

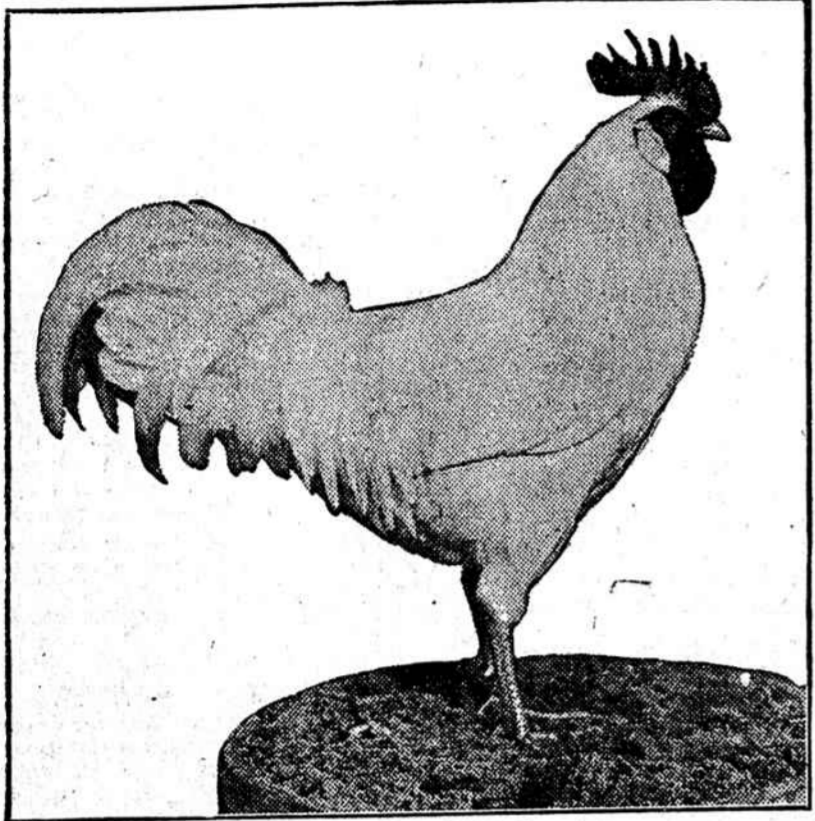
**PRODUCTION OF EGGS**

**Poultry Tend to Make Farm Self-Sustaining.**

Every Southern Farmer Should Aim to Keep at Least Fifty Hens for Laying Purposes and Home Consumption—Few Essentials.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
The farmer who has a well planned and well cared for garden has gone a long way toward supplying his family with healthy and economical foods. If he adds to the garden a fair size flock of poultry, he will do still more to make his farm self-sustaining. Early springs and mild winters make the production of eggs particularly profitable for the southern farmer. On many farms throughout the country

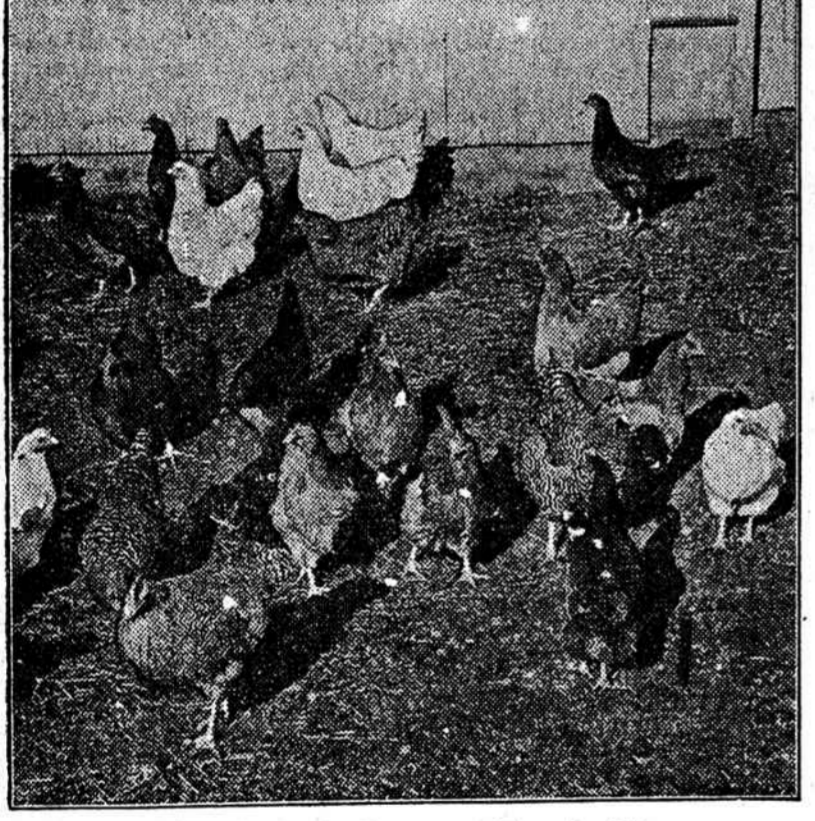
or buttermilk is excellent for poultry. Green feeds, such as cabbages, mangel beets, alfalfa or clover, should be added to these rations when grass is not available.  
Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Great care must be taken not to over-feed. After they are thirty-six to forty-eight hours old, they may be fed.  
The first feed may contain hard-boiled eggs, Johnnycake (one dozen infertile eggs to ten pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mass and one tablespoonful of baking soda), stale bread; pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats. Dry bread crumbs or rolled oats may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture egg. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats, or Johnnycake mixtures five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat,



White Leghorn Cockerel.

the money derived from the sale of poultry eggs buys the groceries and clothing for the entire family. Every southern farmer can do as well, and should aim to keep at least fifty hens for laying purposes and home consumption. Select some of the American breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or the Rhode Island Reds. The Orpingtons are also a good general-purpose breed.  
On almost any farm there can be fitted up, with very little, if any, cost for new material, a poultry house that will answer all the purposes of more expensive buildings for keeping poultry. The essentials to success in housing are fresh air, sunshine, a dry floor, and a building that is free from drafts. The house must be free from colds or forerunners of roup and other diseases.  
It takes a healthy, well-fed flock to produce eggs. Fowls must not be allowed to become too fat, as too few eggs will be laid by hens in such condition. To prevent their getting over-fat, it is best to make them work for

cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about five per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and two per cent of charcoal, millet, or rapeseed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture. Mash mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition.  
As soon as the chickens will eat whole wheat, cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on range may be given all their feed in a hopper, using as a grain mixture two parts by weight of cracked corn and one part of wheat, and for a mash mixture any of those given for laying hens. If beef scrap is to be fed, it is advisable



A Mixed Flock on a Government Experiment Farm.

most of their feed by scratching in a litter composed of about four inches of dry straw, leaves, or chaff. The following rations will give good results when proper care is given to their feeding:  
Grains: One pound oats, two pounds corn, and Mash: Two pounds corn meal, one pound rice bran or wheat bran, one pound cottonseed meal.  
Grains: One pound oats, two pounds corn, kafir corn, or milo, maize, one pound broken rice or peanuts, and Mash: Two pounds corn meal, two pounds rice bran, one pound cotton seed meal.  
Grains: One pound oats, one pound wheat or barley, one pound of kafir corn, and Mash: Two pounds wheat bran, two pounds wheat middlings, two pounds corn meal or chaff, one and one-half pounds cottonseed meal.  
Ten per cent or less of beef scrap may be added to the mash in all the rations with good results. Skim milk

to wait until the chicks are ten days old. Chickens confined to small yards should be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required.  
**Wintering Brood Sow.**  
Keep the brood sow in good, thrifty and healthy condition. Allow her plenty of exercise. Feed her green food in the winter. She is very fond of alfalfa hay and mangel beets with one feed per day of middlings and milk. Give her a dry, comfortable straw bed, also plenty of fresh water, and she will winter in prime condition.  
**Good Car Bedding.**  
Shredded corn fodder or rye straw provide good bedding for the hog car.

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

**FARM AND FIELD**

Making the Farmers' Business Profitable

TOLD IN AN INTERESTING MANNER EXPRESSLY FOR OUR READERS

**HINTS FOR THE HORSE LOVER**

Narrow-Chested Animals Do Not Possess Endurance of Broad-Chested Ones—Keep Things Orderly.

The horse that is "all legs" is not the one you want. Try to get those that are well set, neither too long legs nor too long bodies.  
When a good horse lags don't put the whip on and make it go anyway. Stop and look into the matter. That horse is not well. If it were it would not lag. You do not like to be forced to work when you are sick. The horse is most like a man of any living animal.  
It is foolish for the farmer to get the notion that he can win money on the track with his horses. It is all right to give the horses a chance to show what is in them, but don't do it for money ever.  
Have the sides of your stalls well nailed to place. Horses sometimes find out that they can crowd the partitions out of place and once they get that habit they will make life miserable for you.  
Some horses have a way of throwing their hay out on the floor the first thing they do after feeding. If you feed through a chute from overhead you will be free from this difficulty. If not, the best way is to build in front



Do Not Buy Narrow-Chested Horses.

of the horses a rack of round, hardwood poles an inch or two in diameter, running from the manger overhead, firmly secured at both ends.  
Narrow-chested horses have not the endurance that those have with good broad chests. Don't buy a thin-breasted horse.  
Study your blacksmith, as well as your horses' feet.  
Some horses can't eat straw without having impaction of the bowels, and that sometimes causes death.  
A ration of good wheat bran once a week is a fine change for a horse. Wet it up good and he will relish it and it will act nicely on his bowels.  
Hang up your dung forks. Don't stand them against the side of the barn, where they may be run into by a horse passing that way.  
It is sometimes said that you can make any horse a good walker when you break him. That is not always true. You never can make fast walkers of some horses. It is not in them and you cannot put it in unless you do it before they are born.  
It is easy to hang up your harness if you once get into the habit of it. How many friends do you know that drop them on the floor?  
The reason the varnish is coming off your wagon or carriage may be that you keep it in the room where horses are stabled. The chemicals from horse manure and urine will do it every time.

**MOLDY FEED IS DANGEROUS**

Farmers Are Losing Cattle From Eating Acorns—Take Precautions to Keep Poisons Out.  
It is dangerous to give molded or spoiled hay and other feeds to live stock, especially horses. Such feed is apt to cause sickness and even death. We have heard of instances where farmers have lost a number of valuable animals from this cause. Care should be exercised to see that all feed is in good condition. Hay put up when too damp may mold, corn and oats often harbor various kinds of fungous diseases that may be poisonous to stock, and corn silage when improperly stored may cause trouble. The food an animal eats has a marked influence upon its physical well-being. We are informed that, in Wisconsin, farmers are losing cattle from eating acorns picked up in the pastures. Young cattle are particularly affected. Sheep and hogs can eat the acorns without bad effects, and milch cows seldom die from this cause, but young calves are poisoned and little can be done for them. It is the part of wisdom to take precautions to keep feeds known to be dangerous away from animals, and give them only that which is in good and sound condition.—Farmer's Guide

**Producing Clean Milk.**

The production of clean, safe milk is not a hard thing to master nor an expensive line of work to follow. It simply means clean cows, a clean stable, clean utensils, clean habits of milking and good common sense in the application of all of these.

**Large Udder Essential.**

A dairy cow's udder should be large and should extend far front and back, with teats evenly placed and well separated. After milking, the udder of a good dairy cow is very much reduced in size and its skin is soft and loose.

**Good Car Bedding.**

Shredded corn fodder or rye straw provide good bedding for the hog car.

**Willing Milk Producer.**

There is a subtle something about a good dairy cow that makes her look as if she was a willing and large milk-producer. This is something best seen in the eyes, which should be large and bright and mild.

**PRUNING A RASPBERRY BUSH**

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 only.  
When this is the case it is useless to look for good crops.  
The canes that have borne fruit should always be got rid of as soon 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 mid-summer 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 Raspberries.

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 impossible. Overcrowding is fatal to either fruit or flowers.  
The great object in pruning is to open the heart of the trees or bush, so as to admit the sunshine and air. The thickest 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**

Excellent Results Secured at Two New Jersey Experiment Stations—Cost Is Little More.

With peach trees planted at the 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 thoroughly plowed before planting.  
In another test in the same orchard there was a difference ranging from 652 inches, or over fifty-four feet, of growth to 1,397 inches, or over 116 feet of growth per tree in favor of dynamite. Similar results were obtained with peaches at New Brunswick, whereas the apple trees showed practically 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 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.

**Second Year Pruning.**

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

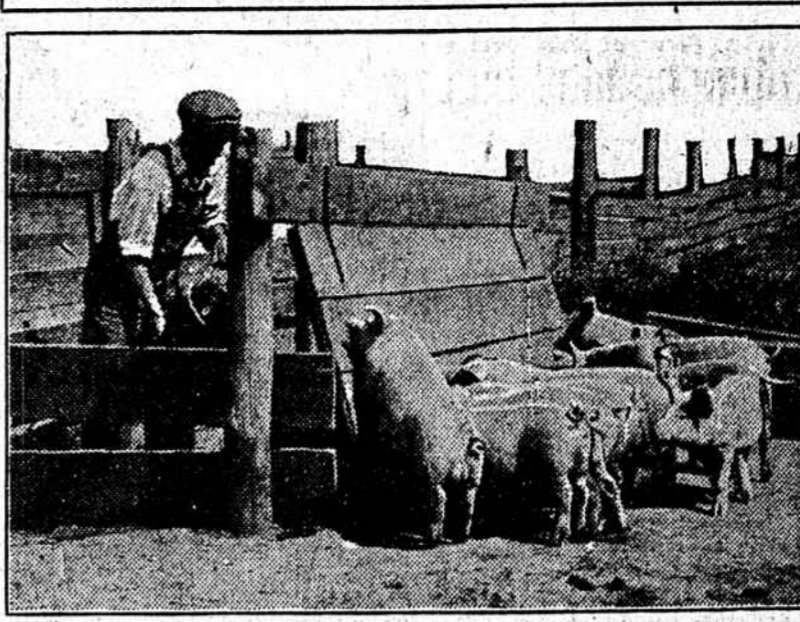
**Value of Warm Barns.**

Dairymen having warm barns and abundance of skim milk, can raise the fall and early winter calves with less trouble and with scarcely any expense as no feed will have to be bought and there is plenty of time to feed and care for the little fellows.

**Feed for Dairy Cows.**

Clover hay is a very good feed and cotton-seed hulls rather poor for dairy cows. Cotton-seed hulls can be used as a filler, but they do not furnish milk-making material.

**PROPER CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF SWINE**



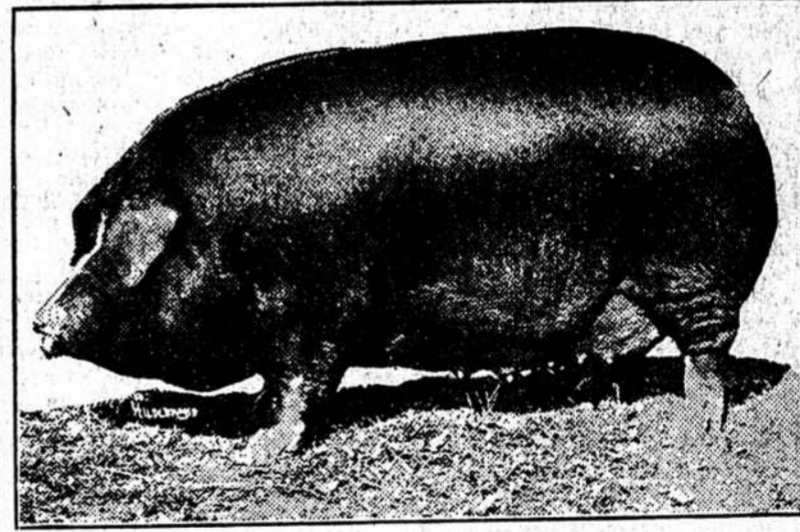
A Device to Prevent Pigs From Crowding and to Allow a Fair Start for All.

(By E. M. RANCK.)  
To be a successful hog raiser one must keep his stock under the very best environment possible. Do not think any old thing or place is good enough for a hog. He should have access to good clean water to drink at all times, and not stale pond water or mud wallows. Clean, pure water will do more toward keeping hogs healthy than any other one thing. The hog has a peculiar skin, and under the skin is a thick pad of fat, so that he must get rid of his heat mostly from his lungs by breathing. In hot weather he needs some cool place to lie in, and if he can find mud he wallows in it. He prefers good, clean water, but if he cannot find that, mud is the best substitute. Shade is very essential in warm weather.  
Buildings for hogs need not be very expensive. We advise colony houses of the A shape, with both sides open with hinges on the top. This type of house furnishes shade, ventilation, and sunlight in summer and when closed, a very comfortable farrowing pen in winter. These houses are erected on skids and can be moved from place to place with a pair of horses or mules. They are so constructed that they are ideal farrowing pens. A sow about to farrow can be placed in a lot in which is one of these colony houses, and she will make her nest in the house if some hay or straw is placed there. Fenders should be arranged around the sides of the house so that the sow will not be able to lie close to the sides and in that way crush the young pigs in the nest.  
These colony houses can also be used for the boars and growing pigs, although some prefer permanent quarters for the boar and those pigs intended for the market. It is a great advantage to feed hogs on concrete or tight board floors, especially if one is feeding ear corn, as there will be no waste. Feeding in muddy or dusty lots is a very dangerous practice. It sometimes becomes necessary to

**UNCLEAN HOUSE MEANS LOSS**

Fowls Require Abundance of Free Breathing Room—Keep Sleeping Quarters Free From Filth.

(By H. H. SHEPARD.)  
As young chickens grow they soon make crowded conditions in their coops and colony houses. They will not grow and keep healthy when too many are confined at night in a limited space. Separate them and get them into larger and better ventilated quarters as they increase in size. The stuffy, unclean coop will result in losses.  
Many fall with chickens and other poultry because they do not stop to consider that fowls, above all animals, need abundance of free breathing room and that their sleeping quarters must be free from filth.  
Without cleanliness and the furnishing of abundance of fresh air to the birds at all times, no person can succeed in the poultry business.  
Provide clean and roomy quarters for the young poultry, as they come



A Champion Poland Sow From Missouri.

feed pigs separate from the sows, even when nursing. This can be done by building near the colony house a temporary fence which will allow the little pigs to get in, but will keep out the old hogs. If this plan is adopted the pigs will practically wean themselves without inconvenience either to themselves or to the sow. We prefer feeding the small pigs and in fact all our hogs in either iron or concrete troughs, with round bottoms. V-shaped troughs can also be used.  
Fences play a very important part in hog raising. A poor fence will produce a breachy hog as quickly as it will a fence-breaking cow. We prefer any strong close woven-wire fence at least 58 inches high for the outside fence. In smaller lots either woven wire or wooden fences temporarily placed will be cheaper and can be used a number of times. Temporary fences need not be over three feet high and should be so constructed that they can be carefully stored when not in use. Woven wire used as temporary fence is very difficult to stretch after it has been used several times, although it can be used to advantage when lumber and help are not plentiful.  
In planting forage crops it is an advantage to plant in long narrow strips so that the temporary fences can be placed across the narrow part of the field. It is also an advantage to arrange the crops so that one section is in such alignment with the other sections that the cultivation may be done without turning at the end of each section and when the crops are laid by the temporary fence can separate one crop from another.  
When plans are made to establish hog pastures one must not forget the very important factor of providing

**Silo Is Necessity.**

Nearly all of the best dairymen like to supply some feed to their cows even when on the best of pastures, both for its food value to the cows and for its manurial value to the pastures and nothing is more convenient for this purpose than good silage. Every farmer who feeds live stock cannot well afford to be without a silo. Just a little experience in the use of silage will convince any man that the silo is an absolute necessity.

**Experiment With Electricity.**

Experimenters in the stimulation of plant growth by electricity have discovered a queer thing. The wind blows their current away, but a wire screen surrounding the plant of ground tends to hold the electric charge in place regardless of the wind.

**When You Find the Neck Stretched Out.**

When you find the neck stretched out, the bill opened, the chick gasping for breath, with eyes closed or half-closed, you may be sure that gape worms are in the windpipe.

**A Superfluous Male Means Waste of Feed and Labor.**

One vigorous male to ten hens is sufficient for fertility. For eggs alone dispense with the male entirely.

**Feeding Hens Broken up Oil Cake**

one a week promotes laying.

**"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS**

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach. Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach, remove the sour, fermenting food, take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the accumulated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.  
A Cascaret at night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

**Women's Parents.**

Mrs. Bacon—I see that nearly four hundred women applied for patents in England last year.  
Mr. Bacon—Why, I don't know there could be as many devices for keeping husbands home nights as that.

**Reasonable Theory.**

Boss—No; we have all the most we need.  
Laborer—Seems like you could use one more, the little bit of work has to do.—Judge.

**WHEN KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE GLASS OF SALT**

Eat Less Meat if Kidneys Hurt or You Have Backache or Bladder Weakness.—West Forms Uric Acid.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat contains uric acid which clogs the kidney pipes so they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood, then you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headache, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys.  
The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of stinging, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

**Jad Salts is Inexpensive and Causes No Injure.**

Jad Salts is a delightful chocolate-flavored lithia-water drink which regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Adv.

**Marker for a Funeral.**

Matt Hogan was making a collection to meet funeral expenses for one of the fraternity who had died suddenly and penniless. He asked five dollars from each contributor, a typical "lincoln" came along and said, "Put me down for five."  
"Where's the money?" asked Matt.  
"I'll give it to you later."  
"What are you trying to do?" demanded Hogan sharply, "put in a marker to help bury a dead man?"

**ASHAMED OF HER BAD COMPLEXION**

Many a nice, and otherwise attractive, girl is a social failure because of her poor complexion. If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unattractive skin, resinol will probably clear it. Just try resinol soap and resinol ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not make a blessed difference in your skin. Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for 30 years for most skin troubles. Adv.

**Tolstoy's Teachings.**

If people would but understand that they are not the sons of some fatherland or other, nor of governments, but are sons of God, and can, therefore, neither be slaves nor enemies, one of another—those insane, unnecessary, worn-out pernicious organizations called governments, and all the sufferings, violations, humiliations, and crimes which they occasion, would cease.—Leo Tolstoy.

**Trying to Forget.**

He—Don't you remember me?  
She—Why should I?  
"We were engaged to be married last summer at the beach."  
"Yes; but don't you recollect you told me to forgive and forget you?"

**RUB-MY-TISM**

Will cure your Rheumatism and all kinds of aches and pains—Neuralgia, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Old Sores, Burns, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne. Price 25c.—Adv.

**The New Grocer.**

She—Have you any good farmers eggs?  
He—Er—wouldn't hen's eggs do ma'am.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Let's remember the kind acts of others, but forget our own!  
Nothing is so uncertain as the mind of a certain class of politicians.



POULTRY