

RIDDING HOUSES OF VERMIN

Outline of Method Recommended by Poultry Specialists of Department of Agriculture.

The following method of ridding hen houses of mites and lice, when the weather conditions are such as to permit of the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours, is recommended by poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture.

Close all the doors and windows and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air. Set an Iron vessel on gravel or sand near the center of the house. Place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about one pound to every 90 or 100 square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene, the sulphur may be saturated with wood alcohol.

When everything else is in readiness, light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show whether everything 4s all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soll beneath the vessel. After three or four hours, throw all the doors and the windows wine open to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly. Then let the fowls in one by one. As each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder.

The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in a week another swarm will be hatched out. There-



Hen House to Get Rid Mites and Lice.

fore it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this care should be used to see that no strange fowl is admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

INCUBATION OF TURKEY EGGS

Period Is Four Weeks and Average Number of Poults Raised Is About 50 Per Cent.

The incubation period of turkey eggs is four weeks, the average number of poults raised under ordinary conditions being about 50 per cent of those hatched out, or about seven poults for every turkey hen. The greatest loss occurs when the poults are quite young, the exposure to dampness and cold, imand predatory animals, and ot inherent weakness, the result of carelessness in selection of parent stock.

SURPLUS FOWLS PROFITABLE

Males and Females That Have Outgrown Their Usefulness Provide Additional Income.

Most farmers find the profit in the commercial part of the poultry business in market eggs, but the surplus males and the females that have outgrown their usefulness provide an additional income which is worth while.

GEESE MAKE GOOD FORAGERS

Fowls Pick Up Large Portion of Their Ration If Allowed Free Range on Farm.

All geese are good foragers and even of their ration if allowed free range on the farm. They eat grass and fresh vegetable growths of all kinds, as well as bugs and worms.

DAIRY FACTS

VALUE OF BULL ASSOCIATION

Farmers Enabled to Co-Operate In Purchase and Use of Sire at Lowest Expense.

(By R. W. CLARK, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.) The bull association is strictly a cooperative enterprise. Five, eight, or ten farmers in a neighborhood unite in the purchase and use of a bull. The number of farmers in a community proposition like this depends upon the number of cows each keeps and proximity to each other. A local organization like this is called a "block." There may be other "blocks" in the same township or county, all operating under the same constitution and by-laws. After a bull has been used two years or so in one "block" he is exchanged for another bull in one of the blocks.

Through this kind of an organization, the purchase price of the bull per furmer is low. The cost of the keep of the bull is distributed among a larger number of people, only good bulls are used and in-breeding is avoided.

Farmers should look into this proposition. It means much to them.

DO AWAY WITH SCRUB STOCK

Registered Bull Calf Can Be Obtained at Reasonable Figure-Milk Flow Increased.

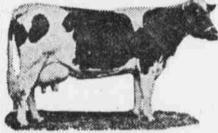
(By O. H. HANSEN of the dairy husbandry division, Minnesota College of Agriculture.)

Why should anyone be satisfied with scrub cattle? It is true there are not enough purebreds for all, but the heifers from a scrub herd will be wonderfully improved over their dams if they are sired by a good purebred bull from a productive dam. A registered bull calf can be had at a reasonable price from a dam which has made a creditable record, and the offspring of such a bull proves the wisdom of the investment. It is a known fact that in many cases the milk produced by the helfer of such a bull is more than double that of the dam. Neither these animals nor their offspring will ever be purebred, but the continued use of a first-class registered dairy bull of the same breed will in a few years result in a herd that may equal in production many purebred herds.

INCREASING VALUE OF COWS

Gain of 58 Per Cent in Five Years Is Shown by Reports of Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The farm cow that gives milk for human food stands first, with a total value of \$2.022,000,000, as compared with other classes of farm animals for January 1, 1920, by the bureau of crop estimates of the United States



Average Price of Milk Cows Per Head Has Increased From \$58.25 in 1915 to \$91.95 in 1919.

department of agriculture. Not even the total value of all other cattle is equal to the value of the dairy cow.

The average price per head of milk cows in this country has increased from \$58.25, since January 1, 1915, to \$91.95, the average for 1919, or a gain of 58 per cent in five years, according to the bureau.

PUREBRED SIRE IS VALUABLE

First Cross on Average Herd Increased Income \$32 Per Cow In Province of Ontario.

The first cross of a purebred bull on the average dairy herd increased high mortality resulting largely from the income \$32 per cow. These figures were secured in the province of proper feeding, close confinement, lice Ontario in comparison of 140 herds using grade bulls and 31 using purebreds. Mr. Rex E. Willard of the farm management department of the North Dakota Agricultural college, in applying these figures to North Dakota, shows that if one farmer with 20 cows using grade bulls received an income of \$1,680, his neighbor with 20 cows but who began using purebred bulls five years ago should receive \$2,-320, or \$640 more.

WASH MILK BOTTLE WELL

If Allowed to Stand It Should Be Filled With Water to Prevent

Casein From Hardening. The milk bottle if not washed as soon as emptied should be filled with cold or lukewarm water till it is washed. The albumen and casein harden and stick fast when they dry as well as when heated. So that if hot water is poured in the bottle or when young will pick up a large part can that has had milk in it the albumen and casein will harden and stick. After washing with lukewarm water use hot water, which removes the fat, and rinse in boiling water or steam to kill the bacteria.-Extension Division, North Dakota Agricultural

ERADICATION OF WILD CUCUMBER

Plant Is Serious Menace to Pickle Growing in Various Sections of Country.

ELIMINATE MOSAIC DISEASE

White Pickle Disease Is Generally More General in Towns Than in Open Country-Beetles Carry Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Wild cucumbers are a serious menace to pickle growing. That the eradication of this plant would reduce, if

not entirely eliminate, the mosaic dis-



Mosaic Disease of Cucumber.

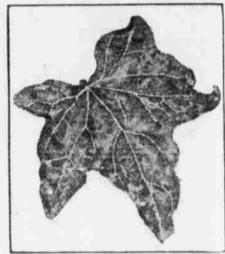
tions has practically driven the pickling business out of existence, is shown by studies made in Wisconsin by United States department of agriculture scientists. Their investigations prove that the white pickle disease, or mosaic disease of cucumbers, also attacks the wild or white pickle cucumber, a vine which occurs along streams and is used for ornamental purposes in many parts of the middle West. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, where this wild vine thrives, are the center of the pickle-growing industry in this country. The wild plant is a serious menace to the cultivated cucumber in these states, because it is the principal, if not the only, means by which this disease is carried over from season to season.

All persons in town and country in cucumber regions are urged by the United States department of agriculture to stop planting the wild cucumber and to pull up and destroy all wild cucumber plants found in their vicin-

Disease Near Towns, Coincident with the great abundance

of wild cucumbers near towns it has been observed that the white pickle disease of the cultivated cucumber is generally more abundant and severe near towns than in the open country. This is of importance not only to city gardeners from human depreda near-by farmers who grow pickles as a business, but to town gardeners as well who wish to grow a few cucumbers, muskmelons or other vine crops for home use. The disease may attack any of these vines so severely as to kill the plant or prevent the production of any but warty and worthless fruits.

The striped cucumber beetle, which is usually present on cucumbers, is one of the most effective agents in spreading the disease from plant to plant and from field to field. Department of agriculture scientists have shown that the disease is carried from one cucumber crop to the next as follows: Seed produced on a mosaic



Leaf of Four-Seeded Wild Cucumber Showing Mosaic Disease.

wild cucumber plant falls to the ground

in the autumn Beetles Carry Disease.

When the garden and field cucum bers appear the beetles fly to feed on them, carrying the disease with them. It is quite certain, therefore, that the disease generally starts each season from the wild cucumber, and it appears probable that the elimination of this plant as an ornamental would go far toward reducing the amount of mosaic disease on cultivated cucumbers. Among the climbing annuals which have been recommended to take the place of wild cucumbers as an ornamental are the morning glory, the scarlet runner bean, and the cypress vine. All are quick growers and provide shade and an abundance of showy flowers. Of the many perennial vines available for use as ornamentals, the Virginia creeper, the wild grape, white flowered clematis, and the false bittersweet are mentioned as especially adapted for the middle West. Those Interested in looking into the matter further should secure Farmers' Bulletin 195 from the United States department of agriculture.

CLOSELY-WOVEN WIRE FENCE IS INSURANCE

Keeps Neighbor's Chickens on His Own Side.

Dogs Destroy Garden by Running Over It and Making Beds Underneath Larger Foliage-Cats Also Are Troublesome.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More neighborhood trouble has originated from neighbor's chickens destroying garden crops than from any other one source, it has been asserted. A good, closely-woven wire fence is the best insurance that can be taken out against such troubles.

A garden was being destroyed by a neignbor's chickens, and the owner bored small holes in grains of corn and tied a thread about a foot in length to each kernel of corn. On the other end of the thread he tied small tags on which was printed, "I have been scratching in my neighbor's gar-

When the fowls went home with one or more of these tags hanging from their beaks, there was no further trou-

A good fence not only keeps out neighbor's chickens but dogs and cats as well. While the chickens scratch up the ground, the dogs destroy it by "Old stuff! A good-looking girl clerk running over it and making beds underneath the foliage of the larger crops. Cats are particularly troublesome when the garden is first planted, and it takes a pretty good fence to keep them out.

Reports to the United States department of agriculture show that very little trouble has been experienced by



tions. Most of the trouble has come most of the losses.

MACHINES RENDER MUCH AID

Farmer Enabled to Produce 57 Bushels of Potatoes With One Average Hour's Labor.

By means of a potato cutter, a potato planter, and a potato digger, along with other machines and a more intelligent agriculture, a farmer has been able to produce 57 bushels of potatoes with one average hour's labor. A half century ago the product was only one-third as much, says the United States department of agricul-

SETTING HENS IN ONE ROOM

Good Results Obtained Where Each Fowl Is Provided With Feed, Water and Dust Bath.

Usually several hens can be set with good results in one large room or loft, providing each with feed, water, and dust bath, so that they may leave the nests and return at will. The nests should be placed several feet apart to avoid interference with one another. Straw or hay, not chaff, makes the best nesting material.-United States Department of Agriculture.

SILAGE FROM SUDAN GRASS

Feeding Value Ranges Below Corn, Much Depending on Maturity When Put in Silo.

Sudan grass is preserved readily in the silo with no special attention necessary to the amount of dry matter. Its feeding value will range from two-thirds to three-fourths that of good corn silage, depending upon the maturity of the crop when put into

FACTORY-BUTTER VARIATIONS

Have Been Due in Late Years to Use of Milk in Manufacture of Other Products.

The variations in factory-butter production in late years have been due largely to the use of milk in the manufacture of other products to meet war needs. The output of factory butter has increased approximately 200,000. 000 pounds each ten years since 1880. -United States Department of Agriculture.

Millions of Tiny Germs Cause Your Catarrh

Real Relief Comes Only by sprays and douches.

you can expect real, rational relief from the disease. And of course, you know that you cannot reach these germs in your blood with Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

Cleansing the Blood of the Germs.

So So So So Will cleanse your blood of the cause of Catarrh, and give real relief. It has been in constant use for more than fifty years, and is sold by all druggists. Buy a bottle of So So So So today and lose no further time in getting on the right treatment.

Kind Offer.

He-For love of you I burn. he'll put you out.

ASK FOR "DIAMOND DYES"

Don't Buy a Poor Dye That Fades, Streaks or Ruins Material.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into worn, shabby garments, draperies, coverings, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,

Buy "Diamond Dyes"-no other kind -then perfect results are guaranteed even if you have never dyed before. Druggist has color card.-Adv.

Nowadays. Willis-"A satisfied customer is a store's best advertisement." Gillisls."-Judge.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shore and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to use Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. It prevents blisters and sore spots and relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Always use Allen's Foot-Ease to break in new shoes.—Adv.

METHOD IN THAT MADNESS

Why Dad Could Not Bring Himself to Make Serious Objections to Gerald's Smoking.

"Henry!"

Mrs. Brown's voice was stern. Mr. Brown recognized the signs of a coming storm, so he prepared to listen. "I saw Gerald-our boy-smoking a pipe today-actually, a dirty, smelly

pipe!" the poor woman ended with a "Well, what can we do?" exclaimed her husbaid. "The boy's seventeen and has two dollars a week pocket

money. I don't see-" "You mean to say that you will allow him to smoke? Why, it's sheer

madness!" Henry nodded. Then, after witnessing the unique spectacle of his wife speechless for once, he strolled off into the garden, where he came across Gerald in a corner, with the pipe going full blast.

"Hello, my boy!" he cried. "This is A Good Fence is Garden Insurance something new, isn't it? Er-by the and Also Can Be Used to Support way, I've left my pouch in the house. Can you give me a fill?" Then he, as he walked away puf-

fing happily, murmured: "It may be madness, but there's from chickens and stray animals, and method in it. I can see Gerald's pouch the right kind of fence will prevent being quite a money saver to poor old dad."-Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Her Particular Tree.

Christine was visiting Aunt Louise while the latter worked in her garden. "Have you any pickin trees?" asked Christine.

"What?" was aunt's puzzled reply. 'What are they?"

"Why, a pickin tree," rejoined Christine in a tone full of surprise species, "why, my grandpa has some in his garden. They have pretty flowers for me to pick. I can't pick any other without being naughty."

The Language. "This man is running for office-" Yes?" "What does he stand for?"

The Dalsy-Needn't pull me apart She-All right. I'll call father and to find out; if he loved you he would send something more costly.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased. You may suffer pain in the back, head-

ache and loss of ambition. Poor health makes you nervous, irrita-ble and may be despondent; it makes any

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Adv.

Catty Comment.

"What a lovely color Anna bas." "Yes; she always deciares it is wise to buy the best of everything."

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Cart Ilitative
In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

GOT CHARACTERS MIXED UP

According to English Actor, History la Not a Strong Point With Theatergoers.

The late H. B. Irving once told in Philadelphia a story about his father's performance of Sardou's "Robespierre," He said :

"Two dear old ladles sat in their stalls at the Lyceum, waiting for 'Robespierre' to begin.

"'By the way, who was Robespierre? said the first old lady. "'Why, don't you know?' said the second old lady. 'He's the man who

was murdered in his bath by Marie "'Oh, no, my dear!' said the first old lady. 'That, can't be right, for Marie Corelli is still alive. I remem-

ber who it was now. It was Charlotte Bronte." Then, at the end of his story Mr.

Irving added: "I once told this anecdote to a duchess. When I finished the duchess gave a kind of puzzled laugh and

said: " 'Poor Shakespeare!' "

What They Called Each Other. "Both ob dese here gents," said the witness, Mandy Thomas, rather imthat anyone should not know the pressed with the importance of being in court, "was standin' at the corner conversin' with each other pretty hot an' pointed like."

"Relate the conversation," said the prosecutor.

"Ah don't remember it, sah," said Mandy, thoughtfully, "'cept dat dey was callin' each other what dey is,"

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