

KEEP LICE FROM POULTRY

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(By E. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
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First Prize Black Cochon.

of lice and nests of lice and vermin a liquid spray or paint is probably the most desirable form of application. A splendid lice powder may be made at a cost of only a few cents a pound in the following way: Take three parts of gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid; mix these together and add gradually with stirring, enough plaster of Paris to take up all the moisture. The liquid and the dry plaster should be thoroughly mixed and stirred so that the liquid will be uniformly distributed through the mass of plaster. When enough plaster has been added the resulting mixture should be a dry, pinkish brown powder having a fairly strong carbolic odor and a rather less pronounced gasoline odor.

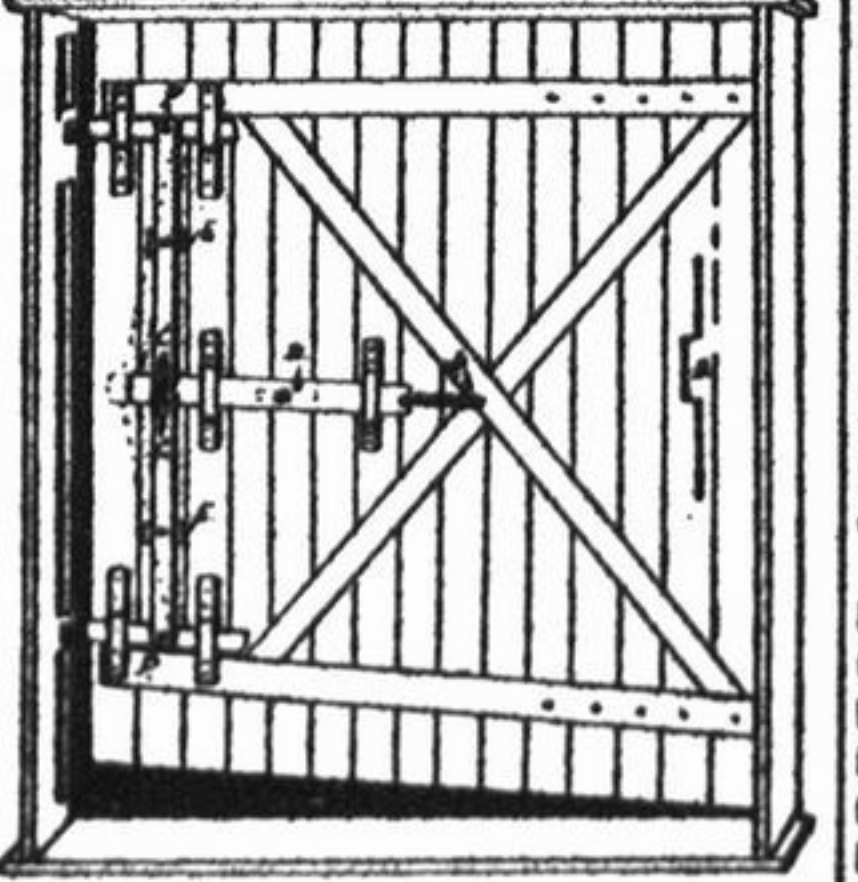
Do not use more plaster in mixing than is necessary to blot up the liquid. This powder is to be worked into the feathers of the birds affected with vermin. The bulk of the application should be in the stuff around the vent and on the ventral side of the body and in the stuff under the wings. Its efficacy, which is greater than that of any other lice powder known to writers, can be very easily demonstrated by anyone to his own satisfaction. Take a bird that is covered with lice and apply the powder in the manner just described. After a lapse of a minute, shake the bird, and its feathers with the fingers come clean, over a clean piece of paper and drying lice will be seen to fall in great numbers. This experiment is a sure proof of the worth of the powder.

REPAIRS

FASTENING THE HEAVY DOOR

Catches Described Herewith Will Hold Fast and Prevent Warping—How Working Parts Are Made.

(By J. W. GRIFFIN.)
 To prevent a door from being blown about by heavy winds, there should be a fastening at the top and one near the bottom. A hook at the top and a chain at the bottom looks like life in the primitive age. The fastenings herewith described are those that will stay fastened, and they will prevent the door warping, swinging out at the top or bottom, and will catch every time the door is closed.



Fastening for Heavy Doors.

and are fastened to the door by nails or screws. The dotted lines show the position of the working parts when the tumblers are back so that the door may be opened.

(B) A coil spring that holds the tumblers in a closed position. The edge of the door jamb where the tumblers rub as they pass to the sockets, are beveled so that there will be the least possible opposition to them entering.

The notches at **(C)** are oblong, that the pins that work in them may not bind, as the tumblers are withdrawn. The dotted lines at **(D)** represent a notch that is in the door, through which the pin moves when the door is unlatched.

At **(E)** there is a piece one-eighth of inch thicker than the tumblers and the pieces that are marked **(C)**; this permits the tumblers to move easily.

There is used three-eighths-inch bolts at **(E)** to bolt piece **(C)** to the door, and short bolt of the same size at **(F)** with the heads next to the door. These bolts work loosely in the holes made in piece **(C)**.

All working parts work just loose enough to move without rubbing hard, but not so loose that there will be any rattling or the door by the wind.

To open the door, the pin **(D)** is pushed toward the edge of the door, and as soon as released, the tumblers retain their former position, and when the door is shut, the tumblers will slip in place and hold the door secure.

PRACTICAL BARN FOR DAIRY

Diagram Given Herewith Shows How Wisconsin Man Solved Problem of Modern Building.

The accompanying diagram shows how a Wisconsin dairyman solved the problem of building a modern dairy barn at low cost, says the Prairie Farmer. This dairyman was also confronted with the problem of constructing a barn on short notice as he had moved to a newly purchased farm which afforded but a mere excuse of a dairy barn. Accordingly he made a barn in the shape of a lean-to on top of an old but well built barn.

Gather eggs daily. The profits in poultry culture are measured by the care given. It is useless to expect many eggs from old fowls of any variety. All scraps of vegetables from the table should be given to the hens. A poultryman is judged by his surroundings and the condition of his fowls.

Hens need to be provided with a summer dust bath as well as in the winter. Grit enables the gizzard to prepare the food for digestion. It is a fowl's false teeth.

The dropping-boards should be regularly cleaned and the filth removed from the houses. It is of little profit to have a good supply of eggs if we cannot market them to advantage.

A large part of the heavy loss from bad eggs can be obviated by the production of infertile eggs. The market age of goslings is five weeks, which is a short time for they have feathered out.

Chickens are creatures of habit. Whether they are lazy or active depends largely on the way they are treated.

Enemies of the fresh egg market are the preserved and the tested incubator eggs. Be above such things.

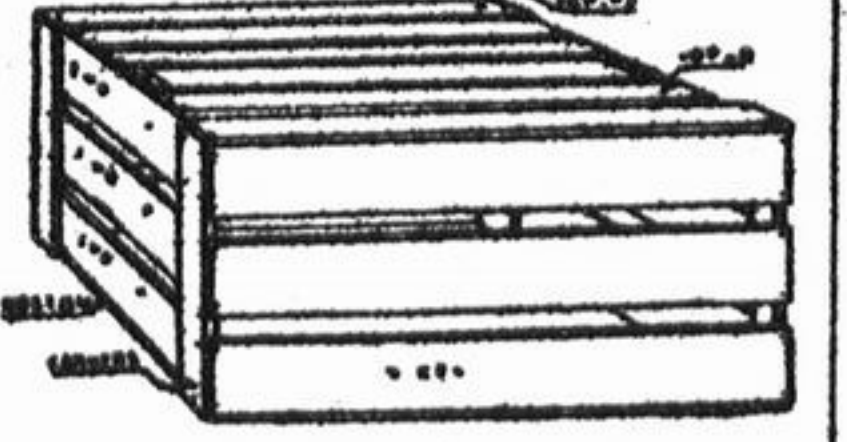
Fowls do not mate in pairs or flocks or doves. One male to one female is the proper way to mate.

REPAIRS

BUILDING A SHIPPING CRATE

To Get Correct Proportion and Still Make It Light is Matter Requiring Thought and Experimenting.

To build a strong shipping crate in the correct proportion and still make it light in weight is a matter that can not be carried out without some thought and experimenting and for this reason I have drawn plans and built sample crates in an experimental way until the result is satisfactory to me, and I feel sure will be to those who wish to build crates after this pattern, writes E. F. Barry, in the Successful Farming.



Poultry Shipping Crate.

The drawing will give a correct idea of how to put the crates together and the following lumber bills will if followed give correct results.

The material, if a person is to use any number of these crates of a certain size he can best go to a box factory or mill and have them cut to order.

The long stock should consist of boards any length six inches wide by three-eighths inch thick to be used for bottom. Slats any length three inches wide by three-eighths inch thick. Frame stock any length three inches wide by three-fourths inch thick. Common stock spruce surfaced two sides.

It will be found desirable to make three sizes of these crates of a suitable height for broilers and fryers and at least two sizes for mature fowl and for turkeys.

METHOD OF KILLING FOWLS

Neat and Proper Way is to Clip Head Off of Bird and Place it in Box to Bleed Freely.

The following method of killing fowls is a neat and proper one: Set a square post about two feet in the ground and about two and one-half or three feet (or as desired) above ground, writes J. E. Raiser in the



Slaughtering Block.

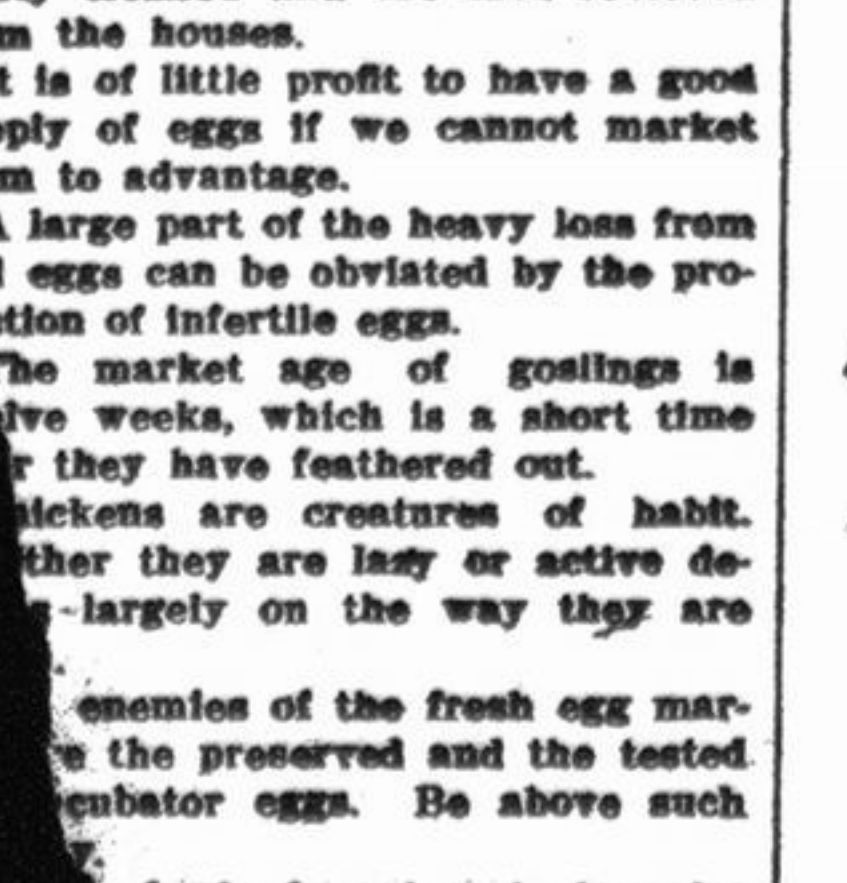
Farm and Fireside. After clipping the fowl's head off (for this I prefer a corn-cutter or knife to a hatchet or ax), place the fowl in the box, where it will bleed freely. This method, to my notion, is more humane than to have them flopping about on the ground.

POULTRY NOTES

LADDER ATTACHED TO DOOR

Device Will Save Farmer More Steps Than Anything Else, Especially During Haying Time.

The following device is contributed by a writer in the Homestead as having saved him more steps at haying time than anything else on his farm. The accompanying illustration shows a ladder nailed on the inside of the hay barn door. This is made of two 2x4's the full length of the door up and down and one by six fencing is used



A Barn Door Ladder.

for crosspieces. In the first place it is convenient to get the sparrows' nests out of the carrier and when the door is let down one can easily get into the barn to level the hay without getting down on the ground.

Road Dust. Road dust will serve to hold the nitrogen in manure when it is the stable gutter.

REPAIRS

SOLDERING OUTFIT IS HANDY

Probably No Investment Farmer Can Make That Will Pay as Big a Percentage of Profit.

(By E. B. TUTTLE.)
 There is probably no investment the farmer can make that will pay the percentage of profit that a soldering-kit will. Reduced to its lowest terms a coffer can be bought for 25 cents, acid 5 cents and solder wire 10 cents.

It will be better, however, to buy two coffers, 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 pounds each, which should not cost more than 75 cents per pair. Using two, one can be heating while the other is in use. The acid is muriatic, in which dissolve a little zinc. For the beginner



Necessary on Farm.

probably it will be found handier to use the solder in the form of a wire, though later a bar will be found to be convenient.

Having secured the outfit the first thing is to "tin" the point. To do this, file the beveled surface down bright, and heat in the stove (gas, gasoline, wood or coal) until hot enough to melt the solder.

Then with a small, flat stick smear the surfaces with the acid and rub the end of the solder over them (Fig. 1).

If it does not melt freely get the coffer hotter. After tinning the point try not to get it so hot it will burn off; in case you do, however, retin by the same process.

If the tinning is not on, the coffer will not pick up solder nor melt it freely.

For a starter let us try a leaky pan. Sandpaper or scrap clean around the hole and smear with acid. Take the coffer properly heated and set the point on the hole, applying the solder as shown in Fig. 2. Watch and see it run freely (you can tell at once if it fuses properly), and remove the coffer.

If the coffer gets cold, take the other one which should also be in the fire. The work may be done equally well inside the pan.

If the hole is too large, cut a small piece of tin and put over the hole, having first used the acid on both patch and pan. Put the coffer on top of the patch, and when sufficiently hot run the end of the solder wire around the patch. It should melt readily. Hold down with the coffer or stick until the solder runs.

This, briefly is the problem of soldering. Other applications will be readily solved once one is familiar with the tools.

Most metals can be soldered; not, however, cast iron or aluminum. In the case of galvanized iron or zinc, use muriatic acid straight. As more skill is acquired, you will be able to pick up solder on the point of the coffer, when you can buy solder by the bar.

THE CHARACTER of a Bank

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