SOME POULTRY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WINTER MONTHS

BY R. G. KIRBY.

Judging from the amount of sunshine in December, the discovery of cod liver oil as a sunshine substitute did not arrive any too soon. Many poultrymen feel that they are already buying about all they can afford to feed to the hens. But if the pocketbook can be stretched a bit this month to provide a little chicken New Year's present in the form of a few gallons of cod liver oil, it will be a paying investment.

One handy way of serving the cod liver oil is in a grain mixture. Add a quart of oil to about twenty-five pounds of scratch grain and mix thoroughly. Do not throw the sticky mixture in the poultry litter to pick up dirt, but place it in a clean trough long enough so that all of the flock can obtain some of the oil and grain. A quart of cod liver oil each week for 100 hens is considered enough by many poultrymen.

PREVENTING SCALY LEG.

The scaly leg parasite which burrows under the scales of a hen's leg makes the bird an inferior market fowl. When you cull the flock and select hens for meat, the dealer will want clean, smooth-legged birds, and not the kind with rough, crusty legs.

This mite spreads from one bird to another along the roosts, and when the roosts are treated often with oil to kill the red mites, it seems to retard the spread of the scaly leg mite at the same time.

Individual hens with scaly legs can be rapidly improved in appearance by washing the legs in warm, soapy water to loosen the crusty material. Then take an old tooth brush and rub kerosene oil or coal tar disinfectant up under the scales. When treating hens for lice with a mixture of equal parts of Blue ointment and lard, a bird may occasionally be found with rough legs. Rub a little of the lard and blue ointment mixture up under the scales and see if it does not improve the appearance of the legs in a short time. Do not leave any of the mixture where it can be picked off by the hens.

Young hens are less apt to show scaly legs than old birds, and some buyers seem to judge the age of a hen by the appearance of the legs, although it may not be an accurate way to judge. But scaly legs on hens will not give a poultryman the reputation for selling high quality poultry.

DAMP POULTRY HOUSES.

When a poultry house is damp, the floor construction promptly receives the blame. There are other common causes of damp walls and tough, moist litter. Sometimes the house is overcrowded. The straw receives more manure each day than it has the capacity to absorb readily. If the litter is not changed often, it is soon very damp, even on the best of concrete floors.

A lack of ventilation causes damp floors. Too much glass in a poultry house makes the house very warm on a sunny day. At sundown the outside air cools rapidly and the moisture in the warm house gathers on the walls and ceiling. The next day the moisture drips into the litter.

A house with no other ventilating system than a partially open front can often be kept dry by keeping enough of the front open to permit the dry outside air to absorb a lot of the moisture in the poultry house. Sometimes the opening of one more window in the front of the house will almost immediately dry off the side walls and absorb a lot of the moisture from the litter.

Promptly removing the droppings is a help in keeping poultry houses free from excess moisture. Just lift a metal bushel basket of fresh poultry manure and compare it with the weight of a bushel of dry manure. The difference in weight is due to the moisture which has evaporated into the air beneath the roosts, and helped to make the house damp. If the dropping boards cannot be scraped every day during the winter, try and do it as often as possible, and never let a thaw arrive with much manure on the dropping boards. The more cleaning a poultry house receives, the greater the chances of keeping the birds healthy.

A poultry house on the general farm is often neglected because the cattle and horses have to come first. Hang a metal bushel basket and a scraper just inside the poultry house door and see if it is not helpful in keeping the dropping boards clean. When you have to hunt for the tools to do a job, it is always easier to put off the job until another day.

PROVIDE AMPLE HOPPER SPACE.

The amount of dry mash hopper space per 100 birds has an influence on the amount of laying mash consumed each day. A heavy consumption of dry mash is necessary to keep egg production at about fifty per cent. Some houses will have only one small hopper for 100 hens. Some pullets are shy, although of good laying ability if they receive the raw material. Such birds may remain away from a small hopper rather than take the pecks of cross old birds. A few hens with mean dispositions can almost control the mash hoppers during the best part of the day.

About eight or ten feet of dry mash hopper space for 100 birds seems to give good results. Even then, it often pays to keep a crock or small, low box in each section of the laying house. Every day fill this small measure with mash from the large hopper. Many hens will see the mash readily and immediately start eating from the small dish, although they have not been feeding from the hopper. A long wooden trough can be used to make the laying mash visible to all the flock.

If you have no time to make a moist mash for the flock, try pouring a little water from the drinking pail over the dry mash in a crock. The hens will immediately begin eating the moistened mash and that method also stimulates the consumption of egg-making materials.

Give Spuds Air.

Potatoes live and breathe, and if we forget this fact when storing our winter potatoes we may smother them. If you care to see what will happen when the potato smothers, it is easily accomplished. Fill a quart jar as tightly with potatoes as possible, then screw the lid down so that no air can get to the tubers. Leave the jar in the room for about two weeks or more. At the end of the time take out the tubers, cut them open and you will find that the heart is either black or else it quickly turns pink and finally black.

In the jar the potatoes can get no air, and deep down in the bottom of a pile the same thing is happening. Of course, it takes a longer time in the pile than in the jar, but when potatoes are piled too deep, smothering is bound to occur. This is the reason why late in the winter or in the spring we begin to find the black hearts in potatoes.

Obviously, the solution of this trouble is to use a little care in storing potatoes. Do not make the piles too deep, or if this cannot be avoided then arrange for ventilation in the bottom of the pile. A false bottom in the bin to permit the circulation of air will be beneficial. Keeping the potatoes in sacks and piling the sacks to permit the circulation of air is sufficient.

There is one other fact concerning the development of black heart that needs consideration. Potatoes breathe faster in high temperatures than when they are cold. Hence a cool cellar will retard the development of the trouble. In a heated room or a car the potatoes near the stove may develop black heart, though they are freely ventilated. So keep the storage at about 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Black-heart-affected potatoes will usually rot quickly in the soil and will not produce strong sprouts. So from all points of view it pays to give potatoes plenty of fresh air.

Healing Animals.

The study of the diseases of animals was never more of vital interest than it is today. The financial loss from these diseases is enormous. If ever a specific is found for the so commonly fatal malady of distemper in dogs, not only will a vast amount of suffering be saved to the sad victims of the sickness, but multitudes of men, women and children will be saved the sorrow that comes from the loss of their cherished pets.

It looks odd to me to see a man take good milk from his cow, turn it all into the can and cart it away for somebody else to use and then go to the store and buy a lot of bogus butter to set on his own table. Every man who does that ought to know that he is selling health for a mess of pottage. We can't afford it. If butter is good for anybody it is good for the folks on the farm.

Rafael Sabatini

who has been said to write the best screen stories, studies small ship models of 17th and 18th century craft for the details he needs. He is shown at his desk in London, where he wrote Captain Blood, Sea Hawk, etc.

Look Pretty When You Work.

It is surprising how much a pleasing costume helps, especially when there are long, sometimes tiresome tasks to be done. A dainty, cheerful-looking apron is such a thing to make one feel attractive, and feeling attractive is a long step toward enjoying the day worth while. And we all know how much easier it is to work when we feel this pleasing glow. Here is a little apron, of unbleached cotton with a border of pretty chintz, that any girl handy with a needle could make with little trouble.

He Was His Own Miller.

Earl Daughterman had a buckwheat crop that he was offered 75 cents a bushel for. That wasn't enough to make him any profit.

He had it ground into pancake timber, jumped into his car and went down the road selling it. It brought five cents a pound and farmers want real genuine buckwheat flour if they can get it.

After figuring out all grinding and selling expenses Mr. Daughterman found he had realized better than $1 a bushel for his entire crop.

Forests in Sahara.

The Sahara desert once had dense forests, judging from ancient rock inscriptions.

S.S. LESSON

January 2—The Christian a Follower of Jesus, Mark 1: 16-20; 2: 13-17; 1 John 2: 6. Golden Text—He saith unto him, Follow me. And he arose and followed him.—Mark 2: 14.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE SUMMONS TO THE DISCIPLES—"FOLLOW ME," Mark 1:16-20; 13-14.

II. THE EXAMPLE OF THE SAVIOUR, Mark 2:15-17.

III. WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY? 1 John 2:6.

INTRODUCTION—It is generally believed, on the authority of the Christian writer Papias, who flourished in Asia Minor in the early years of the second century, that the evangelist Mark derived the substance of his gospel from the public teaching of the apostle Peter. The truth of this tradition would seem to be borne out by the special character of the events which Mark depicts in his opening chapter. Peter figures very prominently in these reminiscences, and there is no reason to doubt that he was the source from which Mark drew the story of the eventful morning when Jesus, passing along by the Lake of Galilee, summoned him and Andrew, with James and John, into his fellowship. It was an experience on which memory loved to dwell.

I. THE SUMMONS TO THE DISCIPLES—"FOLLOW ME," Mark 1:16-20; 2: 13-14.

V. 16. Jesus chose his first disciples from the ranks of the men of toil. There was in Galilee, doubtless, as large a proportion of idlers as there was elsewhere, but not from these, nor from the restless and unsettled elements of the population did Jesus draw the men who were to assist him in winning the nation to God. He found his real lieutenants among men like Simon and Andrew, who as fishermen had learned by hard experience the invaluable lessons of patience, steadfastness, and self-discipline. These men had sometimes toiled all night and taken nothing, but they knew that it was vain to rebel against the order of nature. Thus they had acquired what the Bible calls meekness. Jesus needed such men. Doubtless, as the Fourth Gospel indicates, he knew something of them beforehand. He had met them among the disciples of John the Baptist, whose message had rallied around him the noblest and most earnest of the young men of the nation.

V. 17. The Master's call, "Come after me and I will make you fishers of men," is interesting. Simon and Andrew have to quit their nets, but it is for the higher vocation here indicated. Why "fishers of men"? The phrase reminds us that Jesus' task is to win the souls of men for God, and in this task the disciples are to bear a part.

V. 18. The command of Jesus is instantaneous in its effects. Simon and Andrew acknowledge at once his spiritual authority. They rise "without a word."

Vs. 19-20. The result is similar in the case of James and John. They obey at once, though in this case the call means leaving their father, Zebedee, as well as their boats and nets.

Chap. 2:13-14. The calling of a fifth disciple occurs shortly afterwards. Jesus, after a morning spent in teaching a large gathering of Capernaum folks, observes a tax-collector named Levi sitting at his desk at the custom-house, and says to him, apparently without preliminary, "Follow me." Once again the effect is instantaneous. Levi rises, leaving his books and papers, and sets out after Jesus. The customs office at which Levi sat would be on one of the great trade routes skirting the lake near the point where the tetrarchy of Philip bordered on the dominions of his brother Antipas. Custom dues were levied on goods entering Antipas' territory, but those who like Levi, followed the profession of tax-collectors, were suspect in the eyes of strict Jews. Their profession involved them in contaminating contact with Gentile traders, and they were considered unclean by their orthodox fellow-countrymen. Jesus' calling of Levi was thus a remarkable act of grace.

II. THE EXAMPLE OF THE SAVIOUR, Mark 2:15-17.

V. 15. The five disciples are now to witness in a never-to-be-forgotten manner the character of the Master who had called them. From the custom house they pass to the house of Levi, who invites some members of his profession to meet Jesus at table. Jesus' acceptance of the invitation was an extraordinary act, for the Jews regarded all "publicans" or tax-collectors as beyond the pale of religion, nor would they call on or enter the houses of such people. Jesus, on the other hand, responds to Levi's invitation at once.

V. 16. The result, as might be expected, is that certain scribes, or professional teachers of the law, demand to know from the disciples why their Master so outrages religious convention as to fraternize with outcasts. It never crosses the minds of these scribes that the love of God goes out to the outcasts, and yearns with infinite passion to redeem them.

V. 17. This is the lesson which Jesus now teaches. "Those who need the physician," he answers, "are not the strong, but the sick." In other words, if men are morally degraded, and outside the circle of decent society, all the more needful is it to seek them out and to lead them back to God. Jesus does not allow social prejudice to interpose a barrier between the souls of men and God. His mission is not to the righteous, supposing such to exist, but to sinners.

III. WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY? 1 John 2:6.

The Christian life, according to this verse, consists in following the Saviour's example in complete dependence upon his will. The words might be paraphrased: "He who professes to have given himself to Christ, and who wishes to remain Christ's follower, must model his life after the pattern of the Saviour's life."

Treating Beans.

My recipe for treating beans to keep bugs from getting in, one that I have used for years and which has never failed me, is very simple: I put the seed beans in a tight tin box after they are perfectly dry and put a few camphor balls in. I have never had bugs get into the beans. Those for table use, I put in a dishpan and cover with boiling water, let them stand four or five minutes, then spread them out thin on the attic floor to dry. After they are dried thoroughly I put them away in paper bags until I am ready to use them.—Mrs. W. H. M.

Spotty Walls—and What to Do.

Sometimes after a plastered wall has been painted, portions of it will have a lighter or duller appearance than the rest. This is because some spots of plaster are more porous than the rest and therefore absorb more oil from the paint.

In some cases this uneven absorption can be prevented by painting the plaster with a priming coat made by adding to 25 pounds of white lead one and three-fourths gallons of pure boiled linseed-oil and one quart of turpentine. However, it is sometimes impossible to seal porous spots with either a glue or varnish size. You can buy the size, or make it by dissolving one-half pounds of glue in four gallons of water to which has been added one-fourth ounce of powdered alum. This size can be applied to the plastered wall first, but it is a better practice to give the plaster the priming coat of paint first, in order to see if the size is necessary. The priming coat may be enough, in which case the cost and trouble of putting on the size will have been saved. Should the size be needed it is just as effective applied over the priming coat. Even where three paint coats have been applied before the porous spots are discovered, the size can be put on without removing any paint, and then more paint coats applied to cover and remedy the trouble. —E. H.

Red Raspberries in the Orchard.

For the first five or six years of their life, the young trees of an orchard have a considerable open space between the pairs of trees. In time, of course, this space will be arched over, but until it is it can be used by planting therein a small bed of raspberries. Recently I saw a novel scheme for growing raspberries. It appears new, and its success has apparently been proved. The arrangement I saw was as follows:

A space 5 x 5 feet was carefully prepared between two young apple trees. Heavy boards were sunk around the plat to keep the plants within limits. The soil within the boards was deeply spaded and enriched. Then about eight or ten strong red raspberry canes were planted in this plat. The orchard I saw was a small one. There were in it 20 raspberry plats, all made as described. When I asked the owner of the orchard why he used this plan, he said:

"It uses waste space; it does not interfere with the normal cultivation of the orchard rows in one direction; it gives us fine fruit with little trouble, after the beds are once made; the boards are convenient for keeping the suckers under control, but they are not perhaps essential; when the trees get large, the raspberry canes can be removed. I have found that from these 20 plats I can get as much fine fruit as the family can use, and enough over to sell to 'carry' the orchard itself until the trees come into bearing."—A. R.

A Classy Camel.

The name dromedary is most correctly applied to the better class breeds of one-humped camels.

The Blind Man's Bible.

The complete edition of the Bible, printed in Braille type, fills thirty-eight volumes and weighs 1¾ cwts.

PIPING HOT AND ICY COLD

BY ANNE KILBORN COLE.

Many a good meal is spoiled in the serving rather than in the making. Delicious food loses 50 per cent. of its appeal when it is not served at the right temperature. Nothing, for instance, can atone for a cupful of lukewarm coffee or a plate of wilted salad. Meals served haphazardly discount any cook's ability.

It takes just a little thought to get everything on the table piping hot or nicely chilled, as the dish requires. The wise cook has a routine that she follows rigidly, setting her table, preparing relishes, jellies and anything that does not depend upon temperature to be appetizing, while her meal is cooking, so that at the last minute she has nothing to do but get her hot dishes on the table together.

In cold weather, butter and cream can be placed on the table with the silver and linen, but in warm weather they should be the last things to be taken from the refrigerator. Butter for the table can be cut into squares or made into butter-balls and kept that way in a covered dish ready for serving at the last minute on chilled plates. Slice the bread, wrap in a damp cloth and stand in a cool place until needed. Salads can be arranged on individual plates and kept waiting in a cool place; or the salad ingredients can be prepared, mixed with the dressing and put on ice; lettuce can be cleaned, wrapped in a wet cloth and left in a cool place, or, with the plates (piled in a pile) left in the refrigerator to chill.

Many cold desserts are better for standing a whole day or more in a cool place, and are therefore time-savers for the company dinner, as they can be prepared a day or two in advance.

VARIOUS METHODS.

When the range has a warming-oven, there is less difficulty in serving foods hot, but many small kitchens do not have this kind of range. Then the wise cook resorts to other methods. She uses her oven frequently, both as a warming-oven, with just enough heat to keep plates and platters warm without cracking, and for cooking a great part of her meal. (This is where oven glass plays such an important part, for things cooked in such dishes can be served in them also, and the heat is retained for some time at the table.) Such a cook plans her meals so that there will not be too many elaborate things to be prepared at the last minute, not too many sauces, gravies or garnishings to be done at once.

Warmed plates and serving dishes are also indispensable for having the meal piping hot when the family sits down to dinner. Some cooks set their plates and platters stand in a pan of hot water while they are preparing the last stages of a meal, or merely let hot water from the faucet run over them in the sink. This is more or less trouble, but it adds immensely to the success of the meal. A radiator top makes a good dish-warmer if something is laid over it to provide a flat surface. The space under the burners on a gas stove is a splendid place to warm things, provided they are not left too long and scorch. This is usually wasted heat and can be utilized for crisping rolls, crackers and potato chips, and for melting cheese and crisping bacon. It is a handy place to warm the breakfast plates or the platter-plates for the popular one-dish dinner.

A HARD TASK.

One of the housewife's hardest tasks is to "hold the dinner" for a latecomer. Nothing is more discouraging. It is far better to make the family or guests wait ten minutes longer than to prepare omelets, scrambled eggs, souffles or sauces before every one is ready. Many things can be kept warm in a double boiler over hot water, or by merely setting the pan in which the food was cooked in a larger pan of hot water. This is the principle of cafeteria service. Most vegetables are better kept this way or in a tepid oven than if they are allowed to cook away in water. The flat-top gas range as well as the old-fashioned coal range will provide indirect or diffused heat for keeping things warm. The oven regulator is a modern method of controlling heat that is a boon to the cook of to-day.

Table cookery by electricity solves the problem in another way. Percolators, grills, toasters, hot-plates, and waffle-irons insure hot food when it is wanted. Nothing is more discouraging than a plate of damp toast, flat waffles or soggy biscuits. It is a mistake to place a quantity of such things on a plate and cover them with a cloth to retain heat. They should be timed to be taken from the oven or griddle when the family is ready to eat them.

Cocoa is insipid when cool, and it cools quickly after a certain temperature. To serve it "just right" never let it boil after the milk has been added. Boil the water first, add cocoa and sugar mixed and let this boil thoroughly, then add milk and merely let it reach the boiling point. By the time it is served it will be comfortably hot for drinking.

A CHARMING FROCK FOR THE JUNIOR MISS

The smart little frock pictured here will be found very attractive if fashioned of either velvet, flannel, or other soft material. The long-waisted bodice is joined to a circular skirt, while the long sleeves extend into the neck and are gathered at the lower edge into narrow wrist-bands. Of special interest is the convertible collar having long ends which may be tied in a chic bow as illustrated, or left open. Contrasting material is effectively used for the collar, wrist-bands and patch pockets. No. 1259 is in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch, or 2⅝ yards 54-inch material, and ¼ yard contrasting. 20c.

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Keen-Eyed Worms.

Glow worms and dragon flies have keen sight.

WHEN FATHER TIME ENTERTAINS

When your guests first arrive they may feel a bit stiff or shy. If you can make them all forget themselves in the excitement of some unusual game or unique stunt they will soon be "quite at ease." Here are some suggestions.

People never tire of having their fortunes told, and if it is a clear, starry night Father Time can take them out and pretend to read the stars. Before hand he will have read up on the subject of astrology. There are little books giving the characteristics of people born in the different months. These are usually on sale at newsstands.

Father Time's Fortunes. Asking the date of the birthday, Father Time will consult the book for that month by the light of his old lantern and with frequent glances at the stars will give them interesting facts about their virtues and shortcomings, their lucky days and special talents. If you are not able to procure the little books he can draw upon his own imagination and the following suggestions:

MARCH 21st-APRIL 19th—Aries.

Mental energy, often headstrong and impulsive, ambitious, independent, persistent, quick tempered, elevating ideality, pioneers and leaders, good executives, would do well as architects and designers—pen sketchers, writers, lecturers, milliners, auctioneers, reformers, promoters, electricians.

APRIL 20th-MAY 20th—Taurus.

Self-reliant, persistent firm, careful, abhor pain, patience, secretive, reserved, practical, faithful friends, sincere, make excellent public servants, executive workers, bankers, can succeed as doctors, nurses, farmers, gardeners, financial agents, singers, actors, taxidermists.

MAY 21st-JUNE 20th—Gemini.

Sympathetic, kind hearted, affectionate, sensitive, individual, realistic, studious, nervous, excellent reasoners, changeable, impulsive, like change, make good as bookkeepers, demonstrators, commercial travelers, writers, newspaper men, solicitors.

JUNE 21st-JULY 22nd—Cancer.

Quiet, reserved, sensitive, romantic, dramatic ability, industrious, prudent, frugal, retentive memory, fear ridicule, conventional, make good actors, nurses, confectioners, good dressmakers, hotel keepers, managers.

JULY 23rd-AUGUST 22nd—Leo.

Good natured, generous, natural leaders, determined, persistent, honest, conscientious, impulsive, intuitive, ardent and sincere. Make good executives, writers, goldsmiths, lecturers, policemen, army mechanics.

AUGUST 23rd-SEPT. 22nd—Virgo.

Modest, contemplative, industrious, refined, desire wealth, active, naturally contented, blends the ideal with the practical, careful, keen, intellectual and successful as authors, draftsmen, decorators, lawyers, philosophers.

SEPT. 23rd-OCT. 22nd—Libra.

Courteous, pleasant, agreeable, even tempered, affectionate, peacemakers, modest; are fitted for influential posts, lecturers, librarians, writers, doctors, lawyers, housekeepers, secretaries, carpenters.

OCT. 23rd-NOV. 21st—Scorpio.

Strong characters, shrewd, mentally suspicious, reserved, tenacious, secretive, fond of luxuries, but economical, quick, restless, energetic make good as detectives, doctors, surgeons, chemists, druggists, lawyers, dentists, butchers, mechanics, soldiers, housekeepers.

NOV. 22nd-DEC. 21st—Sagittarius.

Jovial, Hopeful, generous, self-reliant, enterprising, honest, good foresight, direct, great economist of time and energy, rarely fully aggressive, aspiring, reserve power; make good musicians, artists, writers, printers, cashiers, teachers, inventors, auctioneers, horsemen, advance agents.

DEC. 22nd-JAN. 19th—Capricornus.

Quiet, thoughtful, good reasoners, practical, religious, prudent, faithful, economy, thrift, may rise by their own efforts; make good as builders, designers, lawyers, ministers, miners, aviators, grocers, large undertakings.

JAN. 20th-FEB. 18th—Aquarius.

Determined, quiet, patient, faithful, philosophical, refined, cautious, intellectual, discriminative, sympathetic, generous, often radical, easily influenced but can't be driven, artistic, make good as authors, lawyers, electricians, musicians, explorers, draftsmen, engineers, electricians.

FEB. 19th-MARCH 20th—Pisces.

Loving, kind, industrious, methodical, logical, scientific, trustful, honest, amiable, idealistic, capable, orderly, precise, prudent, often modest and timid; make good as actors, teachers, language instructors, artists, sailors, tailors, nurses, sea captains, accountants, advance agents.

CLOCK GAME.

Form a large circle with one person called the Striker in the center. Give each person an hour and if there are more than twelve use half hours. When the Striker touches a person he or she must immediately strike that hour and give a small performance of what it stands for. For instance, if he is twelve noon he could pretend to eat, if twelve night, he could snore. And all this must be done before the Striker counts fifteen. Continue until each person has had several turns.

FATHER TIME'S GRAB BAG.

If the party is made up of young people this will be good fun. Otherwise it might hurt some of the older folk's feelings, though almost anyone is fond of a joke. In an old sack tie up in many papers put enough articles for everyone present. Then give everyone a chance to find out what Father Time has in store for them. Huge spectacles, small bottles of rheumatism liniment, red night caps, foot warmers, suggest themselves.

The bag full of pennies would do nicely, a wreath made of bills and labeled "Fame" could be mixed in with the funny articles, a bottle of hair restorer, a wig, a fuss cat, signifying single blessedness and several weights from a scale would also be

Father Time's Questions.

...games are always popular ...large party, especially when ...a surprise to work for.

What is Father Time's favorite ... (Hasty pudding.)

What is Father Time's favorite ... (Four o'clock or century ...)

...at is his favorite furniture? ...ables.)

...at is his favorite bird? ...)

...a timely verse.

...few are suggested here, ...ough many will occur to you.) ...r instance:

...backward, turn backward, oh, ...me, in thy flight, ...e a child again just for to-...ight."

...to bed and early to rise, ...a man healthy, wealthy, and ...wise."

...of great men all remind us ...can make our lives sublime ...departing leave behind us ...prints in the sands of time."

Why does Father Time prefer ...folk to city folk? (Because ...folk are always punching the ...

...me everything you could find ...lock. (Face, hands, glass, ...works, figures, springs, bells, ...seconds, hours, etc.)

...ly is a road going over a hill ...clock? (Because it will be up ...s down.)

...y is time like a bird? (Na... ...because it flies.)

...put down all the times you can ...f. (The list will vary but ...btain all of these: Good time, ...right time, wrong time, tardy, daylight-saving time, summer, winter time, day time, night ...ll's time, lost time, spare time, ...me, bedtimes, any time, ...

...the best answers Father Time ...ward a subscription to a magazine ...they could keep up with the ... To the person who answers the ...number of questions rather ...hard give a time table to some ...place.

...wish your guests to come in ...ne, ask them on the invitations ...dressed in finely garb. This ...s a wide choice as there have ...casions, months, holidays and ...historical periods to ...

...costumes for winter, summer ...and autumn are not difficult ...ese, nor are costumes for the ...months. For the holidays, ...ould of course be the old St. Nick, ...to represent April Fool's day, ...nack for the first of July, a ...or Hallowe'en, and a ...for Labor Day.

...ing the days, months, ...various guests stand ...ery amusing, and when ...do Father Time would ... recite a verse ... costume or give a short ... enlighten the ...

Saves All the Ensilage.

...learned of two ...kinds that have ... years.

...d of filling the silo ... very top, use frames ...wetting it the same as ...oping the silo ... corn-boards the ... condition.

...r farmer had the ... ensilage on top of ... ...eful to see that it ... ensilage on top of the ... ...inning to put in the ... done this with ... several years. When ... ensilage in the bottom ... strong after three ... said, "Sure it is ... than usual, but the ... it farther and they ... beds and come ...

Draw a Map of Your Trap-Line.

...st my first trap I ... the surrounding ... it down at the top of the ... my notebook. This is ... set No. 1. I ... the route I take ... done this with ... several years. When ... ensilage in the bottom ... strong after three ... said, "Sure it is ... than usual, but the ... it farther and they ... beds and come ...

Died From Fasting.

...death of a woman ... is result of prolonged ... paid public attention to ... of a new religious ... the sect is named ... Adventists; and its doctrines ... by fasting they can acquire ... body and a new soul. It is ... other members of the sect ... ...ceptions to an overthrow ... ...ng of their theories.

Build Concrete Silo.

...cisterns, tanks, ... made entirely new by giving ... a new coating of Portland ... mortar. To make a good job ... thoroughly clean and roughen ... surface by scrubbing with wire ... and chipping pieces out with ... It is very important that ... surface be clean and rough to ... make the new coating stick. ... mortar used consists of one part ... cement and two and one-half ... clean sand; use five pounds ... lime with each bag of ... The mortar coat should be at ... inch thick. When the old ... is not in very bad shape a ... roofing treatment, made by ap... ...one of several commercial ... roofing materials, will bring ... results.