



**POULTRY**

**RAISING TURKEYS ON RANCH**

Now Found Only in Unsettled Foothill Regions of California and Some Western States.

Turkey ranching is a new industry born of the decreasing production of turkeys on farms, according to an article in the recently published 1918 Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Exclusive turkey ranching is now found practically only in the unsettled foothill regions of California and



Fine Type of Bronze Turkey.

In certain sections of Arizona and other Western states. In these regions a few persons are engaged in raising a thousand or more turkeys a season. The establishments are located where the range is unlimited and the natural food of the turkey, such as grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation, and the seeds of various weeds and grasses, is abundant. Advantage also is taken on these ranches of the turkey's relish for acorns, and where these are plentiful but little grain need be used for fattening in the fall.

The large flocks of turkeys are managed much like herds of sheep, being taken out to the range early in the morning, and brought home to roost at night. They are herded during the day by men either on foot or on horseback, and by dogs especially trained for the work.

**BOTHER WITH EARLY CHICKS**

Leg Weakness and Bowel Troubles Are Most Common Complaints—Two Ordinary Causes.

Many have had trouble with their early chicks. Leg weakness and bowel trouble are the most common complaints. The general causes for these troubles are overfeeding and too close confinement and the two usually go together. That which would be regarded as overfeeding in small runs would not be overfeeding where the chicks were out on the ground and permitted to run at will. Chicks confined to basement or in buildings continually, should have moist earth to scratch in and even then, should not be long confined to such runs.

The cold will not hurt them if they can return to the warm hover at will, and they will very soon learn where to find it.

**LOSS OF INCUBATOR CHICKS**

Poultry Specialist Saves Lives of Many Young Fowls by Using Feather Duster in Brooder.

A poultry specialist claims to be able to reduce loss among incubator chicks by providing the brooder with feather dusters. The chicks in coming in contact with the dusters imagine that they are being brooded by a hen and consequently do not become homesick and dependent over the fact that they have no mother to love them.

**GOOD DUST BATH FOR FOWLS**

Necessary in Every Poultry House That Hens May Get Rid of Vermin—Fine Dust is Best.

In every poultry house there should be a dust bath where the hens may get rid of lice.

Poultry lice breed through pores in their sides and fine dust fills these pores and suffocates the vermin. Road dust, hard coal ashes or dry dust of any kind will accomplish the purpose.

**Salt for Breeding Stock.**

A little salt in the dry mash for the breeding stock and in the feed for newly hatched chicks will largely prevent the vice of toe-picking and cannibalism.

**Eggs for Hen's Board.**

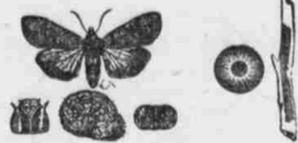
Forty eggs laid by a hen between November 1st and March 1st arply pays for her year's feed. It takes from 60 to 80 to do so in midsummer.

**INJURY BY CUTWORMS**

Poisoned-Bran Bait Recommended for Eradication.

Pests Frequently Do Severe Damage Before Their Ravages Are Noticed—Insects Can Be Controlled by Remedies.

Tomatoes, cabbages, sweet potatoes, lettuce and other truck plants, especially those which are started under glass and transplanted, are subject to serious injury by cutworms. These pests appear sometimes in great numbers in the spring and early summer and frequently do severe injury before their ravages are noticed. Their method of attack is to cut off the young plants at about the surface of the ground, and as these caterpillars are of large size and voracious feeders, they are capable of destroying many plants in a single night—fre-



Cutworm—Parent and Eggs.

quently more than they can devour. Every year these insects, working generally throughout the United States, have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of crops. By the timely application of remedies, however, they readily can be controlled, even over considerable areas. The usual method of control is by the use of poisoned baits.

Take a bushel of dry bran, add one pound of white arsenic or paris green, and mix it thoroughly into mash with eight gallons of water in which has been stirred half a gallon of sorghum or other cheap molasses. (Arsenic and paris green are deadly poisons. Handle them with great care.) This amount will be sufficient for the treatment of about four or five acres of cultivated crops. After the mash has stood for several hours, scatter it, in lumps about the size of a marble, over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day, so as to place the poison about the plants before night, which is the time when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time, if necessary. Keep children, live stock and chickens away from this bait.

**DON'T NEGLECT BROOD MARES**

Year's Efforts May Be Lost by Inattention at Foaling Time—Provide Box Stalls.

A year's effort may be lost by neglecting brood mares at foaling time. In view of the time which it takes to produce a foal, one can ill afford not to give the necessary attention to the animals. A little care for a few nights will often save the entire year's work. E. A. Trowbridge, professor of animal industry in the Missouri College of Agriculture, offers the following suggestions concerning the care of mares at foaling time:

In foal mares may be worked to within two or three days of foaling. Should work cease before that time, rations should be decreased materially. Rations should consist of bran, oats and other laxative foods.

In foal mares should be provided with box stalls, if possible, some time before they foal. These stalls should be kept clean and properly disinfected.

As soon after birth as possible, the foal's navel should be tied and disinfected with iodine or some other good disinfectant. Careful attention should be given to see that the foal's digestive apparatus and kidneys are in working order within 24 hours after birth.

Mares, after foaling, should be given water, not too cold and not in too large quantity. The ration for two or three days should be comparatively light, and similar in nature to that fed before foaling. After normal conditions seem to have been established, the ration may be increased.

**SCALE INSECTS HURT FRUIT**

San Jose Is by Far Most Injurious and Will Destroy or Greatly Injure the Trees.

The San Jose, oyster-shell and scurfy scales are very generally present in apple orchards throughout the country. The San Jose scale is by all odds the most injurious and in the absence of annual treatment will destroy or greatly injure the trees. An individual scale is about the size of a pin head, and has a nipple-like prominence in the center. When abundant the scales literally incrust the limbs and branches to which they give an ashy-gray appearance.

**PIGS ARE FARMER'S STANDBY**

Don't Sell Breeding Stock Because Prices Are High—Get Them Out on Pasture Early.

Hogs will be the farmer's standby as usual this year. Don't sell the breeding stock because prices are high; raise some more of the same. Pasture the sows and pigs on alfalfa as soon as possible. If alfalfa is killed out, rape in the corn or by itself will grow forage quickly and is almost as good as alfalfa or clover for hog pasture.

**APPLIANCES OF MUCH VALUE**

Supply Bin, Self-Feeder, Feeding Trough and Water Fountain Can Be Made Cheaply.

Special appliances are valuable in poultry raising, according to Ross M. Sherwood, acting head of the department of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. In many cases these appliances can be made cheaply at home.

The supply bin is used for convenience, and saves going to the granary, pointed out Mr. Sherwood. The size depends on the number of fowls. This bin may be of metal or wood, or even a tight barrel placed on the floor or on the wall would answer the purpose.

The self-feeder is used for feeding bone, mash or charcoal. This feeder has a sloping bottom, and the feed slips down as fast as it is consumed. It is well to have it on a platform two feet high.

The feeding trough is used for moist mash. This may be made of wood or metal. Often a V-shaped trough with slats across it is used. The only objection to wooden troughs is that milk sometimes gets in the cracks and causes poisonous molds to grow.

A water fountain may be made by taking a bucket, cutting a hole near the top, and setting it upside down in a pan. The top should not be flat, so that the chickens will perch on it, and contaminate the water with droppings. The pan should be on a platform so that straw will not be scratched into it.

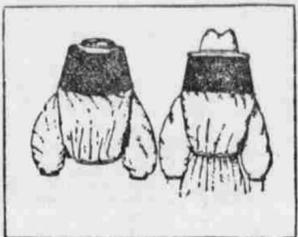
The devices for small chicks are nearly the same, except smaller. In the self-feeder, bone is used. A netting is placed over the feeding trough to keep the chicks from scratching the feed out.

**GREAT IMPORTANCE OF BEES**

Play Big Part in Pollinating Fruit—When Properly Handled Insects Are Tractable.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that bees play an important part in pollinating fruit blossoms, and the fruit grower, if no bees are kept within a half-mile of his place, ought to keep a few himself.

When properly handled, bees are usually tractable. As a general thing



Sting-Proof Veil.

they will mind their own business much better than poultry or other farm stock when left to themselves.

The wire netting veil of the device illustrated is attached above to a hat rim which passes over the crown of any hat and below to a wide neck waist which permits the head to be turned freely. All openings are provided with elastic bands which prevent the entrance of bees.

**UTILIZE ALL LOAFING ACRES**

Many Patches on Farm That Do Not Produce Enough to Pay for Taxes, Let Alone Fencing.

Nearly every year there are a number of acres on the farm that are loafers, that do not contribute enough to the products of the farm to pay for taxes, let alone fencing. The first thing to do with these is to drain them.

Others are stony or gravelly portions which do not and will not produce sufficient crops to pay for cultivation; and the proper thing to do with these is to sow them to tame grasses, cover them over with barnyard manure, and let them stay in grass. Sometimes a field has been farmed so long that it has ceased to be profitable, and the only thing to do with this is to put it down in tame grass and apply manure heavily.

There are frequently acres on the farm that are out of the way, that could better be planted to timber of some kind suitable to the neighborhood. Sometimes there are corners in a field cut off by a stream, or so inconveniently located that they cannot be farmed to advantage. The time has now come when we can put these in timber.

**SAVE DROPPINGS FROM HENS**

When Properly Preserved, an Excellent Fertilizer, Nearly Equal to Bone, Is Secured.

The droppings of grain-fed hens, properly preserved, is an excellent manure, nearly equal to a good bone fertilizer. The droppings should be swept up each morning and packed in barrels between layers of sifted earth. To prevent loss of ammonia, sprinkle each layer with land plaster or kalsit.

The droppings from 100 hens per night will weigh about eight pounds. When mixed with absorbents, such as plaster or sawdust or loam, hen manure is a one-sided nitrogenous fertilizer. As usually managed, most of the nitrogen passes off in the air. Because of its high quantity of nitrogen, it should be used in connection with some good bone fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash.



**DAIRY FACTS**

**RECORDS WILL AID BREEDER**

Dairyman Must Answer Various Questions Asked by Prospective Buyer of Herd Sire.

(By L. W. WING, JR., Missouri Agricultural College.)

The present sharp competition in the dairy business and the increased price of feed force the successful dairyman to secure the greatest return possible from his outlay. If he has registered cows he expects more for his progeny than if he had only grades. But to obtain more and enough more to pay to keep purebred stock, the dairyman must be able to answer the following



Superior Purebred Bull.

questions from the prospective buyer of a herd sire. Is the sire registered? What is the record of his dam? How many advance registry daughters and proved sons has his sire? And what are the records of his granddams and grandfathers? If the breeder is selling a registered cow he must answer: What is her record; the record of her dam and granddams and the ability of her sire and grandfathers to produce advance registry daughters and proved sons?

**VALUABLE HINTS FOR DAIRY**

Overfeeding Causes More Trouble Than Underfeeding—Make Change to Skim Milk Gradual.

(By H. H. KILDEE, University Farm, St. Paul.)

In rearing and developing dairy heifers:

- Don't overfeed. Twice as many calves are stunted by overfeeding as by underfeeding.
- Don't change suddenly from whole to skim milk.
- Don't keep calves in damp, dark, crowded, poorly ventilated barns.
- Don't feed milk in dirty pails.
- Don't be irregular as to time of feeding, temperature or amount of milk.
- Don't feed too much alfalfa hay before the calf is three months old.
- Don't let calves suck each other after drinking milk. They should be placed in stanchions and fed grain.
- Don't make calf go without water because it has had milk.
- Don't let calf drink foaming milk just from the separator.

**MILKROOM IS A NECESSITY**

Particularly Desirable in Warm Weather and Should Be Screened and Kept Clean.

A milkroom is a necessity in dairying, according to W. E. Tomson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. A milkroom is needed at all times, but is particularly important in warm weather, pointed out Mr. Tomson. Milk must be kept away from flies. The room should be tightly screened and kept in a sanitary condition.

The milkroom affords good facilities for keeping the milk cool. This is essential because when the temperature of the milk is higher than 5 degrees undesirable bacteria that cause the milk to spoil in a short time are likely to develop.

**GOOD TREATMENT FOR COLIC**

Disorder Is Result of Feeding Materials Not Adapted to Stomach of Young Animals.

Colic in calves is the result of feeding materials not adapted to the undeveloped stomach of the young animal, or the feeding of the regular ration at unusual hours or in unusual amounts. The calf usually suffers violent abdominal pains, indicated by an unusual activity of the animal, frequent and continuous kicking, and, finally, complete prostration. Unless relieved within a short time, death usually follows. A standard treatment is to drench the calf at intervals of two hours with a mixture containing a teaspoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil.

**GIVE RIGHT AMOUNT OF FEED**

Careful Feeders Study Individual Animals and Keep Them at Their Maximum Production.

Many careful feeders have their cows giving the most milk four or five weeks after the freshening time. They study the individual animals and endeavor to keep them at their maximum production by giving just the right amount of feed and no more.

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**PUPIL GAVE TEACHER AWAY**

Told How Instructor Managed to Have Students Always Make Perfect Record in Examinations.

A schoolteacher was recently complimented on the success attending the examination of her pupils. When a question was put every hand in the class was raised. Although more than a score of questions were asked, in no instance was an incorrect answer given.

One of the teachers whose pupils did not acquit themselves very creditably made an investigation and succeeded in gaining the confidence of a scholar under the care of her successful colleague.

"Now," she said, "how is it that all of you are able to reply to the questions?"  
"But we're not."  
"At all events, you put up your hands as if you were."  
"Yes, we all put up our hands. But those who don't know the answer put up their left hands, and those who do put up their right hands. The right hand boys reply; the others don't."

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**He Would Pay.**

It happened at a Christmas party. A pretty young lady had asked one of the male guests to pass a dish of almonds and raisins.

"With pleasure," he replied, "but do you know that what you have asked for is called in the vernacular 'Kiss-miss,' and that the penalty of a kiss attaches to the request?"  
"Is that so?" answered the lady, calmly. "I must consult my husband." And she called across the room to him, and repeated the observation.  
"Quite so," he replied. "According to custom it is a just debt and must be paid. But is the gentleman aware of the arrangement made when we were married—that I must settle all my wife's liabilities?"

**Disproving a Theory.**

The man who had a theory was expounding it.  
"Everybody is more or less of a poet," he said. "There's not a person on earth, and there never has been a person who hadn't a spark of divine afflatus. It's only a matter of degree of inspiration of power to express, that makes the difference."  
"I disagree with you," put in an auditor, positively. "There was one man who couldn't have been a poet."  
"Who was that, may I ask?"  
"Adam."  
"How do you make out that Adam couldn't have been a poet?"  
"Why, that's simple. Poets are born and not made."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**The Point.**

Former Premier Rene Viviani of the French commission impressed the country with his eloquence.  
They tell a story of M. Viviani's youth. He had accepted an invitation to address a political meeting, and he launched into his maiden speech with precipitation. But he carried all before him, and when he purposed to sit down, there were loud cries of:  
"Go on! Keep her up! Go on!"  
"Do you really wish me to go on?" said M. Viviani.  
"Yes! Yes! Go on! Go on!" shouted the audience.  
"Then this is the exact point," said M. Viviani, "where a capable speaker sits down."

**Force of Habit.**

"I want three eggs and boil them three minutes. I am hungry—how soon can I have them?"  
"In a minute, sir."  
Actions speak louder than words, and actions are what are most needed nowadays.

The girl with starry eyes and striped hosiery always makes a fellow feel patriotic.

Always fresh and crisp!  
**Post Toasties**  
are real corn flakes!  
SAG Bobby

Bathe in Moonlight.  
The pale moonlight that bathes each night the several hundred frame buildings at Fort Benjamin Harrison which house the student officers and the regular army men, shines also over the tents of two Indiana National Guard companies, the First Indiana field hospital and ambulance company No. 1. Late in the afternoon is bath time with the student officers, and with the regulars, and the bathhouses, one for each company, are about the busiest places at the fort, especially after a round of trench-digging. But the men of the field hospital don't care for bathing in the afternoon. Night time is the time for them. Their bathhouses are as open as the air, the bathing facilities provided consisting only of showers set up in the open back of their camp. So, late in the evening, guards are set out, and forms, pallid in the moonlight, emerge from the tents, run to the showers, shiver in the cold water, and beat a hasty retreat to the tents.—Indianapolis News.

Little Bodily Energy in Potatoes.  
A pound of potatoes yields hardly one-fifth as much body energy as a pound of rice, cornmeal, or wheat. This is partly because they are much more watery and partly because a large proportion is discarded with the skins. Part of this loss is inevitable because the skin itself is not usually considered good to eat; but the more carefully potatoes are pared, the more of the valuable edible substance goes with the skin.

Pertinent Inquiry.  
"How old would a person be who was born in 1879?"  
"Man or woman?"

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