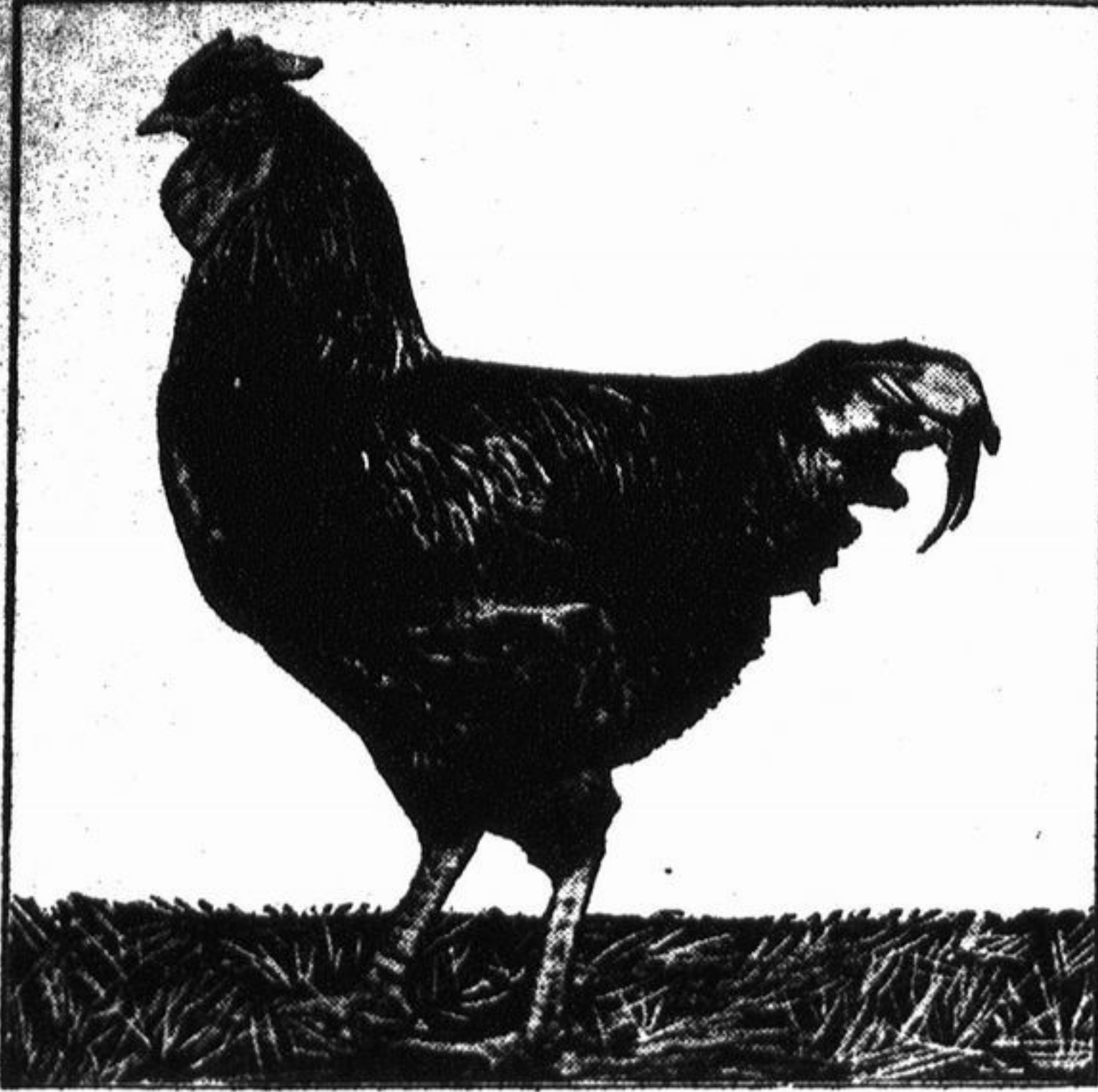


NEAT QUALITIES OF RHODE ISLAND REDS



Single-Comb Rhode Island Cockerel.

(By E. T. DEGRAFF.) After 16 years' experience with fowls, I have concluded that Rhode Island Reds combine more practical qualities and fewer undesirable ones than any of the 20 varieties I have kept. Their popularity is due to their rapid growth, oblong bodies with wide, plump breasts and yellow skins. Besides their early maturity they are hardy and lay large eggs, especially in winter. As mothers, they compare favorably with Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes and are free from the objectionable fattening-up-behind characteristics of these breeds. In raising these birds to table sizes, the following is my regular practice. In a corner of the house cellar is an asbestos-lined incubator room. When a hatch is made, 50 of the liveliest chicks at about thirty hours old are removed in the afternoon and placed in a thoroughly clean, painted looseproof brooder, each chick having its bill dipped in water to teach it to drink. The other chicks remain in the incubator until next morning. The first feed consists of stale bread, soaked in either sweet or sour milk, and squeezed out. The second day they are given the range of the brooder scratching floor, upon which are scattered sand and charcoal dust with some litter. Until they are six weeks old they get mostly chick feed in the litter and charcoal, grit and meat scrap in a hopper. All stenials are kept scrupulously clean; they are boiled once a week. Green food is always given them when there is a good run. The out-

door brooding is in a clover-covered pear orchard with running spring water. A very good food is made by adding some charcoal and meat scraps to Johnny cake. The chicks are also fond of dry wheat bran which is always before them. Feed little and often is the rule. Milk is often given in addition to water. All liquids are protected so the chicks cannot wet themselves. I know of no breed that possesses more vitality right from the shell. One of the reasons for this is the chicks feather out rather slowly until about two months old. Most of the food goes towards making flesh, bone and muscle instead of feathers. In this respect the reds are superior to those breeds that feather out young. When three weeks old the chicks weigh about eight ounces, and when they reach the first broiler stage at six weeks, they weigh about one and one-fourth pounds. Two weeks later they weigh about two pounds. At this stage the cockerel is commercially more profitable if plump and hatched at the right season than he ever will be afterwards if feed and care are considered. In the roasting stage at three months, they will weigh three pounds and will gain a pound per month thereafter until they weigh five pounds. In this stage they appear awkward because of their rapid growth and development of their second feathers; but their well-shaped bodies, long, plump white breasts make them very attractive when dressed for market. more or less susceptible to sickness. It is generally supposed that it takes one hundred days for a fowl to change its coat of feathers. The Van Dresser method of semi-starring and then overfeeding fowls to make quick molt has not stood the test expected. Poultrymen, as a rule, are more favorable to old nature's method. Both sunflower seed and linseed meal are valuable additions to the bill of fare at this time of the year. The bill of fare should be rich in nitrogen. Green food is important. Unless the material in the food is of a feather-making nature, the fowls cannot shed the old coat. When a hen receives a large supply of carbonaceous food she increases her fat without supplying the necessary elements needed in the renewal of the feathers, and there is a general wasting away, inactivity of the bird, and death. When no stimulant is given, the shafts of the new feathers seem to stick on too long, not splitting open freely. USE CLEAN FEEDING BOARDS Many Poultry Diseases Caused by Chicks Eating Over Droppings—Extra Work Gives Reward. Keep plenty of smooth boards on which to feed the chicks. Never feed a chick twice on the same side of the board; turn over to the clean side and next time get a clean board. Give all these boards a scalding of each time washed. From white diarrhea on through many poultry diseases the contagion is carried because the chicks eat over the droppings. This extra work gives you its reward in saving you many chicks that otherwise would get sick and die. Never feed poultry of any age on dirty ground.

PROPER TIME FOR MOLTING

Period Commences Earlier in Young Fowls Than in Old—Valuable Additions to Bill of Fare. The proper months for molting are August, September and October, but in young stock it is apt to begin a month earlier and in old a month later. The older the fowl the more delayed will be the commencement of this period. If not already done, the sexes should be separated until the fowl has completed her new feather growth. In fact it is not advisable to remate before the first of the new year. Any weakness a fowl may have is pretty sure to develop at molting time. Molting is not a disease, but the strain in growing the new feathers is apt to weaken the fowl, making it



Flock of White Leghorns.

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GAPE WORMS CAUSE TROUBLE

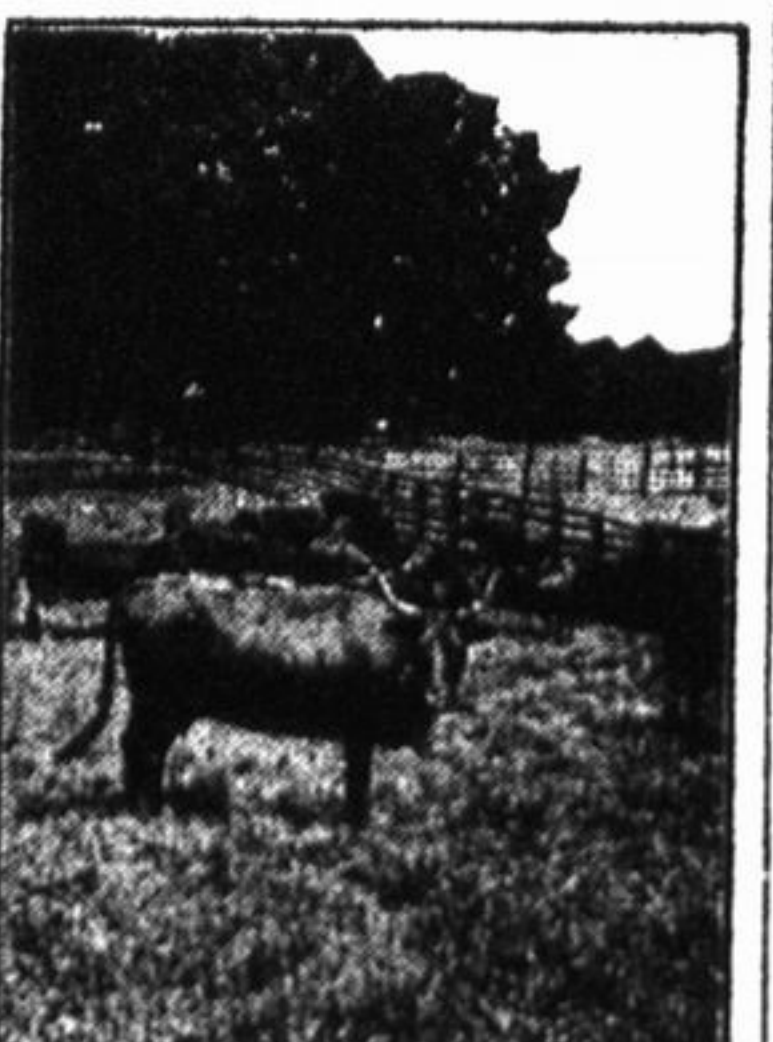
Best Preventive Measure is to Remove Runs to New Ground—Separate All Infected Birds. Gapes in chickens are caused by the gape worms which live from year to year in the soil of the ground where the infected chickens have been kept. The best preventive measure is to move the runs to ground that has not been so occupied for two or three years. If the chickens are kept until they are six weeks old on ground that is free from worms, the trouble will be over for that year. A good plan is to move the entire chicken plant to new ground and devote the old ground to vegetables, grass or grain. About the only remedy for the infected chick is to extract the gape worms from its throat with a looped horsehair or a very fine wire. The hair or wire should be dipped in a solution of a tablespoonful of kerosene in a quart of cold water. This

DAIRY



BREEDING FOR MILK SUPPLY

Breeds Improve the Thing for Which They Are Selected—Germany Makes Increase in Yield. Cattle used to be bred chiefly for work. Therefore the cows did not give much milk. Breeds improve the things for which they are selected. If cows were used for stepladders we should by this time have them seven feet high. In 1730 the work cows of Germany gave an average of a pint and a half a day. Interest in milk increased, and by 1800 the average yield was a quart and a half. Breeding went on milkward, and in 1810 the German cows averaged two quarts of milk each per day. In 1820 three, in 1830 four—and there the gain stopped for 30 years!



Devon Cows.

But in 1860 the production had increased to six quarts, and by 1870 to eight. The breeders of the trotting horse found it tremendously hard to make their steeds go any faster after the 2:10 mark was reached, and it took years and years to get below two minutes—and at about the two-minute mark in all probability the record will always stand. So with the milk cows, as the yield increased it grew more difficult to breed record breakers, or to better the average; but now the average daily yield of all German cows is said to be ten quarts. A thousand per cent gain in a century and a quarter, that is what long period breeding will do. It is such work as this which alone will keep the world big enough for its increasing numbers of people.

HANDLE THE BULL CAREFULLY

Quiet Animal That Has Never Harmed Anyone Usually One to Attack Unsuspecting Attendants. The bull should always be handled kindly and firmly, and should understand that his attendant is his master. It is always advisable to train the bull calf to lead, and a ring should be placed in his nose at an early date. Never permit the bull to have his own way about anything where you may differ with him and insist upon prompt obedience. It is very easy to spoil the disposition of a bull by permitting children, old as well as young, to play with him or tease him. The man who is always prepared for trouble never has any. It is the quiet bull that has never horned anything that usually does the damage, suddenly developing a vicious spirit and attacking his unsuspecting attendants. Working in Salt. If you use a barrel churn, sprinkle the salt in on the butter after you have drawn off the buttermilk and washed the butter. Then turn the churn as you do to gather the butter. You will find that you have worked in the salt more evenly than you can by the old method, and this way is easier and quicker. Pasture Extravagance. But one of the most absurd pasture extravagances is the feeding and tramping thereon of an unprofitable cow, for even the cleanest and best, most luxuriant pasture cannot feed profit into a cow that has missed her calling. Water for the Cows. Cows should be given all the pure water they can drink, not less than twice a day. It has a decided effect upon the milk production. Know How to Raise Cows. Better than knowing how to pick good cows out of the sale ring is knowing how to raise them. Good Investment. A high price for a good bull is a better investment than a low price for a poor bull. Feed Growing Heifers. Growing heifers should be fed very much as milk cows are fed, except that the rations will be smaller, of course. Faulty Method of Feeding. Poor results sometimes obtained in feeding skim milk are due nine times out of ten to faulty method of feeding. Proper Feeding. Milk cows and calves need more than a ration of feed. They should be kept on a high plane of nutrition.

FARM STOCK



QUALITIES OF POLAND-CHINA

Breed Considered Ideal of Lard Type of Hog—Gives High Per Cent of Marketable Meat. (By D. L. GRAY.) The Poland-China breed of hogs originated in the state of Ohio. This breed is considered the ideal of the lard type of hog. The individuals are broad on the back, compact, low, and dress a high per cent of marketable meat. The back is broader and shorter than that of the Berkshire, but the latter has the advantage of the Poland-China in length of side. The face of the Poland-China is longer and not dished so much as that of the Berkshire. While the ideal ear of the Poland-China hog stands erect,



Head of Poland-China Sow.

still the tips of the ears should droop. The large, over-hanging ear is very objectionable to Poland-China breeders. In color the Poland-China is black, with six white points—on the face, on the tip of the tail and on the feet. The Poland-China was originally a very large hog, but has been bred for refinement and compactness so long that at the present time it will not weigh as much as the Berkshire. Poland-Chinas are good feeders and early maturers. They are suited rather to lot feeding than to pasture feeding, as they have not the rustling qualities as some of the other breeds. Still they will make good use of pasture. The meat of this breed is tender and fine-grained, but there is more fat than the average consumer likes and the fat is not suitably distributed with the lean. The Poland-China is not quite as good as the Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey in breeding qualities. ALFALFA SILAGE FOR STEERS Animals at California Experiment Station Made Satisfactory Gains and Brought Profit. California experiment station made silage out of their first cutting of alfalfa last summer. The field was foxtail with weeds, there being much foxtail which was nearly ripe, with beards already hard. It was decided that the cutting was practically valueless for hay, and therefore the crop was put into the silo. The steers were fed on rolled barley, alfalfa hay, and the alfalfa silage. In two months they made a satisfactory gain, and were sold at a profit of about \$5 per head. The silage as fed out was about half foxtail, but it was always eaten up clean. The experiment shows that silage may be made from weedy alfalfa which would make but inferior hay, that such silage will be eaten without waste, and that it can be used as a supplementary food for fattening on alfalfa hay and barley. It is suggested that where the first cutting of alfalfa containing foxtail is to be used for silage, the work should be done before the foxtail beards become hard. CHEAP SHELTER FOR STEERS Poets Set Eight Feet High on One Side and Six on Other With Roof Will Answer Purpose. A cheap shelter for stock is made by setting posts 8 feet apart, 8 feet high on one side and 6 feet on the other side, making the shed 12 feet wide and 40 feet long, writes D. Siskel of Merrick county, Nebraska, in Missouri

CHEAP SHELTER FOR STEERS

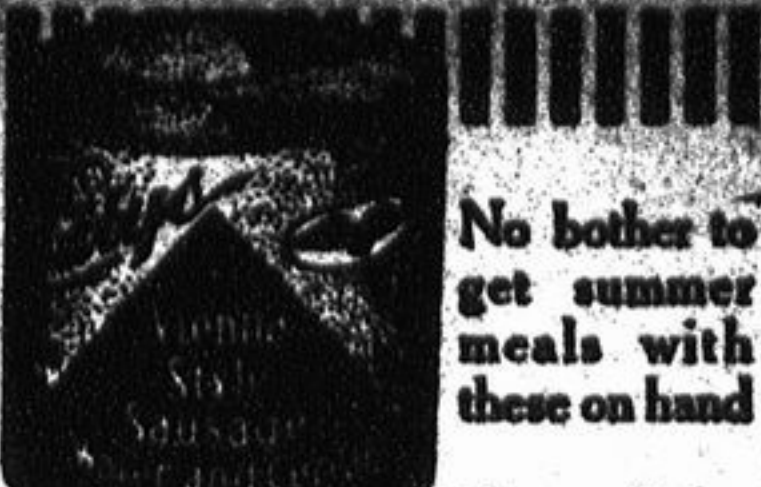
Valley Farmer. Roof runs one way, and north side and ends are boxed, with a gate at each end and rack running the full length of shed on south side. Straw may be used for the roof to still further cheapen construction. A shed of this size will shelter 25 or 30 two-year-old steers. Sheep Keep Weeds Down. One can easily tell while driving along the roads the farms on which sheep are kept. The absence of weeds is always noticeable. A few sheep on a farm is a sure means of letting the boys do something else on a rainy day than wield the scythe on the weed patches. Sheep Respond to Care. Sheep respond to care. They will not graze on a field that has been mowed, and they will not graze on a field that has been mowed.

SHED FOR STEERS



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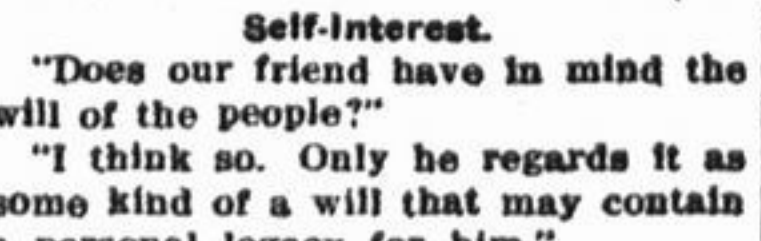


No bother to get summer meals with these on hand

Vienna Style Sausage and Potted Meats

Just open and serve. Excellent for sandwiches.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



Self-interest. "Does our friend have in mind the will of the people?" "I think so. Only he regards it as some kind of a will that may contain a personal legacy for him."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Economy. "It pays to buy a good straw hat. Look at the one I'm wearing. I paid \$15 for it last summer." "Yes?" "And all it cost me to have it cleaned and blocked over into this year's style was five dollars."

TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS

Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant, super-creamy emollients may do for the skin, scalp hair and hands and do it quickly, effectively and economically. Also for the toilet, bath and nursery. Sample each free by mail with book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Family Headgear.

"Where's my last year's Panama?" asked the man of the house. "Why, I didn't think you'd want it, so I made it over for Jennie," apologized his wife.

"You did, eh? Well, what's the matter with making over Jennie's last year's leghorn for me?"

Not Posted.

"You studied astronomy at college, did you not, Mr. Saphend?" asked the sweet young thing. "Oh, yes indeed, and a very fascinating study it is."

"Won't you please tell me the name of that bright star over there just above the spire of the Presbyterian church?"

"Let me see," said Saphend. "That's or—er—wait a minute now, I—er—it must be—the fact is, Miss Peachy, I'm afraid I'm not up on this year's schedule."

True Fighters.

"The Black Watch are fighting so well in France that even the Germans praise them. Wonderful fighters, the Irish!"

The speaker was W. Bourke Cockran. He continued:

"When I think of the valor of the Black Watch regiment I recall the story of Pat McCann."

"Pat came home one night with a black eye, a broken nose and a split lip; a front tooth was gone as well."

"Tim Sullivan done it," he told his wife, as he began to bathe his wounds in a basin of water. "Shame on ye! Bridget cried. 'A big fellow like you to be licked by a little, hard-drinking' cockroach like Tim Sullivan! Why here?"

"'Whist!' said Pat from the basin, softly. 'Don't shake evil of the dead.'"

OWE DEBT TO WOMEN

British Government Acknowledges Aid of Fair Sex. Momentous Question at the Close of the War Will Concern the Disposition of Those Who Have Taken Places of Men.

In Great Britain there are two subjects occupying the attention of women just now. The first is how best to keep in touch and train the women who volunteered their services to the government at the beginning of the war and who have not yet been called into service. The second is whether or not the women who are holding positions formerly occupied by men shall spend their wages or hoard it. Considering this question the women point out that everybody, the whole nation, is being urged to spend, to keep the money in circulation and to help ease the financial situation for the sake of the country.

On the other hand, the majority of these women are dependent on their exertions for a living, and many of them had been out of work when taken on by the government in place of men gone to war. Now when the war ends and these men return they will lose their jobs. At club meetings, indeed at practically all gatherings of women, even over the tea-cups, this question is being seriously discussed.

Along with it and of equal importance is the question of keeping together and rendering more efficient that part of the 45,000 women volunteers for whom the government has so far found no practical solution to this problem is to establish a training school for these women volunteers. This school to be operated through the war office, the women to be paid for their time and work, and be trained for the fields in which they will sooner or later be needed. To get the best results it is urged that there should be a board of vocational advisers in connection with the work.

In spite of the fact that these women offered their services at the request of the government, men in various occupations have refused to serve with them. The most pronounced stand 'vs' taken by the tram drivers and conductors in Edinburgh. When the first crowd of men left the company to go to the front the company tried to put women in their places as tram conductors. The men working on the lines refused to work with women conductors, so the company was forced to hunt up other men to take the place of those gone to war.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A girl who has been visiting in a country town, alarmed the family she was visiting by appearing at breakfast and describing pistol shots directly behind the house during the night and the running and shouting of men. "I distinctly heard someone say, 'Did you get him?' and another voice answered, 'No, he disappeared in the long grass,'" she said. "Then the first voice said, 'Well, we'd better look behind the church,' and just then two shots rang out."

The man of the family decided to investigate and found that the disturbers were boys who were going fishing and were looking for worms, while the shots were torpedoes on a railroad track, a short distance away.—Worcester Post.

A Great Musician.

Two Lancashire boys were expatiating on the relative merits of their fathers as musicians.

"My father is the greatest musician in the town," said one.

"Oh!" the other said. "When my father starts his music every man stops work."

"How's that?" said the other. "What does he do?"

"He blows the whistle for meals up at the mill."

Not Missing.

"The baby's got Maria's nose." "No, it hasn't, for she's been poking it into my business."

The worst thing about the self-made man is that he usually looks upon the world as his doormat.

Advertisement for University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana. Through Education, Moral Training, and one course leading to degrees in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, and Mining Engineering, Architecture, Law, Veterinary Medicine, and Pharmacy. Preparatory School, various courses. For Catalogues address: University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana. BOX 2, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA. Reliable Painter Wanted. We want a good, reliable painter in town. Write at once. Send references. Keyhole Varnish Co., 20 Chicago St., Boston, U.S.A.

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Advertisement for a barber's idea of an unemployed citizen. The principal ingredient in a good time is a vivid imagination. A barber's idea of an unemployed citizen is one who shaves himself. Drink Dietrich's Coffee. For your health's sake. A Catty Girl. "Algernon called on me yesterday afternoon." "Yes; he told me he had come to kill."

Advertisement for a woman's hair. Many women have been looking for her uncle's bald head intensely for several minutes. She was evidently in such a serious study about something that her aunt asked what was the matter. "That, it's uncle's hair comb; it's got out!" was the reply. From the Manuscript of a Critic. "Good morning, Mr. Seribonson," said I, as I entered the morning saloon of the famous author of "Laughing Worth While." "Would you mind telling the American people through my paper, the Daily Mirror, how your account for the rather surprising condition into which the literature of the day seems to have fallen?" "Why, it is perfectly simple, my dear fellow," replied Mr. Seribonson affably, correcting the words of his new novel, "The Worst Yet," with his feet. "Literature has been dead for so long a time that no literature can be set in or a natural sequence to its decay."—John Kendrick Bangs.

Advertisement for a man's job. When a man's job naturally wants trouble it is mighty easy to find an excuse for making it. According to Mike Hogan, Casey and O'Brien were having an argument of their own in Breckenridge street and Harriet Avenue. It had progressed to the extent that each had forgotten what it was about originally, and they were wholly oblivious of the gathering crowd until an urban and genial person in a frock coat put in. "Come, come, my man," he gently prodding Casey by the elbow. "You don't want to fight; I can tell it by your looks. Your case is too benign."

Advertisement for a skin cream. "Hey, Skinn... Com...". Illustration of a woman's face and a product box.