for omelets, and the fertile eggs should be put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that three hens originally started to sit on under two hens and reset the other hen again. A good homemade egg tester or candler can be made from a large shoe box or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp by removing an end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a common kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape. An infertile egg, when held before the small hole with a lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while the fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions if the dairying can be carried on with farm embryo is living. The testing should | raised feeds alone. The man who has

time, may occur the idea of feeding young horses or mules. The war is having fully as great an influence on

to fifteen, according to the size of the young mules. They may be bought \$25 to \$35 lower than usual, and when hen. If eggs become broken while the hen is setting, replace the nest | they are three or four years old there with new clean material and wash is every reason to believe they can the eggs in lukewarm water so as to be sold for \$25 to \$50 a head more remove all broken egg material from than in an ordinary year heretofore.

need not worry about not having the elements of a balanced ration. If in addition he has silage he can afford to forget about the mills and their prodheifers and grow them into big, useful

Excellent Results Secured at Two New

Vineland substation of the New Jersey experiment station, the average growth of the dynamited trees the first season was 794 inches, as compared with an average growth of 655 inches for trees planted in the ordinary way. In all cases the ground was

there was a difference ranging from with peaches at New Brunswick, whereas the apple trees showed prac-

keeping well, carefully sort out every one that has the slightest speck of decay or broken skin, wrap the sound ones in a paper, pack loosely in boxes and barrels and keep them in a cool place.

lers. Sows in many lines of breeding show very poor feeding and milking qualities. The sow that can produce six pigs or more and bring them through to weaning time in good condition is much more valuable to you

than the one that will produce that

number of pigs and, on account of

poor milking qualities, bring them to

weaning time in poor condition. By

all means avoid poor sucklers and

hard feeders. With a dozen kinds of tangces in vogue, baseball, football, basket ball.

footraces and common walking, there is reason to believe that modern male students tax their legs more than they | a height of about three inches.

do their heads.