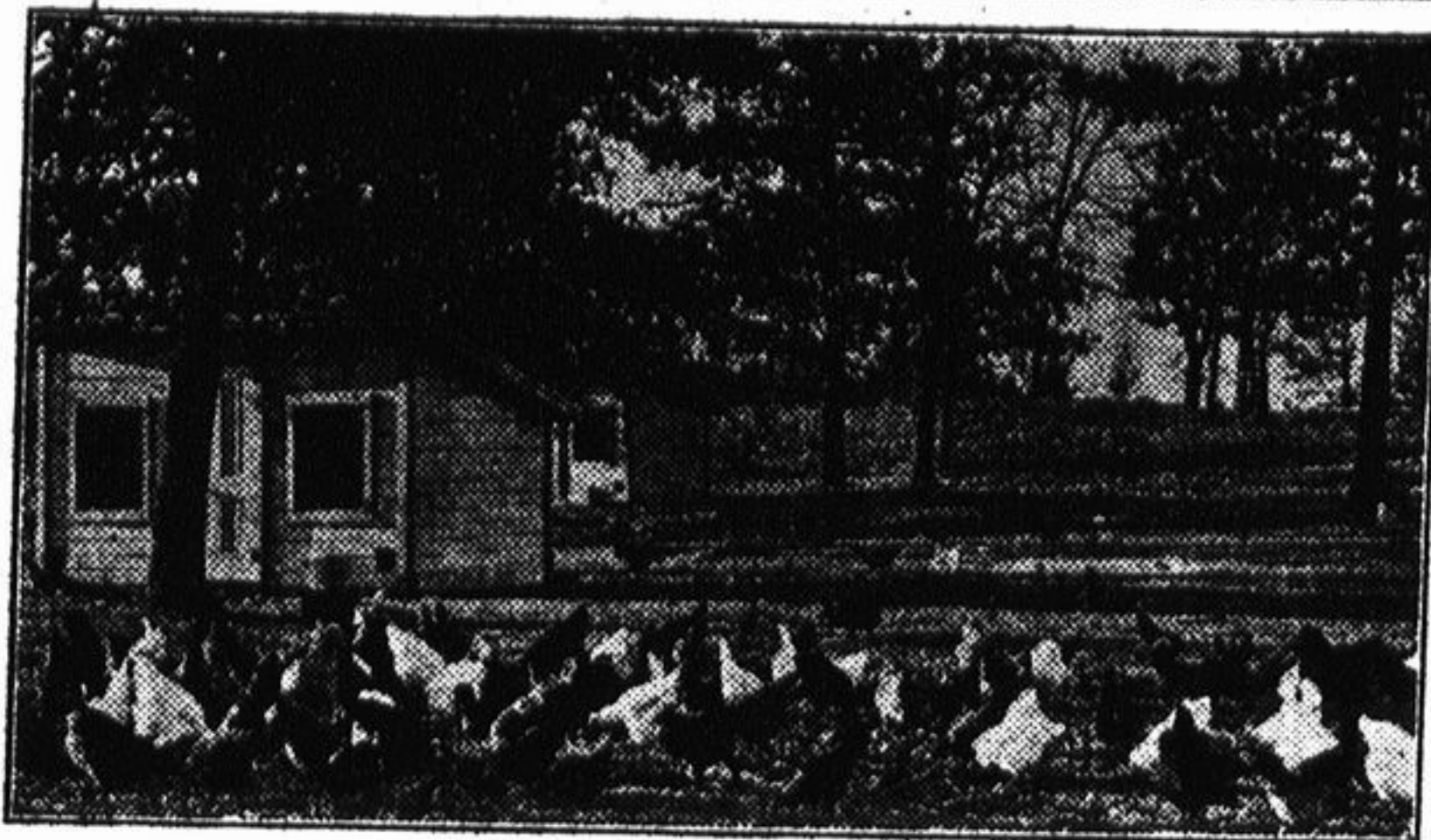


**CAUSES OF MANY FAILURES IN POULTRY**



A Badly Mixed, But Busy Family.

Every failure in the poultry business can be traced, according to James G. Halpin, poultry man at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, to one or more of the following reasons:

1. Too expensive and too impractical buildings. Flocks do not require costly equipment, and of course the poultry man must pay interest on his investment.
  2. Lack of experience and failure to raise chicks properly. Many a man has jumped into the poultry business with little or no experience, and naturally has lost money in his plunging.
  3. Failure to market right. To produce a superior product is not enough. It must be advantageously marketed.
  4. Starting with poor stock. It costs little or no more to start with profit-producing stock than it does with inferior fowls.
  5. Neglect in improving breeding stock. By carefully selecting the hens and mating them with well chosen males more improvement will be secured.
  6. Neglect in cleaning. Filth is a certain cause of loss to the poultry man.
  7. Neglect in fighting lice and mites. These pests are a source of heavy loss to all who do not fight them.
  8. Poor management. Like every other business, poultry raising requires close attention to details.
- Should Go Slow.**
- The more common cause of failure is too heavy investment. Many farmers start with expensive buildings as soon as they get the "hen fever." They run into debt, become discouraged after a few mistakes, and quit the business. It is wiser to patch up the old poultry house and make improvements gradually as your profits warrant the expenditure. All amateur poultry man should go slow and build up his flock from humble beginnings.
- The next most common cause of failure is lack of experience. No one should enter the poultry business off hand without any experience in raising chicks. He should serve an apprenticeship on some poultry farm, or

if he can, and before he starts out for himself, he should take a course at some recognized poultry school. After he has learned the ways of the flock he may have some assurance of success. But many mistakes and failures are sure to beset the path of the inexperienced.

Many poultry men fail to market correctly. They either get too far away from the market or try to force themselves upon an overcrowded market. And they often fail to put their goods up in attractive packages and do not advertise efficiently. A good understanding of the market conditions of a given locality is essential in building up a trade there.

It is absolutely essential to have good stock to start with. No poultry man need expect to have any success if he starts out with a flock of boarders. The stock need not be pure bred, but it must be good enough to more than pay for its keep.

The flock must be improved by careful selection and by the introduction of new strains when necessary. Each brood of chicks must be better than the last if the poultry business is to be a success. The boarders and the stragglers must be culled out. Constant improvement is the surest road to success.

A very common cause of failure is just plain neglect—neglect in cleaning up the house; neglect in spraying and in fighting lice and mites. There is no excuse for this kind of failure. The poultry man should be continually on guard against insects and diseases. And above all, he must always keep his house and his birds clean.

All of these causes of failure may be summed up in one word. And that word is "mismanagement." The three great laws of success in poultry may be summed up as follows: Get some experience before going into business. Improve your stock. And keep clean all the time. The only cure for mismanagement is common sense, and the farmer who expects to make a success out of poultry should keep a good stock of it with him.

**ORCHARD GLEANINGS**

**WINTER WORK IN ORCHARDS**

When Ground is Frozen is Favorable Time for Hauling and Spreading Manure—Add Bone Meal.

The winter when the ground is frozen hard is a favorable season for hauling out with cart or sled the manure needed. In spring the ground is too soft to haul over and other work is too pressing; the result is this important matter is put off for another year. The manure should be hauled and spread evenly over the ground. Do not place directly around the trunks; it only affords a harbor for mice and insects. The manure should be rotted and from grain-fed cattle or horses. Straw and corn-stalks, mixed with a little animal manure, is poor stuff and is only valuable as a mulch. This kind of manure should be hauled out to the orchard and piled. Mix a half-bushel of raw bone meal in each two-horse wagon load of manure as it is piled and make a compact heap, which will soon rot down, and when well rotted, should be spread. About one to two bushels is the proper quantity for each large tree. The manure should be spread in a circle as far out as the branches extend.

Practical growers are now using from 400 to 800 pounds of animal bone and potash fertilizer per acre. The fertilizer is drilled in with rye in the early fall, the rye is turned under in April—green manure. This method is found to be the cheapest and best method of fertilizing the orchard.

**SPRAY FOR SAN JOSE SCALE**

Best Remedy for Pest is Thorough Treatment With Lime-Sulphur Mixture Late in Winter.

(By C. P. GILLETTE, Colorado Experiment Station.)

San Jose scale is one of the worst pests attacking orchard trees in this country. It is extremely important that orchards should be so treated as to exterminate the scale from them and prevent its spread to surrounding orchards.

Undoubtedly the best remedy for this scale is a thorough treatment with lime-sulphur mixture late in the winter or early in the spring, before the buds begin to open on the trees. If the commercial concentrated lime-sulphur mixtures are used they may be diluted in the proportion of about one part of the concentrated preparation to ten parts of water. If homemade lime-sulphur sprays are used, probably there is no better formula than the following:

- Good lump lime, 15 pounds;
- Flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds;
- Water, 50 gallons.

The lime should be slaked in warm water and, as soon as the slaking has been well started, the sulphur should be added and enough water kept in the receptacle to keep the mass thin and sloppy. Boil for at least forty-



Preparing Mixture for San Jose Scale.

five minutes, or until the liquid is a deep brick red in color; then dilute to fifty gallons and apply at once.

**Protect Grapes From Mildew.**

To protect grapes from mildew which may or may not attack them they should be dusted or sprayed with sulphur. For a few vines or the family vineyard a good way is to put the sulphur in a piece of burlap or a grain bag and shake the sulphur over the vines. A sprayer which will force the sulphur among the leaves more completely is of course more effective.

**Fruit for Home Use.**

In pruning fruit trees for home use let there be no varieties of inferior quality selected. There is nothing too good for the home use. It is a pleasure to hunt out these good things and to take an interest in getting them started in the home garden and orchard.

**Combat Fungous Disease.**

Grape rot is a fungous disease. The only way to combat it is by spraying with bordeaux mixture when the buds swell in the spring, and repeating several times during the season.

**INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

**LESSON FOR MARCH 14**

**SAUL GAINS HIS KINGDOM.**

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel, chapter II. GOLDEN TEXT—He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.—Prov. 16:32.

In order to repay Israel's victory under Jephthah, Nahash the Ammonite demanded the right eye of those besieged in Jabesh in Gilead, knowing that the left eye would be hid by their shields and they would thus be incapable of warfare. For Israel to make any covenant with the Ammonites was contrary to God's commands (Ex. 23:32; Deut. 23:3).

I. The Cry of Jabesh, vv. 1-3. This event probably occurred about a month after the previous lesson. It was a proud, haughty demand made of these Israelites. Exhausted and hopeless, they had offered to become servants in order to live. So today we frequently find men willing to compromise with the world and the devil, who only hold them in derision and contempt (v. 2). Compromising Christians are always blind leaders of the blind (Matt. 18:14; 6:22). The demand of Nahash would also bring reproach upon Israel, yet this same king afterwards showed kindness to David (II Samuel 10:2). History records that Emperor Basil II actually sent an army of 14,850 sightless men back to the king of Bulgaria, who died of grief and horror.

II. The Conquest of Ammon, vv. 4-11. Nahash granted the request for a seven days' respite. Here was Saul's opportunity—wrong to be righted and people to be saved. Saul had held his peace since being anointed by Samuel, employing his time in everyday toll and duties (v. 5), for the messengers did not find Saul at home. The tidings of this insult were told to the people who lifted up their voices and wept (v. 4). The news of this threatened calamity reached Saul's ears and his conduct effectually put to silence those "worthless fellows" who despised him and had brought no presents at his anointing (10:27). Instead of tears Saul is moved to deeds. Like Cincinnati and Israel Putnam, he left the plow to take up the sword. Saul did not, in his own strength, undertake to relieve Jabesh, for "the Spirit of God came upon him" (v. 6; see also Judges 3:10; 11:29; 13:25; Luke 24:48; Acts 10:38). This moved Saul to anger, not alone at such an evidence of cruelty, but more at the contempt Nahash had for God and his people. Saul associated himself with Samuel, the man of God, and summoned the nation of Israel to his side.

The Holy Spirit gave Saul clear assurance of a call from God, and he responded with unquestioned faith (Rom. 8:31). The people responded with great rapidity, for the fear of God came upon them also. We have the good news of a better deliverance from a more subtle foe to proclaim in the present age. They all resorted to Bethel, west of the Jordan. The messengers returned bearing a message having two meanings (v. 10), and that helped to keep Nahash ignorant of Saul's actions on the other side of the river. Dividing his army into companies Saul attacked the enemy "in the morning watch," and completely overwhelmed them and put them to rout. As the Ammonites had refused to show any mercy, they in turn were judged unworthy of mercy (v. 11, see also James 2:13; Matt. 7:2).

III. The Crowning of Saul, vv. 12-15. Saul's victory so impressed the people that they demanded to know of Samuel who it was that had refused him as king, desiring to put them to death. Saul showed his wisdom by not permitting such a course of action. Many today refuse God's divinely appointed king who will yet be glad to acknowledge him (Luke 19:27; Phil. 2:10). In the next place Saul did not claim credit for the victory for, said he, "The Lord hath wrought deliverance in Israel" (v. 13 R. V.). All real victories come from God (Pa. 44:4-8; I Cor. 15:10). This was the true king-spirit. Saul reaped the reward of his humility, his forbearance, courage and activity in the loyalty and pride of the people. Samuel gladly shared in the success of Saul and led the people to Gilgal for the crowning ceremony. This was the place where Israel had first encamped under the leadership of Joshua and where the twelve stones from the river had been set up as a testimony to God's real presence and deliverance.

Saul had natural and physical characteristics calculated to make him a great and useful king—self-restraint, modesty, military invention and a capacity for leadership. He was shrewd, patient and generous.

He thus stood on the threshold of his kingdom with the possibilities of untold usefulness and blessing. We are "kings and priests unto God." He has ushered us into his kingdom. Power, usefulness, influence, helpfulness, victory over sin are before us. "Napoleon said that his nobility dated from Arcole and Marengo. May our date from the victories of love over the evil within us and in the world." "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith" (I John 5:4).

**"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 constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-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.

Embarrassing interruption. "What do you think?" exclaimed Mrs. Twobble. "While the relief committee was holding an important meeting yesterday afternoon in my drawing room a ragged woman came to the house and asked for food. She had a baby in her arms, too!" "What did you do?" asked Mrs. Gadsden. "Sent her about her business, of course! I was reading my report to the committee and had no time to bother with stray beggars."

**NEGLECT YOUR SCALP**

And Lose Your Hair. Cuticura Prevents It. Trial Free.

Cuticura Soap shampoos cleanse and purify the scalp of dandruff while the Ointment soothes and heals the irritated scalp skin. Dandruff and itching are hair destroyers. Get acquainted with these supercreamy emollients for the skin and scalp. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**"Steal or Kill"**

Traffic in the downtown district of St. Louis was blocked for half an hour the other day when Frank Witt, a machinist out of work, paraded the streets wearing the following sandwich sign:

"Chief Young wants 300 more policemen to stop the increasing crimes. "What shall I do? "No work, no money, four motherless children to feed. "Shall I steal, commit highway robbery or kill myself and children? "One thousand are in the same position in this city today. "Enormous luxury; enormous poverty. "What shall I do? "The sign," said Witt in jail, "was the only way of attracting attention in the hope of getting a job. I've tried everything else. My wife died recently.

**Unchivalrous.**

Two farmers, attired in corduroys and gaiters, were strolling through a picture gallery, where they looked, and apparently felt, decidedly out of place. But at last they brought up before a picture which really seemed to please them—a portrait of a lovely girl with a particularly ugly bulldog.

"This is something nice, Dick," said one.

"What is it called?" Dick referred to the catalogue. "'Beauty and the Beast,' he said. The other man looked closer at the bulldog. "Ah!" he sighed appreciatively. "he is a beauty, too!"—London Tit-Bits.

**STRENGTH.**

Without Overloading the Stomach. The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigour for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand. He can't be alert with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast, requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man found a food combination for producing energy. He writes: "For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I had about decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts. "Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find that Grape-Nuts, with a little sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, makes a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkg. "There's a Reason."

Ever send the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of honest interest.

**Strolling down Fifth Avenue, the New Yorker lights a FATIMA. Progressive young men everywhere buy three times as many FATIMAS as any other 15c cigarette.**

20 for 15¢

**Advice With Motive.** "I am much bothered," he said; "I can marry a wealthy widow whom I don't love or a poor girl that I love intensely. What shall I do?" "Listen to your heart," advised his companion, "and marry the one you love." "You are right, my friend. I shall marry the girl." "Then you can give me the widow's address?"

**Necessary to Know.** "Do you think she is too fat to be beautiful?" "I don't know her well enough to pass an opinion. Is her father wealthy?"

Mayor tells policemen to club the right man, but who's going to admit he's the right man?

**Put Off Old Age**

Some old folks are best and shakier. Others are straight and strong. It can't be mere "oldness" that works such havoc. No—it's too often uric acid. Fight off this life-sapping poison. Help the kidneys take it from the blood. To do them, live carefully and stimulate their action with the old reliable medicine Doan's Kidney Pills.

**An Illinois Case**

"New Power Pills a Day" Mrs. G. A. Wilson of St. Washington, Ill., says: "I had been ailing for quite awhile with backache and kidney trouble. My back pained me severely and the kidney secretions passed too freely. I was nervous and dizzy and my sight was affected. I often got feverish and then again cold chills came on. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have felt fine since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 51c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Paxtine**

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed. For Douches.

In the local treatment of women's ailments such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has even used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and soothing properties.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in its private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. Large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

**Warner's Safe Remedies**

have proved their worth as superior medicines by more than 37 years' world-wide use. They have given remarkable results in the treatment of numberless and almost helpless cases. Warner's Safe Remedies are carefully prepared and absolutely pure.

If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, we will send a sample free, or you may procure full size packages from your druggist. Following are the remedies: Each for a purpose.

- 1—Warner's Safe Remedy for the Kidneys and Liver
- 2—Warner's Safe Remedy for Rheumatism
- 3—Warner's Safe Remedy for Croup and Whooping Cough
- 4—Warner's Safe Remedy for Hay Fever
- 5—Warner's Safe Remedy for Asthma
- 6—Warner's Safe Pills

Warner's Safe Remedies Co. Rochester, N. Y.

**TEACHING CHICKS TO ROOST**

Difficult Matter to Keep Little Fellows Clean if They Are Permitted to Remain on Floor.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when eight to twelve weeks old. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts, three to four inches, are used there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor and placing with them one or two old hens or older chicks that are in the habit of roosting.

If this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights until they have learned to go there on their own accord.

**FOWLS DEMAND PROPER FOOD**

Green Feed, Meat Scraps, Grain and Lime Are Required—Fresh Water is Also Necessary.

Laying hens, like the milch cow, demand proper food. A mixed ration comprising green feed, meat scrap and grain, will, with the addition of lime in some form, supply all that is required. Fresh water is also a necessity. Chaff from alfalfa or clover affords green food. The former, ground ready for use, may now be bought by the pound. Hens eat it readily. Being rich in protein it is better for laying fowls than most forms of green food, and makes necessary less meat in the ration.

**Color Affects Price.**

The color of eggs has something to do with their sale in most markets. Some prefer the brown tints and some the white. In preparing baskets for sale it is well to cater to these tastes. Put all browns in one basket, all whites in another. Paper cartons for transportation, holding one dozen eggs, can be had at paper dealers. Brown shelled eggs are apt to be large, since most of the larger breeds of fowls lay colored eggs. Color really has nothing to do with contents.

**Well-Fed Hens Pay.**

Are you going to allow the price of grain to cause you to underfeed your chickens? Better sell them now. It does not take a half-starved hen long to eat her head off. The well-fed hen will lay enough eggs to more than pay her keep.

**COMFORT FOR SETTING HEN**

Should Be Guarded Against Fussy Work of Laying Fowls—Plan for Arranging the Nest.

In setting a hen well one must see that every surrounding is the best possible. That the nest is not too deep and rounding in the bottom, but nearly flat, with rounded sides so that the eggs will lie in a single layer and not pile upon each other in a manner that is more than likely to cause them to get broken.

In cold weather it is a good plan to line the nest box first with paper, then the nesting straw or chaff. This prevents the cold from getting to the eggs so easily from below.

It is essential that the setter be guarded against the fussy work of the laying hens. A laying hen using the same nest will soon break up all possibility of a good hatch.

On the other hand, the setter must not be confined so closely that she cannot come off at will to feed and dust herself.

**USE ONLY GOOD INCUBATORS**

Many Little Details Require Skill and Intelligence in Operating Machine Successfully.

Homemade incubators are not generally desirable, since they are seldom scientifically adjusted, nor made of best material, nor properly fitted up. The lamp, its burner, its wick, its chimney, its location for heating, all require skill and intelligence. So does the body of the incubator, as regulator, ventilation, the moisture supplies and the tray.

Do not buy from any old firm or buy any discarded machine. Get the best by test and give it the best that is in you. Then keep a record of hatches from both hens and incubator and compare results, not forgetting that your hen is free to lay again while her first eggs are hatching.

**Legs of Birds for Show.**

If show birds have rough legs, bandage them in cloths spread with vaseline, for a week before the show—washing them first, of course. The vaseline leaves a stain on the feathers which is hard to get out in the wash, so be careful to push the feathers back and bandage under them.

**Onions for Poultry.**

Onions make an excellent feed and, chopped fine and fed to the poultry occasionally during the winter, will materially help to keep them in good condition.