

POULTRY



WOULD RETAIN BEST FOWLS

Patric Farmers Who Desire to Do Their Bit Will Find It Wise to Keep Best Layers.

Among farmers generally it is the common practice to sell hens over a year old in the fall. Under the usual conditions this is good policy, for as a rule only about half the flock lay well through the second year to be profitable, and the farmer who has pulled enough to replace all his old hens sees the advantage in keeping any of them.

This year, however, patriotic farmers who desire to do their part to increase the poultry and egg supplies will find it desirable to retain a consid-



Champion Columbian Plymouth Rock.

able proportion of the yearling hens, making such addition to their poultry-house equipment as may be necessary to properly accommodate both pullets and hens. Overcrowding must be avoided, as neither pullets nor hens will do their best.

BOILED OATS FOR CHICKENS

Favorable Results Obtained by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture—Feed Warm.

Poultry experts in the Pennsylvania department of agriculture report favorable results from feeding boiled oats and state they are the cheapest poultry food now obtainable. Boiled oats have largely, too, superseded the sprouted oats so much exploited a few years ago, as they are better, safer and less costly.

To prepare, soak good, heavy oats 2 hours or more (in hot weather or a warm room a fresh lot should be soaked daily), dissolve one tablespoonful of salt in each bucket of water used for this, boil two or three hours and so gauge the amount of water used for soaking that at the finish the water is boiled away. Feed warm but not hot. White Leghorn pullets can have these boiled oats twice daily, say at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., and all they will eat up clean. For old hens or heavyweight pullets, one feed a day is enough and not too much at that, lest they become too fat on this much-needed food.

CAREFUL ESTIMATE OF FEED

If Bran and Shorts Are Used Freely in Dry Mash They Will Take Place of Grains.

One is compelled these days to make pretty careful estimates in regard to kinds of feed for chickens. It seems that bran and shorts are cheap as anything on the market. If these are used freely in a dry mash with cornmeal, making the shorts the predominant part, the mixture will largely take the place of cracked grains. It can be fed in self-feeders. It is a good mixture for growing chicks whether or not cracked grains are used, and can profitably be kept before them all the time.

KEEP ONLY THE BEST FOWLS

Owing to High Price of Feed Poultryman Should Cull Out and Dispose of All Runts.

Now that poultry feeds, like all other feeds, are high in price, the poultry keeper should be more careful than ever to cull out and dispose of all runts, weak specimens and those which are in any way deformed. While these are allowed in the flock, they are consuming food and using coop and house room which could be more profitably devoted to strong, more perfect stock.

KEEPING MALES IN SAME PEN

Not Wise Plan to Permit Two Roosters With Hens—Use Them on Alternate Days.

It is not best to allow two males in the same pen together. If it becomes necessary to keep more than one in the same pen, only one should be allowed with the hens the same day. It is a good plan to let one run with the hens and the other one the next day. The male should be kept in a pen by himself when he is not with the hens.

Orchard Information

TILE TRAP FOR COTTONTAILS

Inexpensive and Permanent Device for Rabbits is Described in Farmers' Bulletin 702.

To make an inexpensive and permanent sewer tile trap for cottontail rabbits, which has proven very effective as described in Farmers' Bulletin 702, proceed as follows:

Set a 12 by 6-inch "tee" sewer tile with the long end downward, and bury it so that the 6-inch opening at the side is below the surface of the ground. Connect two lengths of 6-inch sewer pipe horizontally with the side opening. Second grade or even broken tile will do. Cover the joints with soil so as to exclude light. Provide a tight removable cover, such as an old narrow disk, for the top of the large tile. The projecting end of the small tile is then surrounded with rocks, brush or wood, so as to make the hole look inviting to rabbits and encourage them to frequent the den. Rabbits, of course, are free to go in or out of these dens, which should be constructed in promising spots on the farm and in the orchard. A trained dog will locate inhabited dens. The outlet is closed with a disk of wood on a stake, or the dog guards the opening. The cover is lifted and the rabbits captured by hand.

These traps are especially suitable for open lands where rabbits cannot find natural hiding places. They are permanent and cost nothing for repairs from year to year.

GROW FRUITS FOR HOME USE

Plan Garden So That You Will Have as Great a Variety as Possible—Plan for Winter Supply.

Grow both fruits and vegetables. Plan your garden so that you will have as great a variety as possible.

Have cherry and peach trees, raspberry, blackberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes along one side or end. Grow two or three rows of strawberries.

Raise both early and late varieties of vegetables, and plant at frequent intervals, so that you will have a continuous supply throughout the season.

Growing the fruits and vegetables you use at home, saves money and provides one-third of the supplies for the



Champion Gooseberries.

table. For six or seven months of the year you can have fruits and vegetables fresh from the garden. Then can, preserve, or pickle a liberal supply for the winter months.

Estimate the amount you spent last year for fresh and canned fruits and vegetables. Why not save this money by raising them yourself?

BURN ALL ORCHARD RUBBISH

Winter or Dormant Spray Will Do Great Work in Destroying and Controlling Pests.

Fungi, which cause serious loss to the fruit grower, lives through the winter on fallen leaves, fruit, dead branches and pruning trash. Do not give them a chance to attack the fruit again next spring. Destroy all rubbish by fire. A winter or dormant spray will do great work in controlling insect pests.

QUINCES IN GARDEN CORNER

Trees Succeed in Almost Any Out-of-the-Way Place—Yield Wealth of Exquisite Jellies.

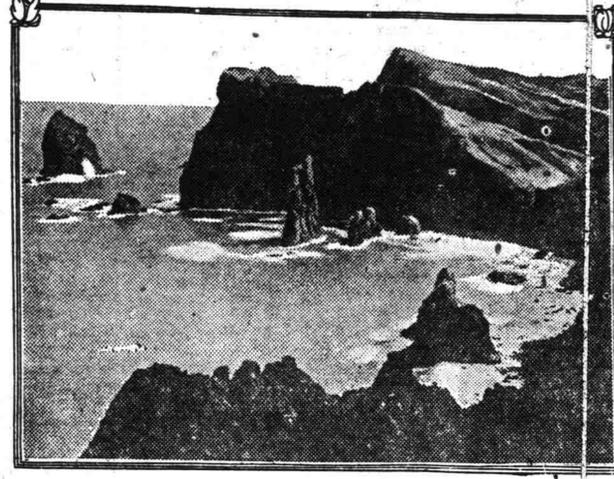
Quinces succeed well in any out-of-the-way corner. It has been said that the quince is essentially a fence-corner tree, and an odd corner of the garden or back yard may easily be made to yield a veritable wealth of the most exquisite of jellies, conserves and marmalades, where commonly nothing but weeds would grow.

USE FOR ARSENATE OF LIME

Can Be Utilized in Bordeaux Mixture and in Dilute Lime-Sulphur Spray—Add Milk of Lime.

Arsenate of lime can be used in Bordeaux mixture and in dilute lime-sulphur spray, just as is arsenate of lead. When used in water the milk of lime made from slacking three or four pounds of stone lime should be added to each 50 gallons of water.

The AZORES



CONCERNING the reports that the Azores had been utilized by the United States as a naval base, a writer in the Chicago Examiner says:

"These islands lie in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles off the coast of Portugal. Situated well to the south of the main transatlantic ship routes to England and France, they afford an admirable rendezvous for our patrolling fleets and a convenient port for assembling military stores and troops. Such a base for ships to prevent the wholesale destruction of navigation and for the protection of neutral as well as allied shipping should be as welcome to Portugal as to the other allied countries.

"Powerful wireless stations on the islands keep in touch with shipping on the Atlantic and, located as they are so close to the trade routes between this country and southern Europe, it is quite probable that the islands have been rendered safe from U-boat attacks and that our allies are using them as a base of operations.

"O Observador, Lisbon, has constantly advocated the creation of naval police and protecting stations in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. In urging this course of action, in a recent issue, it states: 'None would be more important in point of geographical position and natural resources than a naval repairing, furnishing and protecting station in the Azores or Western Islands and, if necessary, for a relay point for American forces crossing the Atlantic. Some understanding already ought to have been had between Portugal, England and America.'

Harbor Facilities Not Very Good.

"The Azores occupy an area of 922 square miles. The archipelago comprises nine islands, of which the chief are St. Michael, in the Southeastern group; Terceira, Graciosa, Saint George, Fayal and Pico, in the Central group. In 1911 the population of the islands was 242,613, mainly of Portuguese origin.

"The islands at present do not afford the best of harbor facilities. Those, however, that may be available have potential possibilities that should not greatly tax the ingenuity of our engineers.

"One of the best harbors is at Angra, on the island of Terceira. However, the islands afford other advantages that would make them an excellent base. The climate is mild and snow seldom seen. The temperature is never higher than 86 degrees. Angra is the only city on Terceira, and has 12,000 population. It affords many diversions and its inhabitants of every class are notably deferential and hospitable. Here there are three social clubs, an athletic club and a lawn tennis association.

"The deepest, and some claim the safest, anchorage is at Vellas, between Pico and St. George. It is known as St. George's channel. The natives of St. George are chiefly occupied in raising cattle and manufacturing cheese for export.

Pico and Fayal.

"On Pico, across the channel, is the symmetrical, cone-shaped peak, rising to a height of 7,865 feet above sea level. The climate here is unrivaled. It is said to be one of the healthiest spots in the world, absolutely free from marshes or stagnant water.

"Fayal is perhaps best known to American tourists. Here the first Azorean and fourth consulate of the United States was established in 1806. Here the first American residence was built by John B. Dabney, the first consul. The harbor at Horta, Fayal, is the most spacious in the Azores. By improving the breakwater here an excellent port would be afforded to vessels of our fleet. At Horta are anchored eleven submarine cables with a joint central station for the English, American and other companies.

"As a relay point for troops the Azores would meet almost every requirement. The climate is equable; access easy, abundant streams for water supply; fertile soil and within two days' sailing of the continent.

"That the Azoreans would give our troops and ships a cordial welcome is unquestioned. Friendly relations between the United States and the Azoreans date back to the War of 1812 when the Armstrong was beached on the island.

"During the Civil war the Tuscarora and Kearsarge were stationed there,

and when the latter went forth for the naval duel that resulted in the sinking of the Alabama, the Confederate privateer, at Cherbourg, more than 100 Azoreans were members of the crews of the two Union ships. Today there are many pensioners on the islands, veterans who served under Sherman, Grant, Sheridan and Howard.

Beautiful Sea and Sky Effects.

S. G. W. Benjamin says: "No part of the Atlantic is more prolific in the wonders of the sea than the Azores. The inexhaustible diversity of the cloud scenery of those islands I have never seen approached except at Madeira, combining the effects of sea and land clouds.

"At sea the impression of distance is conveyed as never on land, because no hills nor mountains intervene to interrupt the view of the most distant cloud strata, and no clouds are so full of suggestive form, of representations of dreamland as those far-off, low-lying, vapory forms, evocative along the dim offing, picturing phantom towers and oriental domes clustered on the edges of precipices flanked by ice-clad peaks and overhung by groves of palms. (Off Pico, one evening, I saw in the sky horsemen chasing a stag and, as they faded away, a triumphal march of knights in gilded armor moved slowly and majestically westward. No effort of fancy was required to distinguish all these groups with perfect distinctness.

"One of the finest effects at sea is mirage, which is confined to no one part of the ocean, although the conditions that produce it do not always seem thoroughly explained by saying that it is due to refraction. To see the shore raised above the water and hovering mysteriously in the air, reflected in another sea of its own, is a sight that the most threadbare familiarity can never make less wonderful."

GREAT EAGLE OF STONEWORK

Quartz Rock Bird, Work of Indians, Measures 120 Feet From Tip to Tip of Wings.

Conflicting stories are told concerning a large stonework eagle which is situated on the broad top of a stony rain-gullied hill in middle Georgia. The one point that seems to be certain, observes a writer, is that the Indians left the eagle as a legacy to the state. A hundred years from now it will probably be found lying on its back, with outspread wings and tail, even as it lies today. For it is made of quartz rock so cunningly placed that it would require a pick in a strong man's hands to displace any one of them. The rocks lap and overlap in such a manner as to represent feathers. No cement holds them in position, and the stones vary in size, weighing from half a pound to three or four pounds. The image rests on a very firm foundation, for the stonework extends several feet into the ground.

Once, perhaps twice, treasure-seeking vandals dug into the breast of the eagle; but the work must have proved too laborious, for the diggers gave up before they had reached the bottom layer of overlapping stones.

Rough but fairly accurate measurements of the bird show the length of the eagle from the middle of the tail to the head to be 102 feet, and from tip to tip of outspread wings 120 feet. The length of the beak is 10 feet, and the height of the body at the center of the breast is 10 feet. The eagle lies with its head to the west.

Tradition does not give any satisfactory explanation of the age or the meaning of the great stone mound. It may have had religious significance to the Red men who built it, and it may be the burial place of some great chief. It is a most mysterious and interesting prehistoric monument.

Musical Beginnings.

Mrs. Boynton caught a glimpse of her young son going to the library one afternoon concealing something behind him. Upon investigation, she discovered he had a new porous plaster which he had found in the medicine closet.

"Why, Edmund," said the mother, "what in the world are you going to do with that plaster?"

"I am going to see what tune it will play on the pianola, mother," replied the boy.—Puck.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—Ruskin.

The world is mine oyster, which I with sword will open.—Shakespeare.

THINGS THAT HELP.

When washing crepe waists they will keep their freshness if dipped in a rinse water of very thin starch and dried over a coat hanger.

One woman who has much flat ironing to do economizes her strength by using a large kitchen table, spreading towels bed linen and such flat pieces which may be ironed while the more particular ironing is being done. The ironing sheet should of course be placed over these pieces, then with a little extra folding and a press or two they are ready for clothes bars. When traveling, small boxes or pieces of pasteboard will keep waists and small articles from getting rumpled. These may be labeled, saving the opening of wrong boxes.

To remove hot-water marks from a japanned tray, try rubbing with a little sweet oil. After the marks have all disappeared, polish the tray with a little dry flour and a soft duster.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing even if well dried. Saturate the spot two or three times and then wash in soapsuds.

Window shades that have become cracked may be repainted with an oil paint, using care to keep them flat. Dry thoroughly and turn to give the other side of the shade a coat. Window shades are going up in price as the other household articles, so if we can renew them by such treatment it will be an economy.

When cleaning mopboards, protect the walls from careless spotting with a large piece of pasteboard, held against the wall during the process of cleaning. In these days of sugar conservation, the children will be made happy with animal crackers, dipped in various colored frostings, or a fondant may be used. A cheap and effective mixture for chapped hands is a thick paste made of lard and flour well mixed and rubbed into the hands at night. It will be well to wear gloves to protect the bedding from the fat.

Never throw water on burning oil, it only scatters it. Smolder it with anything nearest at hand, sand, earth, or even with flour.

A brush and a can of paint and varnish will do wonders in a home, to make things look better and give them a new lease of life.

The secret of success in life is for a man or woman to be ready for his opportunity when it comes.—Disraeli.

SOME GOOD PLAIN DISHES.

Shred cabbage with a sharp knife cutting it as fine as possible. It will be more delicate than if chopped. For cold slaw add thick sour cream, a little sugar, salt and a dash of vinegar if the cream is not too sour. Sweet cream and vinegar may be used instead of sour cream.

Codfish With Egg Sauce.—Soak large pieces of boneless codfish overnight in cold water, then simmer slowly in the morning after draining from the first water. To a rich white sauce add one or two hard cooked eggs sliced and carefully stirred in just before pouring the sauce over the cooked fish.

To save butter for cake making, seasoning of vegetables and for various uses where butter seems indispensable try this combination: One pound each of lard and suet melted, the suet of course tried out and mixed with the lard, then add a pound of butter, mix well and use as butter. The butter flavors the mixture so well, that more lard and suet may be used with a pound of butter, with good results.

Ham Mousse.—Put sufficient cold broiled ham through the food chopper. Stir into two cupfuls of the ham a tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in a little water then add a half cupful of boiling water. Season with pepper and mustard then add half a cupful of heavy cream whipped stiff. Turn into molds and set in the ice chest to harden. Serve with a mayonnaise dressing and with hot boiled cabbage and boiled rice.

Transparent Pudding.—Cook a cupful of pearl tapioca in sufficient water to cover and until it is transparent. Stir in a quarter of a cupful of sugar, the grated rind and juice of a lemon, when the sugar is dissolved turn into a glass serving dish. When cold serve with powdered sugar and cream.

A good mixture of fats for use in place of butter except for the table is a pound of suet, a pound of lard and a pound of butter. Try out the suet, strain it and stir in the lard and butter. The butter will flavor the three pounds of fat sufficiently to make it nearly as good as butter.

Cranberry Pudding.—Sift together two cupfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add sufficient milk to make a batter pudding, stir in a cupful of sweetened and strained cranberry jelly and steam for an hour and a half. Serve with a hard sauce.

Alfalfa hay is especially valuable for hogs, and that is true more than ever this year, with the price of tankage so high.

Every farmer should be sure that all of the waste leaves around the feeding places of the cattle and horses are saved carefully for the hogs or the chickens. Then it will pay to feed hay to the hogs directly.

Blanket colts in stables. A colt cannot do well in a wet, filthy stall, where he will be inclined to stand up most of the time rather than to lie down in the filth.

During extreme cold weather it pays to blanket the colt while standing in the stable, unless it is warmer than are the majority of stables.

Excellent Beef Type.

that govern profit. It seems to be well established that the problem for the farmer is to produce and carry the calves to weaning time as cheaply as possible, as the calves produced cheaply make just as good feeders and bring just as good price per pound as the more expensive ones. The weight at the time of sale seems to have very little effect on the profit, except that they are usually heavier in the summer which is the time when heavier calves are put upon the market. An expense entailed in feeding the calves up for weight in anticipation of sale is a loss, as being sold for feeders, their flesh and fat weight does not count unless obtained without cost.

SWINE MANGE NOT UNCOMMON

Parasite is Microscopic in Size and Looks Something Like Oat Grain—Hard to Cure.

We hear much about mange in horses and cattle, and scab in sheep, but mange in hogs is not at all uncommon. The parasite that causes mange in hogs is microscopic in size and looks something like an oat grain. It imbeds in the region of the hair follicles, especially around the snout, eyes and forelegs, causing the formation of small pustules. The skin becomes thickened and rough. Where a hog is much affected the carcass should be condemned for food.

This kind of mange is readily transmitted to other hogs and treatment is difficult. Since there are some who believe hog cholera may be transmitted by these and other external parasites, such as lice, it is well to keep a lookout for hog mange.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOD SOWS

Strong Litters Secured if Preparation is Made Before Breeding—Ration Favored.

To get strong litters of pigs begin before the sow is bred. If aged sows let them be a little thin in flesh; then from two or three weeks before you want to breed them put them on a ration of middlings and tankage, consisting of nine parts middlings to one of tankage, made into a slop. Add ear corn and get them up to all they will eat up clean each feed so they will get to gaining fast.

ALFALFA VALUABLE FOR HOGS

Especially True This Year More Than Ever on Account of the High Price of Alfalfa.

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BLANKET COLTS IN STABLES

Young Animal Will Not Do Well in Filthy Stall Where He is Compelled to Stand.

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LIVE STOCK



PROBLEM WITH BABY BEEVES

To Produce and Carry Calves to Weaning Time is Governing Factor—Weight Don't Count.

The producing of baby beef has been studied with much care to determine, if possible, what are the factors



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Heinie Maxwell