

Poultry for Profit

BABY CHICK NOTES.

Whether it has been your practice to remove the chicks from the nest as soon as hatched, or not, it is well to leave them under the hen for 24 hours, whenever the hatches occur during cold weather.

No matter how careful we may be, there is a decided change in temperature, and this is very hard on little chicks; besides they seem to get strength from contact with the hen's body, this is one advantage the hen hatches have over the machine hatches.

Whether this is offset by the absence of crushing that the machine has, is a question for each to decide individually.

No feed until thirty-six hours, and then principally sharp sand, has been our rule, but this winter I read an article condemning the use of much grit, until the chicks learned what it was. They would eat too much of it at first for their own good, unless a scanty supply were given. This read good to me, so henceforth a scant ration of both grit and crumbs for several days.

As soon as the chicks learn the use of grit and feed, and are hungry give all they will eat, several times a day; a chick feed coop, made of lath or poultry netting, with several openings, for little chicks only to enter, is one of the necessities of poultry rearing, have a good roof over the coop, and keep feed, water, grit and charcoal, therein, all the time.

They will be busy as bees foraging for insects, and any other eatables to be found, when all at once they will start for the feed coop on the run, and eat and drink as though starved. A box of dust can be kept in this coop advantageously, if the space permits.

A coop without a floor is the best, as they can then be more easily transferred to new, clean ground, and there is less danger of fowl food.

The best feed to use seems to vary in places and with different conditions; many think oatmeal flakes are necessary for the well being of baby chicks, and there is no better feed, but stale bread crumbs, table scraps, wheat bran, with milk to drink are very good; chicks so fed will thrive wonderfully, other things being equal.

As soon as they can eat wheat grains, this should be a large part of their ration, and they will do well on wheat when very young. As early as they will swallow grains of corn, whole corn should be mixed with the wheat.

Never, never, mix corn meal with water or milk and feed raw; it might be thought this would be the same as the chicks eating the meal and then drinking, but it isn't; nearly always there will be bowel trouble or gapes, when dough is fed, besides the chicks won't thrive nearly so well.

POULTRY TERMS.

Every person who keeps poultry should at once learn the use of poultry terms. A pullet, for instance is a female bird less than a year old, while a cockerel is a male bird less than a year old.

Professionals designate a male bird over one year old as a cock, though on the farm we often say rooster. The female bird of like age is of course called a hen.

The young of a hen is called a chick until its sex can be distinguished, or possibly even till one year old. A brood is a collection of chicks cared for by one hen or in a single brooder.

Thirteen properly constitutes a setting of eggs, though many poultrymen now sell fifteen for a setting.

A bird weighing two pounds or less, and from six to twelve weeks old, is called a broiler. When it weighs over two pounds it is called a spring chicken.

A stewing chicken weighs about three pounds, and a rooster four pounds or more.

A male bird deprived of its generative organs to improve its flesh and weight is called a capon. A pullet similarly treated is called a poult.

One male and two females constitute a trio. A breeding pen consists of a male and six to fourteen females.

A male goose is called a gander, a male duck a drake, and a male turkey a tom. A turkey in its first year is a poult.—Industrious Hen.

FIGHT THE LICE.

Early spring is a good time to fight lice and other insect pests. They breed rapidly at that season, but a little attention will insure comparative freedom, during warmer weather. Don't let the vermin get ahead of you. Provide a good dust bath for the flock, but do not be content with that.

For best results give each bird in the flock a thorough dusting with a good insect powder. Give the male bird special attention; he seldom has time to dust himself and often acts as a distributing agent for larger colonies of lice and mites. Dusting should be done at night when the fowls have gone to roost. Take each bird and work the powder thoroughly into the feathers down to the skin all over the body. For this purpose there is nothing better than the pure fresh ground, flower heads of Persian pyrethrum (Dalmatian or Persian insect powder). It can be had at any down-to-date drug store. One care-

ful dusting thoroughly done will insure freedom from lice for a long time.

It is a good plan to use a good lice paint on roosts and dropping boards on the morning of the day you plan to do the wholesale dusting of the flock. If this is well done there will be comparative freedom from lice and mites until well into the summer when the work should be done over again.—Weekly Witness.

HEN LORE.

Hen houses should have a wooden or cement floor on which plenty of good clean litter can be kept at least a foot deep.

The roosts can be constructed without a dropping board, just so plenty of litter is kept under the roosts, or dropping boards can be provided and the nest boxes kept under the dropping boards—thus economizing in space.

All houses should be built with single slant roof—as this is economy, and admits of the opening in the front of the house being higher and all means more sunshine and consequently better health in the fowls.

If the houses are built of rough lumber it is advisable to whitewash both outside and inside as this will be a preventive against diseases.

To sum up: Simplicity, economy, and good judgment must be the foundation.

Strength, durability, and convenience—the main points.—Fount H. Rion, in the Farmers' Home Journal.

TURKEY RAISING.

According to our experience, and that of Rhode Island raisers, turkeys that roost out-of-doors the year through do best. They can withstand wind, rain and snow without injury if they roost in the lee of a hill or thick wood. On land where the wind has full sweep a wind-break of some kind should be provided for them. We do not advise housing turkeys. An empty barn having plenty of cracks may be used to shelter breeding turkeys, but we would use nothing smaller or tighter. They may be allowed to roost on trees in the orchard or on roosts built where they may be protected by some building. Large poles laid on a frame ten or fifteen feet high answer the purpose.—Samuel Cushman, in the Indianapolis News.

FED TO DEATH.

Too many poulters are fed to death; that is, they will be fed five or six times a day around the house, which is all right if you have the range, but one should be very careful and use good judgment and feed pure food, and feed regularly at the same hour each day. Turkeys that are fed to death are starved one day and gorged the next. One should be very careful and never neglect feeding his poulters when they are depending on regular hours for feeding. Poulters are very sensible and will watch for you at the hour of feeding, and if you fail to appear they are disappointed, and the neglect seriously affects them. Many times whole broods have died on account of lack of food at the proper time.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

NOTES.

The critical period in the young turkey's life is generally at an end when six weeks of age. Inbreeding, lice, dampness and improper food are the main causes for great mortality.

About the first half of June the old toms in the turkey flock become cross and must not by any chance be confined in a yard or building with any of the poulters, or they will be likely to attack and kill them.

The trap nest is a regular detective. It tells the facts of the case, it tames the hens, it gives accurate reports, it arrests the robber hens, it gives an honest count, and it exposes the fraudulent hens.

What this country needs is more poultry keepers. The call is not for large establishments, but for good-sized flocks of pure bred fowls on every farm. The general farmer is the man who ought to make money out of poultry.

Gapes are more or less prevalent on heavy soils. Chicks should not be brooded on the same ground that was accorded to chicks afflicted with the disease last year. Place them on ground that was never before used by poultry.

A great many people will not stick long enough to one breed to know best how to bring out its good qualities. Or they are dividing up among so many breeds that they do not succeed with any and finally conclude all they have are no good or that the whole chicken business is a failure anyhow.

Plan to raise a fine flock of general purpose standard bred birds this season. They will yield much more satisfaction and profit than a mixed flock.

Chicago is striving to keep up with New York, asserts the Milwaukee Wisconsin. She is to have a thirty-story hotel towering three hundred and ninety feet above the street and penetrating the earth to a depth of fifty feet for four sub-basements. New York burrows in rock for the roots of buildings of this kind, but Chicago will have to dredge down into prairie mud.

WOMAN

SYMPATHY LETTERS OR FLOWERS.

Procrastination in expressing sympathy to a bereaved family is the height of bad form. Therefore, the instant a death is known the bereavement should be acknowledged. To send flowers is always desirable and may be done even in the case of a formal acquaintance, but it is an expense that is not necessary. If flowers are sent they may accompany the note of sympathy, but no reference must be made to them in the note. If the box is sent without a letter a visiting card accompanies it. When the recipient is a formal acquaintance a note may be omitted, "Sincere sympathy" being written on the card.

When the person bereaved is known only slightly and flowers are omitted a visiting card may be either mailed or left at the door. In either case "Sympathy" or something similar should be written on the card. When it is left in person the individual for whom it is intended is not asked for; it being understood that those in deep mourning are not able to receive any but the immediate family.

To intimate friends flowers may be sent as soon as news of death in the family is known, and more may go on the day of the funeral unless the family expresses a wish that they shall be omitted from the casket. When the latter is the case it is the height of bad form to send flowers; a note alone is sufficient.

Brief and formal should be the communication, except when the bereavement is in the family of intimate friends. In such a case a person expresses precisely the regret and sympathy she or he feels, and the note is a written outpouring of what one would say. Formal acquaintances may not assume such familiarity, even did they wish, and a note from an acquaintance may read: "My Dear Mrs. Andrews:

I cannot refrain from expressing sincere sympathy from Mr. Peters and myself on the affliction which has befallen you. One feels the inadequacy of words at such a time, yet believe me it is not through lack of understanding of your great sorrow.

If there is anything we can do we would regard it as a privilege. Most cordially, MARY MOORE PETERS.

It is expected that all notes and cards of sympathy shall be acknowledged. When the acquaintance is large it is customary to have a mourning card engraved, expressing thanks. When this is not done, notes of thanks, and cards for cards received, must be returned.—Rosanna Schuyler, in the New York Telegram.

GREEN FOODS AND PLENTY OF WATER.

"Eat plenty of fresh vegetables, drink water whether you want it or not, and substitute fish and eggs for meat, and your complexion will repay the change of diet by being fresher and of better color," declared a dietitian.

Spinach, fresh beet tops and any other greens might be eaten every day with benefit to the skin, for they are filled with phosphates and other properties that act favorably on the system, by clearing the blood. This indeed, is a characteristic of all fresh green vegetables, and is one reason of the beneficial effects of green salads, such as lettuce, escarole, romaine, etc. Another reason salads are healthful is the nourishing properties of olive oil, it being understood that all uncooked greens shall be eaten with French dressing, consisting of oil, vinegar, pepper and salt, with whatever savories one likes.

Meat more than once a day in summer is a mistake, for it overheats the blood and is too heavy to be properly assimilated, except in cold weather, when vitality is depleted. There are physicians who do not permit certain persons to eat any red meats, by which are meant beef and mutton. Veal, lamb, fish and eggs are nourishing and poultry is highly desirable in summer.

Tomatoes and strawberries are especially good for all who can digest them. There are some persons who are poisoned by them, owing to the acids contained. These same acids are beneficial to systems with which they agree.

Rhubarb is a fruit that should be eaten daily, and is also wholesome for children.

The great benefit derived from water is entirely through the fact of its being stimulating to the intestines as well as carrying off impurities that otherwise would remain to make their way out through the skin. More than one serious case of facial pimples might be cured if three pints of water were drunk daily, not with the meals, but between them. Liquid with food dilutes the gastric juices and renders food less nourishing. Taken half an hour after meals or not later than half an hour before it does not interfere with digestion and can only be beneficial.—Margaret Mixer, in the New York Telegram.

AN EVASIVE ANSWER.

The art of giving an evasive answer is not easily acquired by women who are perfectly truthful, and such an answer is just as distasteful to their sense of honor as an actual lie would be. Still, they all have to learn this art sooner or later in their career, if they would be at peace with their world. Perfect truth may be spoken to the world at large, but not so to one's own friends, for it is the questions that require the evasion. Just why some people imagine that the affairs of their friends ought to be an open book to them is a question still awaiting an answer, but in every little coterie there are several constant interrogators, and they are the very ones who would most resent a question from which there could be no escape save by the course mentioned.—New York Tribune.

THE LAND OF OLD AGE.

This is one of the bitterest things we mothers have to bear when we get old. We have learned then that we can't help our children to lead their lives one bit better. There is not one single little stone we can clear from before their feet, but our old fingers ever so willing. With yearning hearts we see them making the mistakes we could teach them to avoid if only they would listen. We see them going through one experience after another, stumbling here, again hurting themselves against the same corner you hurt yourself so long ago, repeating all the world-worn mistakes, while we elders watch anxiously and may not even cry out, "Take care."

Our sons repeat the follies of their fathers; our daughters make over again all the mistakes of their mothers. It is very hard to sit in silence when you see them doing all the things that you did and then so painfully learned better.

We watch our children lose themselves in the tangles whose miseries we know so well and see them at last, after long years of wandering, find their way back home heartsear and worn. That to us older mothers, is the heartrending part of it.—An Elderly Woman, in Harper's Bazar.

WOMEN AS STREET CLEANERS.

Half a hundred women, the majority garbed in long gingham aprons and wearing tight fitting dust caps, but a number dressed in overalls belonging to their husbands or brothers, made the dust fly upon the highways of the 5th Ward, at Chester, Pa., when they turned out in squads of fives and sixes to clean the streets which have long been neglected by the city. They made a good job of it.

"Judge" Rhodes and his wife, a bride of three months, headed the street cleaning brigade, and going from squad to squad, encouraged the workers, while they gave ready aid wherever it was seen that a willing though frail woman was not equal to the task of wielding her broom. Tonight the ward is the cleanest spot in the city, and those who are responsible for its cleanliness say they are going to repeat the operation at stated periods unless the men whom the taxpayers hire to do the work get "on the job" and do their duty.—New York Tribune.

SHE'S HAUNTED BY MICROBES.

This is getting to be a hard world for the easily scared woman (and man, also) to live in. Mental misery lies in dwelling on the tales of impure foods, but the state of affairs goes farther than that. A young woman who lives in a studio so attractive and artistic that one would think she must always be happy was found by a friend in a deeply mournful mood. "There's no comfort left in life," said she. "I gave up reading the newspapers because I was getting so that I did not want to eat anything. I had read about so many foods being adulterated. That was bad enough, but now a friend has been here and told me my cozy corner, cushions and hangings were the best hiding places in the world for microbes. Now my comfort has gone. If I give up all these things I shall be very uncomfortable, and if I don't give them up, why, I'll be just as uncomfortable whenever I sit on one of my divans and think what microbes may be hidden in it."—New York Press.

CHANGES IN SPEECH.

Many old English words have fallen from their high estate and are now banned in the best society, at any rate in Mayfair and Belgravia. Of these is the Saxon word "lady," which we are told is derived from "loaf-giver." In 1910 we speak of a "woman" and the word "lady" has become almost a term of reproach. A young single woman is a girl—pronounced "gyril"—as the name "young lady" is reserved for barmaids, shop hands and telephone operators. Then the word "dress" used to describe the outer garments of our mothers and grandmothers, but "gowns" and "frocks" are worn by women of the twentieth century. Also we may talk of "relations," but not of "relatives;" and the most venerable rooster must be called a "chicken," as the word "fowl" has sunk almost to the level of low language.—Queen Magazine.

GOOD ROADS WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

ALABAMA MAKING PROGRESS.

In 1919 Alabama will be one hundred years old, and the cause of good roads should be well advanced when the centennial celebration is held.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A RESULTFUL CAMPAIGN.

The New York Herald has distinguished itself by many achievements of note, and one of the best movements in which it has engaged is the good roads campaign which it is carrying on through the South. The reports which come from the crusaders indicate that preaching the gospel of good roads is bringing about most satisfactory results. The South, which is showing so much enterprise in other directions, might be expected to take hold in earnest when once aroused to the necessity and practical value of improved highways.—Troy Times.

DUE TO A MUD HOLE.

Eight years ago a Missouri farmer tried to drive out from town one day in rainy spring. It was a river bottom road and the soil was deep. Although he had a light rig and a strong horse he stuck, and that with in sight of home, too.

It made him indignant, says Hampton's. There and then he resolved that it would never happen again. It has not, and in carrying out his resolve, D. Ward King has changed the laws of six States.

To find a method to keep Missouri country roads so that a driver would not be in danger of miring in the spring was a big task, but it was accomplished by a very simple device—two split logs and a few scraps of iron.

This farmer, who lives a mile and a half from Maitland, Mo., is known the United States over as the "Good Roads Man." He is the father of improved roads. He builds earth roads, not railroads.

The middle west has always been held back by poor country roads. There are no turnpikes and but little gravel in the deep, black, rich soil. As a result, the roads become almost impassable during the rainy season. Railroads lagged, for the farmers could not get to town; towns became sleepy, for there was no one to buy.

Impressed by the fact that ground at the end of the corn rows sheds water much better after it has been gone over with the ridge drag, Mr. King resolved to try a similar device on the country roads. He hit upon simplicity itself—two iron shod boards on edge held together with iron stays.

The boards are placed edge down and the platform is dragged over the roads by a team. The first plank smooths down the clods and the second one packs the ground. The roads are dragged after a rain while they are moist but not sticky. This packs the ground, facilitates drying and turns the water at the next rain.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS.

A Missouri teacher, in the course of a commencement address, recently put up a good argument for good roads. He said:

"There are boys and girls in this audience who will be deprived of a good education and its advantages just because Clay county has had roads. Under present conditions you who live any distance from a high school have either to send your children to its immediate neighborhood to board through the winter or keep them out of school. With solid roads open every day, they might go half a dozen or more miles with the same ease that they go one now. It costs about \$200 a year to keep a child in town all winter. Good roads would enable you to save that and at the same time have the society and assistance of your child at night."

Teachers in rural communities are in a position to know the value of good roads. Not much has been said of the influence of highways on popular education, but, as is shown in the address of this Missouri teacher, it is worthy of consideration when we come to sum up the case of Good Roads vs. Bad Roads. An up-to-date, well-equipped schoolhouse is a possession which any community justly may regard with pride and pleasure. Its worth must be limited, however, if it is in a locality where the roads practically are impassable for several months in the year. There are such schoolhouses located in places where for a large part of the school term they are inaccessible to a considerable proportion of the children for whose benefit they were built.

It is an unfortunate thing that children should be deprived of the advantages of a good education because of the condition of the roads. Clay county, Missouri, is not the only county in which the lack of improved highways is having that effect. There ought to be a well-kept, all-the-year-around road to the schoolhouse, wherever it may be. It is to be feared that the situation in many Kentucky school districts is distressingly similar to that which has been described by the Missouri teacher. We are building lots of new schoolhouses in Kentucky, but how about the roads?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman."



"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

Freedom doesn't always bring happiness, but you'll notice that it is the tied dog that howls.

For COLDS and GRIP.
NICK'S CAPSICUM is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c, 25c and 50c. at drug stores.

Sometimes a girl pretends to whistle for the purpose of calling a young man's attention to the lovely pucker she can get on her lips.

The Dentist's Joke.

At a recent dinner of the Author's club in London to Mr. Owen Seaman, the editor of Punch, Mr. Walter Emanuel, another member of the staff of Punch, referred to the fact that the man with the largest sense of humor he had ever struck was an Englishman—a dentist. He went to him, after suffering long with the toothache. He refused to have gas, and the dentist pulled out a tooth, leaving him writhing in pain, and took the tooth to the window, where he laughed quite heartily. He groaned, "What's the joke?" "Wrong tooth," said the dentist.

There Should.

Fritz the gardener was a stolid German who was rarely moved to extraordinary language. Even the most provocative occasions only caused him to remark mildly on his ill-luck. Not long ago he came back from the city in the late evening after a hard day in the market place. He was sleepy, and the train being crowded, the baggage man gave him a chair in his roomy car.

Finally the train reached Bloomfield. Fritz still slept as it pulled in and his friend had to shake him and tell him where he was.

"I thank you," said Fritz, as he rose slowly to his feet. The open door of the car was directly in front of him. He walked straight out of it.

The baggage man sprang to look after him. Fritz slowly picked himself up from the sand by the side of the track, looked up at the door, and said with no wrath in his voice: "There should here be some steps."—St. Paul Dispatch.

Hungry Little Folks

find delightful satisfaction in a bowl of toothsome

Post Toasties

When the children want lunch, this wholesome nourishing food is always ready to serve right from the package without cooking, and saves many steps for mother.

Let the youngsters have Post Toasties—superb summer food.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.