

Poultry for Profit

QUALITY IN CHICKENS.

The day of the scrubby hen is gone forever. There hardly seems any necessity for an argument on this point, for any one who has ever understood the true value of standard-bred poultry will never be satisfied with any other kind. If nothing else were involved than the mere appearance, any one can appreciate the difference between vigorous, large-sized, uniformly beautiful, standard-bred fowls and a flock of scrubby, scrawny, ugly hens which look as if they were not worth scratching for, and are as poor as they look. A flock of pure bred poultry is an ornament to any lawn or farm yard, but this is not the main difference between them and their run-down cousins. Standard-bred poultry will produce more eggs than can be obtained from the common barn yard stock, and the eggs will be more valuable for the simple reason that during hatching time you will have no trouble in disposing of them for at least double the market price.

When we consider it costs just as much in food, time, labor, buildings, etc., to hatch out and raise to maturity scrubby chickens that, when grown, will weigh but 3-1/2 pounds per hen and 5 pounds per cock as it does to hatch and raise to maturity pure-bred poultry that will weigh 7 pounds per hen and 10 pounds per cock. A well-bred fowl requires no more food than a barnyard fowl. It requires no more time and no more labor, but the result is twice as great. Is it not foolish, then, to waste your buildings, your time, your labor and your money on run-down stock, when both pleasure and profit lie in the pure-bred stock?

It is the start that counts very largely in any successful undertaking. Certainly this is true in poultry raising. Therefore start right. It is better to begin on right lines than to repair mistakes later.

It is easy to start wrong in the pure bred poultry business.

It is just as easy to make a fair beginning. You do not have to have large grounds nor expensive buildings.

To begin on a large scale will, in most cases, cost a good deal of money. And sometimes this money is thrown away. Usually it is better to begin at the beginning. Here is a business that is open to almost every one. There is no danger that poultry raising will ever be monopolized by a trust.

Usually the best place to begin with poultry is right where you are living, right now. There is a gold mine in that little plot behind the house. There is money in poultry in every part of this country, though of course some parts are better adapted to poultry culture than others. "Get busy." Up to now the egg market is 20,000,000 dozen short on eggs for this season. Do you know what that means? No. Well, it means 35 and 40 cent eggs for next September, October and November, and 50 cent eggs for the winter months. Again, I say, "get busy."—Uncle Jo, in Progressive Farmer.

A GOOD EGG LAYING RATION.

Here is a receipt that may interest poultry raisers who have started on a small scale; I used it myself all winter and it proved to be a success:

I feed my chickens cracked corn, and to about three pints, I put a small handful of salt, and make it black on top with pepper; then mix well and feed in the morning. About two hours later I give them cooked potato peeling (which I save for that purpose) along with all the scraps from the table; I also salt this and stir in corn meal enough to make a good mash, and put in about a tablespoonful of coal oil which helps to keep them warm. My hens laid all winter; through the coldest weather I got on an average of 14 to 15 eggs a day from 13 hens. I think that is pretty good. While it is a simple and cheap receipt it is an egg producer. It proved its value to me. If any one has healthy chickens that look as though they ought to lay, I think this would surely do the work; at least it is cheap to try as cracked corn is only 2c a pound. I use a half sack of corn meal to a gallon of scraps and peelings. The pepper has a warming quality while the salt makes them drink lots of water, which is healthy to either fowl or animal, and also fattening; but of course use judgment and do not overestimate the thing, for you could do harm by using too much as well as in anything else.

I have ducks that have not laid this season and I would like to know something to make them lay. Will you kindly answer through your paper?
Mrs. R. O. B.

—Perhaps you feed the ducks too much corn, and make them too fat to lay.—Indiana Farmer.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Don't expect too much of any business, though we are now speaking more especially of the poultry business. Some people are imaginative and boost a business beyond all reason. This is what some did with the Belgian hare business and it caused many people to lose money in it. In a similar way unprepared people are caused to go into the broiler, duck or in the squab pigeon business only to become disappointed. Any of these are good businesses to the right party in the right way, but not to everybody. Nor is any one business the

thing for everybody. Individual adaptation must be considered. Too many people look upon any form of poultry business as so simple that anybody is prepared to pursue it successfully; but in this they are mistaken. No one should enter the poultry business as a pastime or for the fun of it. If he does he is sure to be disappointed. And yet the poultry business is one of the very best.—I. H. in the National Poultry Journal.

WINTER AND SUMMER LAYERS.

It is an old notion that a hen that does not lay in winter is not worth keeping; but a hen that lays all winter will not lay all summer. If she belongs to the heavy breeds she will want to sit in the spring, and if she is not accommodated, she may be found on an old ox yoke, or in a bare dry-goods box. For summer layers I have Brown Leghorns hatched out in July, feed them well, give plenty of grit, animal meal and oyster-shell, but do not push them until late March. Then they will lay almost constantly till Thanksgiving, and rarely ever trouble about broodiness. In these days of city boarders the summer hen is not to be grinned at.—Farmers' Home Journal.

YOUNG CHICKS.

Filth is more fatal to young chicks than to adult fowls, for the latter are more careful in their habits. It is seldom that a case of gaps exists where, everything else considered, the sanitary conditions of the houses and yards are what they should be. The droppings should be removed every day, with an after sprinkling of air-slacked lime over the floor, and straw or leaves then put in. As soon as the young chicks are hatched it is a good plan to remove them to the garden or out under the trees if the weather is favorable, where they can get plenty of insects to eat, and scratch all they like.—Poultry Record.

CARE OF TURKEYS.

One successful turkey raiser keeps her young turkeys with their mother in the yard, where are clean food and fresh water, until the dew is off the grass. Then they are given their liberty and watched so they do not get too far away, and are fed regularly that they may learn to stay near the buildings. They roost in the trees which makes them both stronger and healthier; but when the weather gets very stormy and cold they are housed in a clean, dry building.—Farmers' Home Journal.

USE AIR-SLACKED LIME.

At least once each week the runs and the places most frequented by the birds should be sprinkled with air-slacked lime or a strong solution made from water and crude carbonic acid. Before this application is made, the filth and trash which has accumulated since the last time the ground was cleaned should be raked up, the ground thoroughly swept and then the disinfectants applied.—Farmers' Home Journal.

NOTES.

It takes about two weeks to fatten a duck for market.

A fat young guinea is a gamey and savory table fowl, though the flesh is dark.

Leg bands cost only a trifle and come so handy to make the best layers and mothers.

Keep water by the flocks at all times, but if this has been neglected give the water before feeding.

Try treating inflamed and swelled eyes of poultry with moderately hot salt water, not too strong.

Allowing the hens to roost in the barn is very apt to be the cause of lice among the horses and cows.

Don't pen up the inveterate setters; let them set. This world needs fried chicken, and is ready to pay cash for it, too.

Do not give much soft, wet, mushy food to hens. It sours their crops. Boil peelings, etc., and mix in crushed egg-shells.

Twenty or thirty fat turkeys about Thanksgiving or Christmas will help out the grocery bill wonderfully. Don't forget to have some turkeys.

A damp, musty cellar is not a good place to store eggs. If you wish to keep eggs for a short time for home use keep them in a dry, cool place.

Baby Snatched From Death.

When the engineer of passenger train No. 4, on the Colorado Midland, rolling down the western slope of the Continental division at thirty miles an hour, rounded a curve at Glenwood Springs, Col., he saw a boy, 2 years old, in the middle of the track laughing and waving at him. He set the emergency brake, but the heavy train slid down grade and he saw that he could not stop it before it reached the child. Fireman John Baker had seen the child as soon as did the engineer. He dashed through the cab window, sped along the foot-board of the swaying engine and out upon the pilot.

Just before the engine reached the child Baker made a jump, threw an arm around the child and rolled with it off the track in front of the forward trucks. The child's father had just left the spot, having freed a horse from the barb-wire fence of the railroad's right of way, and had not noticed that the little tot followed him to the scene.

WOMAN

A WIFE'S DUTIES.

A girl should marry when she is capable of understanding and fulfilling the duties of a true wife and thorough housekeeper, and never before. No matter how old she may be, if she is not capable of managing a house in every department of it she is not old enough to get married. When she promises to take the position of wife and homemaker, the man who holds her promise has every right to suppose that she knows herself competent to fulfill it. If she proves to be incompetent or unwilling he has good reason to consider himself cheated. No matter how plain the home may be, if it is in accordance with the husband's means and he finds it neatly kept and the meals (no matter how simple) served from shining dishes and clean table linen, that husband will leave his home with loving words and thoughts and look ahead with eagerness for the time when he can return. Let the girl acquire every accomplishment within her power, the more the better, for every added accomplishment will be that much more power to be used in making a happy home.

At the same time, if she cannot go into the kitchen, if necessary, and cheerfully prepare as good a meal as any one could with the same material, and serve it neatly after it is prepared, she had better defer her marriage until she learns how such household matters are performed. If girls would thoroughly fit themselves for the position of intelligent housekeepers before they marry there would be fewer discontented, unhappy wives, and more happy homes.—Woman's Life.

BEST BRED GIRL IN NEW YORK.

Dorothy Bigelow, daughter of Poulney Bigelow, and granddaughter of John Bigelow, the historian, has the distinction of being "the best bred girl in New York." That title was bestowed upon her recently by a Newport and New York society leader, and every person who has met the charming girl vows it is deserved. Miss Bigelow was educated in Europe and has mingled with the nobility in Germany, France and England, and everywhere has won admiration for her tact and her graciousness. Miss Bigelow made her debut in this city about five years ago and has divided her time between here, Newport and Europe. Her sister Evelyn, was married to James Francis Aloysius Clark, of London. Miss Bigelow's mother was a daughter of Edward E. F. Jaffray, and inherited a large amount of money. Poulney Bigelow, the father, was a university friend of Emperor William in Germany many years ago. Miss Dorothy is a favorite of her grandfather, who has had a distinguished career. She spends much time with him, and her education in the classics and her keen literary appreciation make her an interesting companion for him.—New York Press.

ALWAYS SMILE WITH BABIES NEAR.

There is a country where babies never hear harsh words. Strangely enough, it is a country where missionaries feel there is plenty of work for them to do. It is a province in southern Africa, and the people, who never quarrel in the presence of their children, are the Ekol. P. A. Talbot, who has passed many years among them, told recently of the customs of this odd race. "The Ekol," said he, "are devoted parents and they have curious beliefs as to the advent and death of babies. One superstition forbids all quarrelling in the house where there are little children. The children, they say, love kind looks and gentle voices, and if these are not to be found in a family they will close their eyes and forsake the earth until they get a chance to be re-incarnated in less quarrelsome surroundings." Talbot, however, pointed out that the people have not yet grasped the importance of fresh air and sanitary living.—New York Press.

DUTCH RED CROSS WOMEN.

Mabel Boardman, national secretary of the American Red Cross, presented two picturesque women to President and Mrs. Taft, at a garden party in the White House grounds. They are Deaconesses Alute and Uford, two nurses who are in the Red Cross of Holland, but who are visiting in Washington as the guests of the Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Loudon. The two quaint young women, dressed in the severe costumes prescribed by the law of Holland, attracted much attention. They wore stiff starched linen caps and full plaited gowns of heavy woolen goods, with bodices of wool and wide linen collars and cuffs. They were decorated with bejeweled orders, which the Dutch Government confers on such women who have devoted themselves to such service and who have accomplished brilliant work. They spoke only Dutch and German, but all evening they were the centre of a large throng who wished to meet and speak with them. They were shown through the White House and the grounds and were guests at an informal supper that followed.—New York Press.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE BOTH GOOD.

"Marriage is a mad gamble and divorce is an insurance policy." This is the substance of the philosophy held by A. C. Plowden, a London police magistrate. He argues that there is much unreasonable prejudice against divorce and goes on to say: "I look on marriage as a dangerous and mad gamble. Marriage should be encouraged in every way and divorce also should be encouraged." Plowden says that there is no marriage, however carefully arranged, which is not an experiment. You cannot prevent it being that. "Therefore," he says, "I look on divorce simply as a policy of insurance providing an opportunity of release to married couples who, through no fault of their own, have come in contact with unforeseen difficulties and calamities that have made their lives miserable. I think the common sense view is that if both parties to a marriage want the contract canceled and can satisfy the court that they have made conscientious efforts to live reasonably happy lives they should receive it."—New York Press.

It is not essential to send a present. Do as you please.—New York Telegram.

FLOWERS' SYMBOLS.

Flowers, as well as gems, are supposed to express certain meanings, and each month now has a birth flower. The girl who is fond of such superstitions will wear the flower of her natal month and the gem that goes with it.

Those who do not know just what flowers they should wear might cut out this list and go by it.

January, the snow drop; February, the primrose; March, the violet; April, the daisy; May, the hawthorn; June, the honeysuckle; July, the water lily; August, the poppy; September, the morning glory; October, the hop blossom; November, the chrysanthemum; December, the holly.—Philadelphia Record.

BRIGHT EYES, KEEP THEM.

Never rub your eyes, nor allow your children to do so from their cradles.

Veils are bad for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern; so eschew veils when you can, or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so.

Never read in bed or when lying on a sofa. Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working.

Pale blue or greens are restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing.

Do not read, write or work longer than two hours together, without resting your eyes and closing them for fully five minutes.—Woman's Life.

TROUBLES.

The phrase that "troubles never come singly," was originated by a married man.—Woman's Life.

HOW GOOD THEY ARE.

We wouldn't suspect how good some people are if they didn't tell us.—Woman's Life.

FASHION NOTES.

Paisley effects are much in vogue. The touch of black is still popular. Poplin for suits is quite in evidence.

Crushed suede or satin belts are much worn.

Simplicity of cut is the note of the wash suits.

Rep is a material much used for separate skirts.

Handbags of black satin with monograms and mountings of gold are used.

There is yet no limit to the amount of braiding put on gowns and suits.

Deep cotton fringe trims the bottom of some of the coats of the moment.

Very neat are the zephyr gingham woven in fine dimity checks or stripes.

Among the new rubber camping coats are those made with the checked lining.

Smocking is seen on some of the handsome lingerie negligees of soft silk.

Silk and lisle stockings are worked with rooster heads on instep and ankle.

The serge of fine twill is as firmly established as ever for simple dresses.

Short coats, sloping shoulders, and full under-arm lines rule in present models.

Among the handsome scarfs which the season has brought forth are some of crapes with hand-painted borders.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS:



VEAL SCOLLOPS.

The remains of cold roast veal, 1-2 teaspoonful grated nutmeg, 2 blades of pounded mace, cayenne and salt to taste, a little butter, 1 dessert-spoonful of flour, teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, juice of half of lemon and grated rind of same, tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, yolk of one egg beaten up with 1 cup of milk. Cut the veal into slices about 2 inches wide, cut across with knife but don't cut through, and grate into them the nutmeg, mace, cayenne and salt, fry in a little butter about five minutes, dish them and make a gravy in spider with the other ingredients, bring to a boil and pour over the veal; thin slices of fried bacon are nice with this.—Mrs. Whitehead, in the Boston Post.

UNIQUE DOOR KNOCKERS.

There is a fancy now for collecting old door knockers such as our ancestors delighted in before the day of electric buttons.

So popular has become this knocker collecting that many antique dealers are reproducing famous knockers of Colonial and earlier dates.

It adds zest to a ramble in old parts of a city or to motoring in country districts to be on the lookout for knockers of former days. The eagle was a favorite model for early American knockers, also grotesque heads and weird animals from whose mouths hung rings to serve for arousing the household.

Many historic knockers of England and America have been copied for modern houses, among them the famous sanctuary knocker of Durham Cathedral and the lion-faced knocker which for centuries ornamented the door of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was removed by students who migrated to Stamford in the fourteenth century and later passed through many private hands until it was returned to Brasenose in 1890.—New York Times.

BOOKS IN BEDROOMS.

There should always be books in a bedroom, where many quiet moments may be spent. What a difference it makes, on being ushered into the guests' room at the commencement of a visit, if a few well-chosen books smile a welcome, and how their presence helps toward the desirable sensation of "feeling oneself at home!" At the same time the books in a bedroom should have a nook to themselves, and not trespass on the table or wardrobe space sacred to the keeping of one's clothes and the press of putting them on. In the bedroom sketch it is shown how an enticing book cupboard may be planned so as not to take up a foot of floor space, while it forms an appreciable addition to the comfort of the room. A small, not very useful cupboard is built into the wall of the kind so often found in houses of 40 or 50 years ago, was turned to account with the result depicted. The doors were taken away, the shelves fitted more closely together than those of the original cupboard, and lo and behold, a niche wherein to enshrine a plentiful supply of literature, grave and gay, the light reading for a tired hour, or the "work" for serious study. By lucky chance the niche in this instance happens to be between the bedstead and the fireplace, equally well placed for both; so a small shelf was devised to pull out between the bookshelves and the curtained-off shoe cupboard below them, to serve as a table for candle or electric reading lamp during wakeful hours, or in that pleasant lull in the day, the half-hour before dressing for dinner, which it is so restful to while away with an amusing book over one's bedroom fire. If only the book, the chair and the time come together.—"Housing of Books," in the Home Magazine.

HINTS.

Mothers should caution their children attending school not to put pencils in their mouths, especially since diphtheria has been communicated in that way in some of our large towns.

Some people do not know how much can be saved by using suet and less lard. While lard is 18 cents a pound suet can be bought of the butcher for five cents a pound. Cut up in small pieces, put in kettle or spider, try out and strain. It may be used for frying doughnuts and shortening for many kinds of cooking. It is better to melt it and use hot for shortening.

Much valuable time is saved if all dirty saucepans are filled with cold water until you are able to wash them.

Jelly bags are not necessary for clearing jellies and soup. A clean glass cloth tied over the legs of a chair turned upside down and a basin placed beneath answers admirably.

When the color of a fabric has been destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the same, after which an application of chloroform will in almost all cases restore the original color.

Waiting Their Turn.
"Did your folks down in Bingville see Halley's comet this spring?" asks the visitor.
"Nope," replies the native. "We never get any of those big shows until after they've played a year in New York."—Judge.

He Had Feared It Would.
The prospects for a safe and sane summer are not as good as they were. The Saturday Evening Post is printing another serial story by Robert W. Chambers.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Epidemic of Itch in Welsh Village.
"In Downals, South Wales, about fifteen years ago, families were stricken wholesale by a disease known as the itch. Believe me, it is the most terrible disease of its kind that I know of, as it itches all through your body and makes your life an inferno. Sleep is out of the question and you feel as if a million mosquitoes were attacking you at the same time. I knew a dozen families that were so affected."

"The doctors did their best, but their remedies were of no avail whatever. Then the families tried a druggist who was noted far and wide for his remarkable cures. People came to him from all parts of the country for treatment, but his medicine made matters still worse; as a last resort they were advised by a friend to use the Cuticura Remedies. I am glad to tell you that after a few days' treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, the effect was wonderful and the result was a perfect cure in all cases."

"I may add that my three brothers, three sisters, myself and all our families have been users of the Cuticura Remedies for fifteen years. Thomas Hugh, 1650 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1909."



Russia leads the way in planting forests, and American in devastating them.

A great electric power generating station in Germany will make use of peat fuel entirely.

It costs less to send a dozen pairs of shoes from this country to Acapulco by mail than by freight.

In Scotland the legal age at which boys and girls may marry is fourteen and twelve years respectively.

Baltimore proposes a "banner exposition" in 1914, the centennial year of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

A litter of eight pigs in Mason, Mich., boasts fifty-four legs, two of the animals having eight, two seven and four six legs apiece.

Official census figures by the Government show that the average annual salary of the ministers of the Gospel is \$662 in the United States.

Under the law of Mexico the national hymn may be played only on occasions when the Chief Executive of the Nation or the government of a State is present.

Sir Hiram Maxim proposes legalized roulette wheels in England, \$10 out of every \$500 to go to the State, which could then pay off the national debt in a few years.

The oldest hospital in the country, the Pennsylvania Hospital, has had only one supposed case of hydrophobia, and this was found to have been diagnosed erroneously.

For raising oranges or grape fruit in Porto Rico windbreaks are absolutely necessary if the grove is exposed to the trade winds, which blow continuously for nine months and which cripple unprotected trees.

Letters curiously formed and written with red chalk, says the New York Press, on a card in the window of a frame building not 300 yards from Columbia University announce: "Day Bored and Vokal Music Taubt."

There's vitality, snap and "go" in a breakfast of

Grape-Nuts

and cream.

Why? Because nature stores up in wheat and barley The Potassium Phosphate in such form as to nourish brain and nerves. The food expert who originated

Grape-Nuts

Retained this valuable Element in the food. "There's a Reason" Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," Found in packages.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Limited Battle Creek, Michigan.