Profits in Turkeys.

For those who are favorably located for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Given plenty of range, where the turkey can find grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation and seeds of weeds and grasses, acorns and nuts of various kinds, the cost of raising them is very small and the profit very large.

Grain, stock and general farms are especially adapted to turkey raising, and it is on such farms that most of the turkeys are found. Little has ever been done in the way of raising them in confinement, and has resulted in failure where tried. Plenty of range is essential to success.

In selecting turkeys for breeding, the most important factors to be considered are vigor, size, shape, bone, early maturity and color of plumage. The body should be deep and wide, the back broad and the breast round and full. The head should be of good size, and of a clean, healthy appearance.

A strong, well-made skeleton is shown by thick, sturdy shanks, and straight, strong toes. It should be the aim of the breeder to have a flock of pure-bred turkeys even though they are sold at regular market prices. The male at the head of the flock should by all means be a pure-bred of the best type obtainable.

The male is one-half of the flock, and by constantly selecting the best females of a similar type and mating these with a pure-bred male, one can soon have a flock of uniformly large, early-maturing, strong-boned, long and deep-bodied turkeys of the same color.

Fifteen turkey hens can safely be mated to one vigorous tom. If 25 or 30 hens are kept, two toms should be used, one running with them at a time, say for one day, while the other is confined, and the other the next day. The toms will fight during the mating season.

Turkey hens like nothing better than to hide their nest half a mile from the farm buildings, usually in a patch of grass or weeds. To locate these nests often proves a long and tedious task, the better method being to follow aech hen as it separates from the flock and starts towards her nest, not letting her know she is followed. A still easier and quicker method than this would be to confine the hens early, some morning soon after they have come down from roost, and let them out late in the afternoon. Those that are laying will then make for their nests, that they may hide their eggs with the others.

If many turkeys are kept, the use of a breeding pen will be found a great convenience. This pen should cover a sufficient area, say an acre for fifteen fowls, which would give them room for exercise. A hog-tight wire fence, three feet high, will hold most turkeys, and if any persist in flying out, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. Nests should be scattered about the pen—those which turkey hens take to most readily being barrels turned on their sides and nests shaped in them with straw.

Turkey hens, chicken hens and incubators are commonly used to hatch. During the early part of the laying season it often happens that one has on hand a number of eggs that should be incubated before any of the turkey hens are through laying their first litter and become broody.

In such case and also when it is desired that the turkey hens lay more than one litter some of the eggs may be incubated under chickens or in the incubator.

About a week before the poults are due to hatch, turkey hens enough should be allowed to sit to take all the poults hatched. They can be given a few eggs from the incubator or from under the chicken hens, and allowed to hatch the poults themselves, or at night a newly hatched poult can be slipped under each turkey hen that is to be given a brood of poults, and by morning she will be glad to own them.

Lice are a common annoyance to setting hens, and are one of the worst enemies of young poults. To prevent their getting a foothold, dust the hen thoroughly with some good lice powder before she is placed on the nest, and once a week thereafter until she is setting. The nesting material should be kept clean, and if the eggs become dirty they should be washed with lukewarm water.

If the weather is warm and dry no shelter is required, as the poults do better in the open. Should it be rainy, however, they need to be protected, for nothing is more injurious than for them to become wet and chilled.

Fighting Hessian Flies.

Hessian flies come from two sources—the stubble of the previous crop, and volunteer wheat. To control the danger, a concerted fight must be made by all wheat growers. If only a few clean up, their crops will be damaged from Hessian flies which have developed in the neighboring fields. The person who is bothered with Hessian fly this year must start immediately after harvest to practice methods of control which have been found practical and effective.

The stubble should be disked as soon as possible after harvest, conserving the moisture and making plowing easier. This early disking also starts the growth of volunteer wheat, and tends to have the fly emerge early, or it exposes the "flaxseeds" to unusual conditions which are fatal to a great many of them.

The ground should be plowed to a depth of at least six inches, and all the stubble and volunteer wheat buried under at least three inches of soil. This will bury practically all the flies, so that it will be impossible for them to reach the surface. If the plowing is done about three or four weeks after the disking, it gives the volunteer wheat and weeds a chance to start their growth and they are then more easily controlled.

After plowing, the ground should be worked until it becomes a good seed bed. All the time, however, destruction of the volunteer wheat should be kept in mind. If ground upon which wheat has been grown is left to be planted to spring crops the following year, it is of vital importance that the flies be destroyed in these fields. Fields of this character should be plowed or listed late in the summer before the near-by wheat is seeded. If these unplanted fields are left undisturbed, the flies will emerge from the stubble in the spring before weather conditions are such as will permit plowing, and migrate to the late-sown fields of wheat which were free from infestation in the fall. This is one of the reasons why some late-planted wheat fields which were not infested last fall have been damaged by the Hessian fly this spring.

The second factor in controlling the fly consists in delaying the planting of the wheat until the vast majority of the flies have emerged and laid their eggs.

Separator Prevents Waste.

In these days of high-priced butterfat no farmer can afford to feed it to the hogs. A cream separator is so much more thorough than any other system of securing cream that, with a herd of four cows or more, it soon pays for itself. The system of letting cream rise in crocks and then skimming it off is the most wasteful of all.

But the fact that you have a separator is no proof that you are not feeding butterfat to the hogs. I have visited dairy farms where the separator was not even screwed to the floor. On a cold day I saw one owner move his separator nearer to the stove, while this same machine has often been carried to a place near a window on a sultry day. This machine has never done good work; a separator must always stand firm.

A solid foundation and placing the separator so that the bowl is perfectly level are the two essentials. A concrete foundation is best, with one of heavy planks a second choice. We made the foundation for our separator by pouring concrete into a frame four inches deep and somewhat bigger in the other dimensions than the base of the separator.

While the concrete was still slushy we sunk two 2x4 timbers down to a level with the concrete. When the mixture was thoroughly hard the lugs of the separator were fastened to the timbers with wood screws. There is no wobble to a machine on such a base.

A foundation which permits a machine to wobble or vibrate excessively makes the separator harder to operate, it wears out sooner, and all the time it is doing poor work. Vibration causes a portion of the skim milk and cream to mix again and a considerable amount of butterfat is lost in the skim milk.

Careful oiling is another thing not to overlook in a machine that operates at as high speed as a separator. About every ten days we put kerosene through our machine to cut the grease, using kerosene while separating, so the machine will be going at full speed. We also are particular to see that no oil opening is obstructed. I know of one machine that was injured through this neglect. But the greatest and most common cause of loss in operating cream separators is turning them too slow.

One of the little instruments that indicates the speed of a separator is a very useful thing to have, for in most makes of separators slow turning means a loss of butterfat. I have noticed also that thorough cleaning twice a day is considered unnecessary by some people, who are satisfied with one washing and one flushing out. But aside from sanitary reasons which in themselves are important, our experiment station has demonstrated that more fat is lost when the machine is washed only once a day. Who would think of letting the milk pails stand overnight without washing? Wouldn't they be harder to wash next morning? Occasionally we have allowed ours to stand overnight, but it is so much more difficult the next morning that we feel it is time lost.

We always separate right after milking while the milk is still warm. If it gets cold it is best to warm it before separating, as warm milk skims more closely than cold. When the separator is installed on a solid foundation, kept well oiled, level, and clean, it puts money in the owner's pocket.

Your Place in Repatriation

All Canada's sacrifice in blood and service will have been in vain if out of the turmoil men have not come to a realization of the fact that we are every one his brother's keeper.

The old selfish attitude of "let George do it" must find no place in this new era of re-construction, says a writer in Canadian Municipal Journal. There is a task for every hand to do; a vision of work for each to catch, and your part in Repatriation as an individual only commences where the plans of the Government leave off.

Organizations, churches, municipalities, employers and individuals, all working towards the one end was the ideal of the Repatriation Committee, which has been steadily urged upon platforms and through the spirit of the press during the past twelve months.

From end to end of Canada the gospel of Repatriation has been preached, and it is now up to the man in the street to go out and live up to the ideal. As far as the Government is concerned its scheme of Repatriation deals with the return of our fighting men to civilian life, medical care, pensions, vocational training, the establishment of employment offices, and refitting the returning man in every way after his demobilization, from pensions and artificial limbs to re-education, establishing his home, and finally finding him a job.

Over and above these tasks there are many others, which can only be carried on through the co-operation, good will, and energy of the individual—the employer, the municipality, the churches, and all organizations dealing with human factors.

Home is the central idea of Repatriation. The boys are coming home. Home is being prepared for their coming. The people saw a vision during the war and that vision is a Canada made fit for the returning men, who have achieved such resplendent glory at the front for their country and themselves.

Repatriation is an attempt to make tangible that vision. It asks whether or not Canada is ready to receive the returning men. Is Canada able to give them the opportunities for employment commensurate with their services? Is Canada organized to make use of the energies, the courage and the ambitions of the returning men? Have the returning men grown too big for Canada, as she was, and is Canada to-day capable of measuring up to their needs and their ideals?

The men who went over the top faced a thousand deaths and in exaltation overcame death by the mere fact of seeing beyond it. Death has no fears for them. But it may be that they are more fearful of the monotony of the task of living.

Thus, repatriation suggests a house-cleaning on the part of Canada, against the home-coming of the returning men. Canada has to take stock of her possessions and her equipment in the light of what will be required of Canada by them.

Old things have passed away and, behold, all things are become new. This is what has come to pass in Canada. The dawn of a new era has come. Canada cannot go back to the old conditions, if she would, and she ought not, if she could.

Definite events mark the culmination of every struggle for some particular goal in the world's journey to proper ruling. Immediately following the event comes the necessity for stabilization, in order that the goal attained be not lost. Canada must not lose the opportunity of obtaining for succeeding generations working and living conditions which will guarantee proper development for the people.

The scientific placement of men in positions, the right man in the right job; the improvement of living conditions by establishing a standard of working men's houses; the care of those disabled by the war, which will make them self-supporting; the employers' realization of their true relation to their employees; more wisdom in education; a greater brotherhood in our social reactions. All these things are rendered possible because the war has "set a tide running in the hearts of men," which is without parallel in history. These things are being done and the vision seen during the war will not be forgotten, and the anguish, the pain, and the death will bear fruit in the mitigation of sorrow, because they have not been in vain.

Repatriation is more than transportation. It includes the establishment in civil life of all returning men who have sacrificed their positions to go to the front. It puts upon the Government and the citizens of Canada the necessity of insuring adequate opportunities for all returning men to do better than to take up life where they left it off. Repatriation is a social and industrial task, which will never be solved until the returning men feel that the opportunities for advancement which were within their grasp when they went to the front are returned to them.

When it can be said that no citizen who took up arms lost ground in the struggle for existence; that no widow or child of a fallen soldier has been bereft of the opportunity to live in comfort, and to obtain the education that would have been certain but for the sacrifice of a soldier's life; when positions of responsibility throughout Canada are as free to the returning men as to those who did not go overseas, then Repatriation will have been accomplished.

Repatriation is the biggest task Canada ever undertook. It is not a thing for an hour, but it is forever. It is a national stock-taking. The Government has prepared the machinery to receive the returning men and fit them back to civil life, but the persistent co-operation of the people of Canada is necessary if Repatriation is to be a success.

Mr. Citizen, what are you doing about it?

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
AUGUST 10

Winning Others to Christ—Acts 16: 9-15; James 5: 19, 20. Golden Text, Acts 1: 8.

Acts 16: 9-15. The Winning of One. Paul was upon his second great missionary jurney. Silas was with him, and together they had visited the Churches in Asia Minor which had been established by him and Barnabas a year or two before. Paul had desired to preach the Gospel in other parts of that country, but there had been indications of Providence, which he could not ignore, which directed his steps to Troas on the Aegean Sea, a few miles south of the entrance to the Dardanelles and the peninsula of Gallipoli. At Lystra he had found Timothy, a convert of his first mission to that city, and had brought him along, and the three travelers were joined at Troas by Luke, the author of the gospel which bears his name and of the Book of Acts. The entrance of Luke into the little company is marked here by the sudden introduction of the pronoun "we." (vs. 10-13).

No doubt there had been much conversation and prayer together as to the direction in which they should now proceed. The vision which "appeared to Paul in the night" determined the matter. They went over the sea to Macedonia, and thus for the first time carried the Gospel into Europe. This little incident, apparently, in itself so small, became one of the great turning-points of history. "Lydia, a seller of purple," is the first recorded convert to the Christian faith on European soil, first of the vast multitude which in the centuries since have believed and suffered and labored for the maintaining of that faith and the spreading of it to the ends of the earth. For it was here determined that the Christian world for two thousand years should be not Asiatic but European, and, as a consequence, American.

Unconscious, no doubt, of the vast extent and significance of the movements which were to be set on foot by their decision, but mindful of the directing agency of the Spirit of God and the immediate duty, the four friends began their work in Philippi. On week days they labored, earning their daily bread, and on the Sabbath they joined the company of Jews whose open-air place of meeting was by the river. Here Lydia heard of Jesus Christ and believed, and by baptism she and her household were admitted to the Christian community, which beginning at Jerusalem was thus extending itself throughout the world.

Lydia was evidently a person of some importance. Her original home was at Thyatira, north of Ephesus, in Asia, and she was probably a Jewess. The word spoken by the apostles was not the only agency in her conversion. The Lord Himself in His Spirit was working with His servants. Of Lydia it is said, "Whose heart the Lord opened." Her faith was openly confessed in baptism, and the first-fruits of her changed life were seen in the ready and cordial hospitality which she extended to Paul and his companions. The conversion of this one woman must have had an immediate influence upon many others. A church was founded which endured persecution and continued faithful for many years, whose loyal and disinterested affection was proved to Paul again and again in his hours of need (Phil. 4: 10-20). May we not suppose that Lydia herself was one of those whose thoughtful affection and care for him Paul speaks of in his letter which he wrote them from a Roman prison, who had sent a messenger there with gifts for him? (Phil. 2: 25). See what Paul says of them also in Phil. 1: 3-11. It was a great thing indeed to be the means of saving a group of people of whom such words could be written.

James 5: 19, 20. A Great Achievement. The turning of a single soul from sin to righteousness is indeed a great achievement. It is like the taking of a new city for the Redeemer's kingdom. It means a defeat for the forces of evil. It means victory, accession of strength, recovery of that which had been lost, an increase of human resources, encouragement for all who do well. It means to "save a soul from death" and "hide a multitude of sins." And it means "joy in heaven." The glory of heaven itself is greater, and its joy is increased.

There is no finer or richer happiness on earth than that of winning another to a knowledge of the salvation that is in Christ. And this is the truest worship, to love, to restore, and to bless.

Poultry

All ducklings which are to go to market should be fattened and killed as soon as possible before they eat too much feed. None that are less than eight weeks old should be disposed of.

Even on the best of range, growing turkeys should have one good feed of corn each day, wheat or oats and preferably all three, either mixed or fed one a certain day, another on the next day, and so on.

Although growing goslings will usually pick up enough about the farm to sustain life, they will not grow as well and therefore will not be as profitable as they would be if fed, each day, one good feed of mash or grain.

Be sure to make full use of all the table and kitchen waste, lawn trimmings, waste vegetables, fruits and other foods, by feeding them to the fowls and chicks and turning them into high-priced poultry meat and eggs.

Do not allow growing chicks to crowd in coops. Be sure that every sleeping place is sufficiently ventilated, so that it does not get too warm at night, for if the growing stock is overheated, it makes less profitable growth and never is as strong when mature.

Keeping Quality of Silage.

"How long can silage be kept?" asks a dairyman who wishes particularly to know whether it will remain in good condition over the summer if the silo is not opened.

Silage in a good silo will keep almost indefinitely. Like canned goods, it will keep for years in practically as good condition as when put up. But in ordinary farming practice, where there is stock to feed, little is gained by attempting to keep silage too long. Better feed it the winter after it is produced and grow more the following summer. But if you are putting up silage with the intention of keeping it two or three years against a possible shortage of feed, first make a very careful inspection of the silo, being sure that all the walls and doors casings are air-tight, and then pack the silage especially well.

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Sheep Notes

Lambs kept for breeding stock should be weaned when from four to five months of age. The lambs intended for market, on the other hand, should attain marketable weights before they are five months of age and should be weaned at the time they are sold.

Lambs at weaning time should be kept for four or five days at least on the old pasture as they do not fret as much as in a strange place. The ewes should be removed to another pasture as far away as possible from the lambs. If the feed on this pasture be a little scant, so much the better, for this will help check the milk flow. The ewes and lambs should not be turned in together again, for a large amount of milk from a ewe that has not been suckled for two or three days is liable to cause digestive disturbances in the lamb.

At weaning time the ability of a ewe to produce a good lamb is often ruined because the necessary care is not taken to see that she is dried off properly. A little care at this time will be well repaid. Two or three days after the separation the ewes should be milked out. All of the milk need not be drawn from the udder, but enough should be taken to leave the udder soft and pliable. Mark with colored chalk ewes needing no further attention. In about three days the ewes should be milked out again and the drys marked. Further attention should be given four or five days later to those not dry. No efforts should be spared to maintain every breeding animal in a sound and useful condition.

Chicks and fowls in confinement during the hot weather must have lots of green food and meat or milk, or both. If they are on free range they can obtain much of their meat food in the form of bugs and worms and can add to their variety of grain the various vegetable growths that they obtain by foraging. This is equally true of the fowls.

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