[illegible] NEIGHBORLY SUGGESTIONS

Give Your Neighbor a Lift.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

If you are a bit forehanded with the late fall work, and a neighbor has had hard luck, why not take the boys and a team over and give him a lift? It will pay big heart interest.

We all have good reason to be thankful that we are living in an age where the farm is more highly regarded as an uplifting factor in civilization than before.

We have never yet seen a farm so small that a good farmer could find no work to be done upon it.

Some men are honest because it pays, and a few because they cannot help it.

The man who will sit baking his back before a hot stove during stormy weather, while his animals are left to huddle in the lee of a rail fence, has a fatal twist in his make-up.

It is the first blizzard that gives the unfortunate a hard set-back. Everything for their protection should be ready against the day.

The man who plants a 50-acre apple orchard now and takes care of it for ten years can have no fear of want in the future.

Keep open the windows of the sleeping rooms—pile on the blankets, and keep the fires going all night, if necessary. Warm air can be pure as well as cold air.

The man who fails to cut ice in the winter does not cut much ice with the women folk at any season.

No matter if our neighbor is too lazy to do his share of dragging the road. We must drag it ourselves, as we can better afford to ignore him than to miss good markets on account of poor roads.

You can generally tell the quality of farmer by the fence he keeps.

It's a mean man who will allow his wife to hang out wet clothes in freezing weather.

SULPHUR HARMFUL TO YOUNG CHICKS

Lard Grease Alone Is Quite Effective in Destroying Head Lice on Youngsters.

(By A. J. LEGG.)

It has twice come under my observation that sulphur and grease used upon young chicks to kill head-lice killed the chicks also.

Only a few days ago a woman mixed sulphur with hog's lard and greased under the wings of hens that were entrusted with the brooding of 40 young chicks.

The grease and sulphur killed all but one of the young chicks.

Lard without sulphur is quite as effective in destroying the head lice, and it should be applied carefully and in small quantities.

The lice cannot live in grease, and die almost as soon as the grease touches them. Two or three applications are sufficient to rid a brood effectually of head lice.

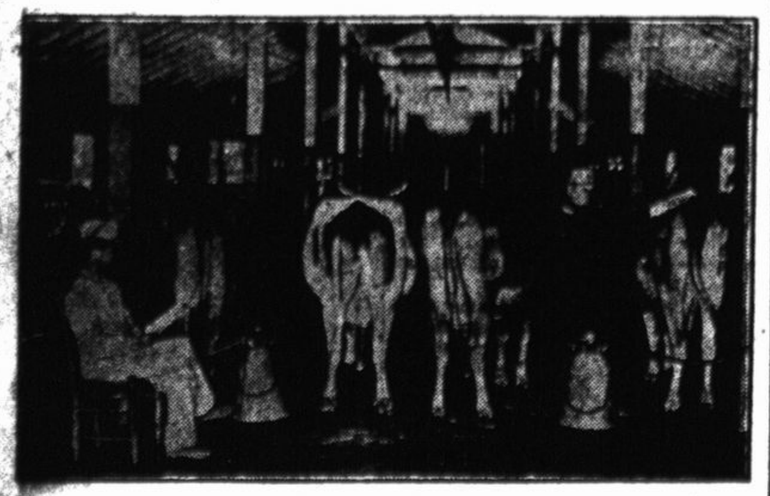
The applications should be a week or ten days apart.

SHOULD PROVIDE SUITABLE COOPS

Chickens Generally Seek the Same Roosting Place and Carry Insects With Them.

Poultry, roosting in trees, is not exempt from insect enemies. This has been proved by the experience of many who make a business of raising poultry. An examination of the limbs of trees where the young flocks roost at night, before the birds have been yarded and housed for the winter, will show countless numbers of mites resting under the loose bark. Chickens generally seek the same roosting place night after night, and carry insects with them. The tree becomes infested and the vermin increase in numbers with wonderful rapidity, finally sapping the vitality of the birds. Then farmers wonder why food does not fatten. When birds are old enough to "climb trees" they should be placed in coops that can be easily disinfected and kept in a healthy condition, if the best financial results are expected.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING GOOD BUTTER



Milking by Electricity.

Gilt-edge butter can come only from gilt-edged fingers.

The cows are the beginning. Some cows give milk that can be turned into good hard, sweet butter. Others, you cannot make good, firm butter from to save your life. Do the best you can, it will still be waxy, soft and of poor flavor. So the cows must be right. If you would make butter that is right.

It takes a few years to change off a herd of poor cows, unless a man has a good [illegible] of money. Cows can be improved by taking a bit of time, and grow calves up [illegible] to be dairy cows, will do [illegible] and take a lot of comfort in it, too.

After you get your cows, look out for your [illegible]. That is, be [illegible] that is [illegible] the best [illegible] you can. If you give your [illegible] a day to start [illegible]

Take pains. Where? Care in having the cows nice and clean at milking time. Be careful yourself. Care in handling the udder of the cows gently. The cow that feels good gives most milk and the best milk. Care in getting all the cow has to give. It is the last few streams that puts the money in your pail. Care in straining the milk and getting it to the milkhouse.

The way milk is separated from cream makes a lot of difference, too. Somehow you must skim clean. If you have a separator, let it be a good one, and learn how to use it right.

Ripen your cream in a place where there will be no bad smells to flavor it. Make butter then we know of is [illegible] by [illegible] critics.

Security of Alaska.

[illegible]

GIRLS RAISE TURKEYS

Opportunity Offered to Earn Some Spending Money.

Bourbon Red Is Most Satisfactory Breed in Non-Wandering and Domestic Qualities—Flesh Is Fine-Grained and Tender.

(By MRS. M. A. DART.)

Every girl in the country today is reaching out in many directions anxious to earn a little money to spend as she chooses, and become to some extent independent of the family purse.

To those girls we would like to relate our own profitable experience with turkeys. If they desire to imitate it there is a fair field, and a comfortable purse at the end of the way.

We are extremely busy people. All through the summer season we go to the village two miles away, twice a day, with garden produce.

Therefore as we are away from home from 4 to 6 p. m. usually, it was necessary for us to choose a domestic breed of turkeys that would not wander off and that would come to the barn of their own accord at night.

We chose the Bourbon Red turkeys, and they have proved most satisfactory in their domestic and non-wandering qualities.

Probably the White Holland or the Buff turkeys would have answered our purpose equally well.

The Mammoth Bronze would not have done for us at all, for they are determined to wander and must be looked up and brought home after four o'clock every afternoon or Madame Turkey will sit down in the field with her brood, and perhaps become a prey to foxes before morning.

The male Reds are a dark-brownish or chestnut red in color, with white wings, and usually white feathers in the tail. The females are the same except a little lighter.

They are prolific layers, our flock of eight hen turkeys last season laid 400 eggs. They are fine fowl, the flesh being fine-grained, tender, plump and yellow.

They are of the best size for trade, averaging 10 to 14 pounds dressed. Few families now care for 18 and 20 pound birds.

The little poults are tender, and must be carefully tended for the first two months.

The prepared chick food are a boon to the turkey-raiser as well as the chick grower, and make an excellent food until the little ones are large enough to eat wheat.

Wheat-milk just dipped in milk and squeezed dry is a good food. Feed plenty of grit, oyster shells, old plastering, if you have it, charcoal and fresh water. Green stuff they must have.

Dandelion and onion tops, and lettuce are all good and seem to act as a tonic.

Keep the little fellows out of the rain and damp, keep them free from lice, and do not overfeed, and they will grow and thrive.

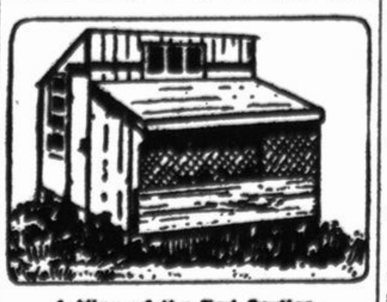
A very few lice will speedily kill little turks. Dust them with Persian insect powder, and if you see and head lice, put just a little vaseline or sweet cream on the heads.

HOUSE OF APPROVED STYLE

Warm, Well-Built Structure Is of Greatest Importance If Eggs Are Wanted in Cold Weather.

Next to the feed and a flock of good, purebred hens of a laying strain, a warm, well-built house is the greatest requisite if winter eggs are wanted. I am sending you a plan of my poultry house. This house will accommodate 150 to 200 hens, but an additional scratching shed should be provided for use on cold days when the flock cannot be turned out, says a Kansas writer in the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. The type of house provides more floor space for its size than any other kind I have seen. It also minimizes the labor in caring for the flock.

This house is 32 feet long, 16 feet wide, 5 feet high at the back, and 7 feet in front. It is the open front



A View of the End Section.

style of house with the open side facing the south. The four-foot opening in front is covered with wire netting and a muslin curtain is provided for use on cold and stormy nights.

Everything about the house is arranged with an eye to convenience. The roost frame is hinged at the back and may be raised and hooked to the ceiling while cleaning. The dropping board directly underneath is also hinged to the wall, allowing it to be raised or lowered. The nests are placed beneath the dropping board.

Desirable Eggs.

The rising price of eggs adds [illegible] to have also an abundance of [illegible] which should be. The fine part of it is that it [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible]

MAKING PROFIT WITH GEESE

Farmer Cannot Go Far Wrong in Selection of Breed If Fowls Are Given Proper Attention.

In geese there are seven standard varieties, and apparently the most profitable are the Toulouse, a gray goose, weighing: Adult ganders, 20 pounds; young ganders, 18; old geese, 18; young geese, 15. They are very easy to raise if you have plenty of pasture for them to graze upon, and are very thrifty, rapid growers and exceedingly good eating.

The Embden is a white goose, and in weight is about the same as the Toulouse and can be raised with about the same ease and profit, feathers being a very profitable part of raising both ducks and geese.

From all the varieties, no matter which you select, you cannot go far wrong; with the proper care and attention to the minutiae and detail you

Profitable Flock.

can come out a winner with money in your pocket from the poultry "crop" that you otherwise would not have had. Go at it slowly, put tact and business methods in the conduct of it and success will be yours. Failure is rarely if ever the fault of the fowls.

Now having selected and purchased the stock with which you expect to lay the foundation of a profitable poultry undertaking, the next thing will be care, attention, feeding, etc., in order to produce the best results.

Keep in mind always, morning, noon and night, cleanliness and freedom from vermin. Both are absolutely necessary to success, and are easily obtained if you go at it right.

NO JOKE IN RAISING PIGEONS

One of Big Essentials, Experience, Cannot Be Learned From Books —Squabs in Demand.

Keep the pigeons' flying loft clear of poles, as the birds are apt to injure themselves by flying against them.

If you buy a homer that has large warts on its beak you may be sure that it is more than two years old.

Never buy pigeons unless the mating is guaranteed.

Squabs stay in the nest until they are ready to leave it for good.

It costs from 90 cents to $1 a pair to feed breeders for 12 months.

In the big cities the market for squabs is good for every month in the year.

One can learn many things from books, but one of the things one cannot learn all about is pigeon raising. That takes experience.

POULTRY NOTES

Disease lurks about filthy drinking vessels.

• • •

Confine the hen until the chicks are weaned.

• • •

Indian Runners are good foragers and light eaters.

• • •

Have some way of telling the oldest eggs and keep them sold.

• • •

The English breeds are, Dorkings, Orpingtons and Red Caps.

• • •

Powder the chicks occasionally during the first eight weeks.

• • •

When wet mashes are fed be sure they are crumbly and not sticky.

• • •

The Asiatics or meat breeds are, Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans.

• • •

Ducks are never troubled with lice; neither do they have cholera or roup.

• • •

The old hens, especially those older than two years, should be fattened and sold.

• • •

In order to obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock, properly fed.

• • •

The partial open front poultry house is conceded to be the best type for most sections.

• • •

Given the same care and feed pure bred fowls will make a greater profit than mongrels.

• • •

Keep only what males are needed for breeding. All others are a needless expense on the flock.

• • •

It is easy to put off fixing up the poultry house, but to neglect it will give you a condition which will be [illegible]

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