

## FERTILIZER FOR FALL USE

**The Advantage of Buying Highest Grades Is Conspicuously Shown by Comparison of Analysis.**

BY A. J. LEGG, ALBION, W. VA.

It is generally conceded that either a superphosphate or a phosphoric acid and potash is the most economical fertilizer to use on wheat.

My experience here is that a good grade superphosphate alone gives better results than the superphosphate and potash when applied to wheat. I prefer it to the phosphate and potash if they cost the same money, but the potash added also adds from \$2 to \$4 per ton to the price of the goods.

It may be that it will pay to buy the potash in some localities, but I feel sure that it does not pay here.

The superphosphate hastens the maturity of the crop and thus lessens the danger from loss by rust and other diseases which injure the wheat crop. It helps to make nice plump grains, since the phosphoric acid is found principally in the grain of the crop.

In comparing prices it is necessary to consider the amount of available phosphoric acid in the goods.

If a certain brand shows 10 per cent available phosphoric acid and is offered at \$14 per ton, and we desire to compare it with a brand which shows an analysis of 16 per cent available phosphoric acid at \$18 per ton, we call the per cent pounds, since 10 per cent means ten pounds per hundred, and multiply it by the price per pound for phosphoric acid, which is usually calculated at from 5 to 6 cents per pound, and compare the results thus:

Ten pounds phosphoric acid at 6 cents per pound equals 60 cents.

Sixteen pounds phosphoric acid at 6 cents per pound equals 96 cents.

This shows the cheaper grade to be worth 60 cents per hundred and the higher grade 96 cents per hundred.

Sixty times twenty is \$12.00.

Ninety-six times twenty is \$19.20.

This shows that when 16 per cent goods are selling at \$19.20 per ton the 10 per cent goods are only worth commercially \$12 per ton.

Or if we assume the phosphoric acid to be worth 5 cents per pound we calculate the 10 per cent goods.

Ten pounds phosphoric acid at 5 cents equals 50 cents.

Sixteen pounds phosphoric acid at 5 cents equals 80 cents.

Cheaper goods worth 50 cents per 100 pounds and the higher goods worth 80 cents per hundred, which puts the cheaper goods at—

Fifty times twenty is \$10.00 per ton.

Eighty times twenty is \$16.00 per ton.

This shows a difference of \$6 per ton between the two different brands of goods, which is quite an item in favor of the higher grade of goods.

This is an item that is often overlooked when buying commercial fertilizer. Farmers often form the habit of buying by the brand rather than the analysis of the goods, without comparing values as shown by the analysis, and thus get left.

One 2 inch iron pulley..... .50  
Carpentry work, three days..... 6.00  
Complete lining with galvanized iron..... 11.25  
500 square feet building paper..... .50  
Total..... \$27.40

### A CHEAP AND EFFICIENT ICE BOX

There is probably no need that is so severely felt on many farms, particularly in the south, as that of suitable cold storage for the preservation of meat, dairy products and other food supplies, and, as Professor John Michels of the North Carolina station points out, "Cold storage of some kind is indispensable to a well-equipped dairy. Many, however, lack this essential, probably owing to the high cost of commercial refrigerators."

Professor Michels describes the construction of an easily-made, cheap and efficient ice box, suitable for dairy purposes, as follows:

The construction of the box shown in the first picture consists essentially of two boxes separated by one-inch strips placed at intervals of about one

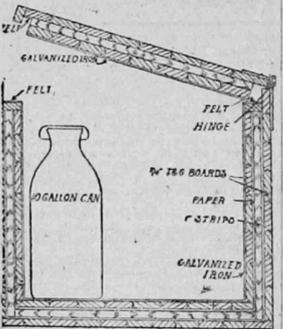
foot. A double thickness of building paper is placed on both sides of the strips and tacked to the boxes.

A one-inch strip two inches wide covers the upper space between the one-inch strips, thus making a dead-air space between the two boxes. The construction of the cover is the same as that of the bottom, with the exception that there is a flange at the front and sides of the cover.

The sides, bottom and cover of the refrigerator are built of three-quarter-inch tongued and grooved lumber five and one-half inches wide. The ends are constructed of one and one-eighth inch tongued and grooved flooring three and one-half inches wide.

The inside of the ice box is lined with galvanized iron. To insure tightness, a layer of felt is tacked around the box and cover where the two meet. The four vertical edges of the refrigerator are tightened and straightened by tacking over each a double layer of paper, which is covered with two six-inch boards.

A heavy weight attached to a half-

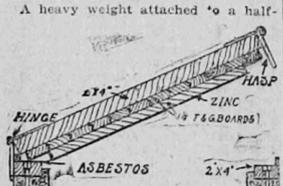


inch rope running over a pulley fastened to the ceiling raises the cover and holds it open when desired. A short piece of rope with a hook attached is used to counterbalance the weight by hooking to the side of the box, thus allowing the full weight of the cover to rest on the box.

A short piece of half-inch gas pipe is inserted through the bottom of the box to provide drainage, the outlet of this pipe being immersed in a cup of water to prevent entrance of air into the box.

The entire construction of the ice box is so simple that any one with a little knowledge of carpentry can readily build it.

The inside dimensions are: Length, 71-3 feet; width, 24-3 feet; depth, 21-3 feet. An itemized statement of the cost is as follows:



256 feet 5/8 inch by 16 feet tongued and grooved lumber..... 1.00  
84 feet 1 1/2 inch by 16 feet tongued and grooved lumber..... 2.19  
166 feet 1 1/2 inch by 12 feet strips..... 2.19  
Four hinges..... .50  
One-half yard of felt..... .50  
100 feet of 1/2 inch rope..... .50  
Two strong bolts..... .50

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### SAVE THE BOBWHITE

The value of the bobwhite from the standpoint of the sportsman needs no explanation, but it has remained for a member of the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture to discover and write a thesis on the "Economic Value of the Bobwhite." Such a paper has been prepared by Sylvester D. Judd, Ph. D., and makes very interesting and suggestive reading. Mr. Judd describes a study of the bobwhite, undertaken by means of field observation, experiments with captive birds and examinations of crops and stomachs in the laboratory, and sums up the results as follows: "The bobwhite is probably the most abundant species on the farm. It is one of the most nearly omnivorous of birds, consuming large quantities of weed seeds and destroying many of the worst insects which the farmer has to contend with. It does not injure grain or fruit or any other crop."

In a series of experiments referred to it was found that seeds formed 50.78 per cent of its food, and that most of the seeds consumed were those of weeds. It was also found that a large proportion of the animal food of the bobwhite consists of beetles, bugs, caterpillars, spiders and miscellaneous insects. The opinion prevails generally that the bobwhite eats wheat, but it was found that wheat constituted but 3.04 per cent of the food of those whose stomachs were examined, and corn but 13.14 per cent.

Referring to the quantity of weed seed which is consumed by bobwhites, it is estimated that in the state of Virginia from September to April 30 in Virginia amounts to 574 tons.

Furthermore, the proportion of injurious insects habitually eaten by the bobwhite makes its service as a destroyer of insects more valuable than that of many birds whose percentage of insect food, though greater, includes a smaller percentage of injurious species. Conspicuous among the pests which the bobwhite destroys are the potato beetle, the twelve-spotted cucumber beetle, the bean leaf beetle, the squash lady bird, wireworms and their beetles. May-beetles, such as weevils as the corn bill-bug, the imported-snout beetle, the clover-leaf weevil and the Mexican cotton-boll weevil, the striped garden caterpillar, the army worm, the cutworm, the boll worm, various species of cut worms, the corn-louse ant, the red-legged grasshopper, the Rocky Mountain locust and the chinch bug. A dozen army worms or cut worms are frequently eaten at a meal and forty-seven boll weevils have been eaten in a morning by one bobwhite.

### ABOUT FARMS AND FARMERS

Alaska is an empire in itself. Its resources are practically unlimited and even now crops of wheat, oats and barley are grown. Vegetables of all kinds are grown there and bluegrass is as luxuriant in that country as in Kentucky. There is room for 500,000 prosperous farms and homes in that country under the stars and stripes, and it is probable that as soon as the railroads go into that country there will be a great rush of home-seekers to that green land which we bought from Russia for a song.

In 1893 N. N. Hottinger of Hamilton county, Illinois, purchased a farm of 240 acres at \$28 an acre, or \$6,720. After farming it for fifteen years, gathering fifteen large crops, he sold his farm at \$130 an acre, receiving \$31,400 for the same land. Mr. Hottinger is one of the best farmers in that part of the state and has kept his farm in a splendid state of fertility and was able to raise big crops. Certainly that kind of farming pays.

William Lee, Jr., who is a well-known fruit and vegetable grower of Washington, has recently planted ten acres of land at White Bluffs, Wash., to asparagus. This field alone will make the biggest asparagus plantation on the Columbia river, but Mr. Lee will probably enlarge his acreage in the spring.

During 1905 L. A. Sweet of Minnesota sold \$2,000 worth of produce from his forty-acre farm, the greater part of which was made from his dairy. It is not always the large farm that is the best investment.

### RIGHT WAY TO STACK WHEAT

To stack wheat or other bundle grain so the stack will not take water commence the stack or rick any way desired, but when five or six feet just a height usual way of stacking and work from the center to the outside instead of from the outside to the center.

When beginning at the center to work out lay down two or three bundles so as to keep the center the highest with a good slant to the outer edge.

At any time the outer edge gets too high stop before getting there and go back to the center and come out again.

Keep the center high and the outer edge low. This is about the game as

### TELLING AGE OF POULTRY

English authorities hold that there is no certain test of age for poultry, but they admit and endorse the experience of the writer that in general the spurs of both of hens and cocks will distinguish a 2-year-old bird, but there are exceptions in which really young birds develop old-looking spurs, while really second-year birds preserve the short, rounded spurs of a cockerel.

The texture of the legs is a guide to some extent, and so is the delicacy and freshness of the skin of the face and comb, but still an occasional hen will preserve her youthful appearance to a startling degree.

The skin of the body is a better test, becoming coarser and drier looking with age.

Formerly the wing feathers were considered an absolute test as between a pullet and a hen, even after the long practice of early breeding had made the molting of early pullets quite common.

To a certain extent the absence of puffs of fat still is regarded as evidence of greater age, but for some time these feathers also have been becoming more and more uncertain as to the actual fact, unnaturally early hatching have upset all the old rules.

It is more difficult to judge the age of water fowls than of other poultry, partly from the absence of spurs, partly from greater longevity, and partly because the water keeps their legs soft and fresh.

Ducks waddle more heavily as they grow older, and after two or three years acquire a depression down the breast.

An abdominal pouch of great size indicates great age in geese.

Turkeys up to a year old are said to have black feet, which grow pink up to 3 years of age, when they gradually turn gray and dull.

Age in pigeons is often told by the color of the breast. In squabs the flesh looks whitish as seen through the skin, but becomes more and more purplish as the bird grows older.—M. K. Boyer.

### A GOOD FRAME

S. H. Critch of Hancock county, Ohio, recently butchered a 3-year-old Duroc-Jersey sow which had been a veritable gold mine. The sow had four litters of pigs during her life, in all about fifty pigs, one of which weighed 274 pounds when it was killed at the age of 7 months. The mother weighed 550 pounds before she was dressed and 650 pounds afterward. Her hide weighed 75 pounds; 31 gallons of lard were rendered from the carcass and 150 pounds of excellent sausage was made from her.

## SHEEP KILLING "PINGUE"

For several years past the sheepmen of the southwest have suffered serious losses from a disease known among the Mexican herdsmen as "pingue."

"Pingue" is popularly supposed to be caused by eating either the leaves or roots of a plant which has in the last few years been quite prominent in the public eye as the "rubber plant" or "rubber weed."

Whether this plant is a true rubber plant or not is a matter which does not interest the sheepmen so much as some remedy for the sickness that follows its eating by their sheep. On the Carson national forest in New Mexico, Forest Ranger Bert Phillips, in whose district a great many sheep had recently died from pingue, after making a study of the sickness, suggested to

the sheepmen whose animals were dying with it that drenches of hot water and salt might prove efficacious.

The materials for the remedy were so quickly obtained and the remedy so easily administered that several of the owners gave the plan a trial. The sick sheep were drenched every hour with liberal doses of the mixture, with the result that animals which before drenching were unable to stand were inside of twenty-four hours eating and running around with the rest of the herd, apparently as well as ever.

While the government experts have not yet made a study of this disease or given the suggested remedy official sanction, the remedy itself is so apparently harmless and unobjectionable that, considering the results obtained by its use, there seems to be no possi-

ble danger in giving it full publicity. The sheepmen can in this manner give the more extended trials and possibly save themselves from the serious losses which the eating of this weed by stock has heretofore caused.

The disease will be carefully studied and the results of administering this remedy watched with a view to correcting any errors in its use should it not prove of as great value as is expected. Meantime every sheepman whose sheep are sick or dying from pingue will no doubt be only too eager to give this simple remedy of hot water and salt drenches every hour a good trial, because the annual losses have been serious ones for the flockmasters of the southwest, where the disease or sickness appears to be most prevalent at the present time.

### PRIME WETHER LAMBS



## DRAFT HORSES PROFITABLE

**PRACTICAL SCOTCH BREEDER GIVES SOME SOUND REASONS WHY FARMERS SHOULD RAISE THEM.**

BY J. D. DUMIRE.

The horse for the farmer is the draft-bred horse. He is the horse that can be raised by the common farmer with little trouble and expense. He is in reach of almost every farmer in the country. It is a profitable business on the farm to raise a few good colts. I say good colts, for it is just as easy to raise good ones as poor ones.

It is just as easy to raise good horses as good cattle or good sheep or good hogs. It does not pay to raise poor ones—leave that for the other fellow. The farmers that raise good stock of any kind are the men that select good sires. The men that have good herds and good flocks are the men that select pure-blood sires from one or the other of the several pure breeds and stick to the breed of their choice, if in cattle it is Shorthorns in a few years his herd is all the same type and color.

If it is Angus or Herefords, the same is the same. If this is true of cattle and sheep, it is certainly true of draft horses—Percheron, Shire or Bel-

gian—it matters but little which breed it is only a matter of choice to the breeder himself. Be sure that the sire is a good individual. Breed just such mares as you have. The better the dam the better the result. Always breed their produce to a pure-bred sire of the same breed.

In a short time your mares are all alike and of the same type and disposition, all bearing a family resemblance. You will not have the disposition of a broncho in one and the trotting horse in the other, but you will have a class of horses that are easily handled, easily fitted for the market and an every-day market at home and abroad.

You need not spend any extra time and expense in looking after buyers; the buyers are always looking after this kind. If they get a wire-cut or bluish they are the kind that are useful to keep for any kind of farm work. A good mare with proper care will do just as much service on the farm and raise a colt as will a gelding, and you have the colts for the keep.

Never allow the colt to follow the dam when in harness at work, as the

colt will do much better if left in the barn, and the dam will be better off without the colt. Give the little fellow some oats and bran in its trough; it will soon learn to eat and forget its dam.

A colt is early weaned, and if proper care is taken it will not stop growing until it is matured. Breed in this way and in a very short time it will be almost impossible to raise a poor colt. Look at the farmer who breeds one year to a draft horse and the produce afterward bred to some cheap mongrel. His horses in ten years' breeding are no better than when he began. The price of service fees should hardly be considered. It costs as much to raise a low-priced horse as to raise a high-priced one. It is all in the breeding.

Always use a pure-bred draft sire—a better individual than the dam—and then you are sure of gaining. Select one breed or the other and stick to it and you will come out ahead and be on the right road to success in the horse-breeding business.

### LARKS PROVE A PEST

In California there is a state law absolutely protecting the common meadow lark. In a number of counties—especially those where grapes are grown—there have long been complaints made by vineyardists against the destructive inroads made by these birds.

These birds, it is claimed, get under the vines and do a great deal of damage during the ripe season by pecking the grapes. In the aggregate there is annually a heavy loss to the vineyardists.

The larks do not eat up all of the grapes which they attack, or the loss would be far less than it is, but they give each grape a peck or two and pass on to other grapes.

In this way they waste as much energy fighting flies as she requires to raise a calf.

Thoroughly stir the milk in the cans in warm weather. A long-handled soup ladle is handy.

If you haven't a hog pasture it will pay you to fence off a corner of clover meadow for them. The hogs will get more value for you out of the clover than it would be worth in the form of hay, and save the harvesting of it.

Put new straw in the pens every week during warm weather and occasionally pour a little coal oil around the cracks to keep lice out.

Don't get overheated and then drink a lot of cold water. Sip a little and wait until cooled off.

Try to get through the corn once more. You may have to use a short whiffletree, but do it if you can.

### SUMMER SUGGESTIONS

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### RIGHT TIME TO PICK APPLES

Apples intended for cold storage should not be allowed to become too ripe on the tree. When an apple is fully-grown, highly colored, but still hard, it is in prime condition. It has the erroneous opinion that people have the most attractive in appearance and best in quality. If picked before entirely ripe apples deteriorate more rapidly, and it is best to allow an apple to become a trifle overripe than to pick it in an immature state. Many people have the erroneous opinion that apples should be picked before fully ripe in order to keep well in cold storage, but this is a mistake.

A farmer living near Dahl, Ill., rather than live 7 cents a pound for his turkeys, last fall killed all his birds and invited the neighbors in to a feast on turkey and cranberries.

## HANDLING CLOVER CROP

**The Employment of Modern Machinery in Harvesting the Hay Crop Is the Cheapest and Best.**

BY R. E. RUSHING.

If you undertake to harvest the clover crop in the old-fashioned way—to cut it and stack the thick spots by hand, raise in windrows, shock it up into the barn and stack by hand—you will find, if you have very much hay, that it has taken too much time.

The best way to harvest clover that I have ever tried is with the side-delivery rake and hay loader, with hay fork in the barn, or derrick if put in the stack.

Start your mower and then your rake, which goes around the same way the mower goes; as soon as your hay has cured enough throw two five-foot swaths together, which makes about the right sized windrow in the clover that makes two tons to the acre.

You get to the end of your windrow when you get the field raked you cut around.

In clover that makes about two tons to the acre I cut around about ten acres, and load on one round. Quarter-mile rows at a load will average generally about one and one-quarter tons per load.

With two men in the barn or on the stack, one man with fork, one

man to drive fork team, three team and rakes, two drivers, one extra load, or the hay and one driver in the field, you can unload a load of hay about every twenty minutes.

Then you want two men to mow and rake, and you can move the hay fast and gather it up clean.

The side-delivery rake makes a narrow windrow, and by driving carefully the hay falls in the middle of your rack, and there is very little drop off the wagon, and what little does drop off the driver and extra loader can gather up at times when they wait for wagons.

Two men can load about as fast as a team goes to a plow, generally, and it is much easier than to fork it on the wagon by hand.

Another advantage of the side-delivery rake is that it turns the swath up in a loose windrow, and if hay is heavy after it cures much rake it up and your hay cures much quicker.

If your windrows get rained on just drive aside them and it turns the windrow over, and commences over where than you can do it by hand and much quicker.

Clover hay handled in this way will cost about 50 or 75 cents per ton in barn or stack.

### GET READY FOR FRUIT DRYING

It does not require a fortune to build a good fruit evaporator. There is a constantly increasing demand for evaporators by fruit raisers and the lack of means or the supposed great cost of such houses allows great quantities of fruit to go to waste. Professor Goodman gives an excellent plan for such a drying house. Any good old building can be converted into a fruit-drying house. It should be about twenty-four feet square and twelve feet to the eaves, and no bottom floor is required.

The floor joists should be placed about six feet above the ground and be 2 by 6 inches and 12 feet long, resting on a support in the center of the building. The upper floor should be made of slats one inch square and beveled to prevent the fruit from clogging. These are nailed to joists 3/4 by 1/2 inch apart, to allow the hot air to pass up through the fruit, which is spread on the floor. The whole space on this floor should be used for drying. One or two ventilators in the roof should be enough to carry off the moist air.

Two large stoves with big drums and plenty of pipes on the ground floor will answer for the furnace, and if the room is only 12 by 16 feet one stove will be enough.

The bins for the apples are always made so as to be filled from the inside through the sliding doors. After slicing the apples are placed on galvanized wire trays 3 by 3 feet and at once put in the bleaching house, where the fumes of the sulphur soon bleach out all the discolored spots. If left in the bleacher too long the flavor will be destroyed.

The material for an evaporator 40 by 40 feet is as follows: Sills, 2 by 6, sixteen pieces, 182 feet. B. M. posts, 4 by 4, twelve pieces, 192 feet. B. M. joists, 2 by 8, twenty pieces, 448 feet. B. M. plates, 2 by 4, twelve pieces, 96 feet. B. M. rafters, 2 by 4, 675 feet. B. M. sheeting, 1 by 6, rough, 1,100 feet. B. M. siding for main part, 1 by 12, 96 pieces, 1,300 feet. B. M. siding for shed, 100 feet. B. M. bins, 400 feet. B. M. floor material strips, 1 by 1 inch, dressed and beveled, shingles, 12,000; glass, 44 panes 12 by 14 inches, for glazing 11 windows 24 by 28 inches.

### WHY HELP IS HARD TO KEEP

If the men who own farms and hire men could only understand the fact a little timely praise goes toward helping a man in his work they would not be quite so stingy about giving it. I once heard a man say: "As long as I don't complain my men may know I am satisfied. When I am not they hear from me pretty quick." That's the thing! All blame but no praise. A good word of commendation when an extra big day's work is done or some hard job is accomplished at a saving of time and money encourages the worker and spurs him to do even better next time. The man who imagines that he has done his whole duty or completely filled his contract when he pays just what he agrees to for labor done is making a mistake. More is accomplished by genuine appreciation and kindness than by hire alone. A bit of praise goes farther with most men than the giver ever knows. We all need encouragement and appreciate a good word now and then.

The meanest man I ever worked for lives in Michigan. His father left him a considerable fortune, but the son let most of it slip through his hands although he always kept his fingers closed tightly on the pennies. In fact he looked after the pennies so closely that the dollars got away from him. This man had nineteen different managers on his place in fourteen years. He always made a written contract with his help, but they always turned out to be full of holes through which he could slip when he pleased. He never praised anybody. He once told me that to praise a man for good work made him proud and put the thought in his head that he ought to have his wages raised. The result was that every man who worked for him soon became disheartened over his indifference and some over his grumbling and would never go a step out of his way to do anything outside of his exact duty under his contract. This brought on hard feelings on both sides, which nearly always ended in a quarrel when the man would quit. Then, almost without exception, the boss would hold out part of the man's wages and would take a lawsuit to get the money. I know he once discharged a man and refused to pay him the balance of his wages of \$60. The man sued and it cost the boss \$150 in lawyers' fees and court costs and he finally had to pay at the end of three trials. This man's reputation is such now that he has had hard work to get anybody to work for him—in fact, nobody except a stranger will go to his place. This is an extreme case, perhaps, and while my experience is that the great majority of farmers are just and fair there are too many like my old Michigan employer.

### PROTECTION FOR SOWS AND PIGS IN SUMMER

Government inspectors shot a herd of 126 cattle on the Dold stock farm at LaSalle, N. Y., a few months ago. Dr. C. H. Taylor discovered that several head of cattle in the herd were affected with the foot and mouth disease and reported it to the proper officials. They dug a trench 10 feet wide, 8 feet deep and 175 feet long and drove the cattle close to its edge and shot them, their bodies usually toppling over into the ditch.

### SUMMER WORK FOR HENS

If there is not a perfectly comfortable poultry house on the farm this summer, at least before cold weather sets in, for it is poor planning to put off providing a warm poultry house until the time arrives for its use. A comfortable poultry house need not be a costly one, nor a particularly warm one. Every poultry house should have two rooms with a tight partition between them. If it is built in this way, the flock may be crowded into one room when very cold weather comes, and the heat of their bodies will keep the room warm. A hen does not feel the cold as quickly as a man does, for her blood is five per cent warmer naturally, and if she can sleep where there is no draft blowing on her she will be very comfortable in a room in which the temperature runs as low as 10 to 12 degrees below the freezing point.

The poultry house should be located on a dry spot, where water will not stand at any time during the year. It should provide at least three square feet for every fowl kept in it, and should be lighted with good, big windows in the south side. It should be made so that all the main windows may be taken out and cleaned without trouble and the perches should be

### SUMMER NOTES

Mix powdered charcoal and sulphur occasionally with the soft feed.

Coal oil applied to the roosts in small quantities will kill parasites.

The flesh of birds differs in quality, according to the food on which they feed.

Two constant sittings makes the hens of bad disposition and difficult to manage.

A brooder will raise more chicks than the average old hen.

A brooder can easily be kept free from vermin. Not so the hen.

During the brooding season use two coals, keeping one penned up three days while the other is running with the hens.

There is no short cut to success in poultry raising any more than there is to success in anything else.

Buckwheat is the food for young turkeys and should be given them as soon as they are old enough to eat.

If the young turkeys are allowed to run in wet grass they will quickly die off.

Turkeys are much more cleanly in their habits than chickens and their surroundings should always be kept free from decayed food or filth of any kind.

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Try to get through the corn once more. You may have to use a short whiffletree, but do it if you can.

### A GOOD FRAME

S. H. Critch of Hancock county, Ohio, recently butchered a 3-year-old Duroc-Jersey sow which had been a veritable gold mine. The sow had four litters of pigs during her life, in all about fifty pigs, one of which weighed 274 pounds when it was killed at the age of 7 months. The mother weighed 550 pounds before she was dressed and 650 pounds afterward. Her hide weighed 75 pounds; 31 gallons of lard were rendered from the carcass and 150 pounds of excellent sausage was made from her.