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KILLING BUGS ON BIDDY.
Killing bugs on Biddy is a pestiferous proposition, one that many don't indulge in and one that many others don't indulge in enough to qualify as experts.

Some get round the bughouse job by sprinkling louse powder on the hen while in the nest, placing bug killer, moth balls, tobacco, sulphur, slaked lime, in the nest or greasing the hen with lard with the idea that she will grease the chicks.

But why take lazy halfway measures with these crawlers that are so



Photo by C. M. Barnitz. DUSTING BIDDY.

destructive, breed so fast, have so many hiding places in the feathers and resist so many so called insecticides? The most effective method is to treat each fowl individually, to apply the louse powder by hand.

Just take your hen by the hocks so she can't jerk and break a leg and hold her head down over a newspaper, and her feathers will fall open. Start with the fluff, the louse incubator; get the powder down to the skin; work it in around the roots of the tail between body and thighs, on thighs, back, cape huckle, head, throat, wing quills; work it down to skin all over the fowl, then shake your hen gently over paper and release her quietly lest she fly around and shake off the powder. We find the louse machine next in effectiveness and recommend it for big flocks.

It is easily made, dusts five or six hens at once, does quick work and does not injure fowls. It is simply a



Photo by C. M. Barnitz. TURNING THE LOUSE MACHINE.

revolving canvas drum in which the fowls turn in contact with the powder.

Good louse killer is hard to buy. Much on the market is worthless, some injurious. Persian insect powder is the best sold, especially fine for chickens and poultry, but rather expensive for big flocks.

For new readers we repeat our louse killer recipe, and we find no better for old stock:

One pint gasoline.
One-half pint crude carbolic acid.
Four pounds plaster paris.

Stir the mixed liquids into plaster, screen on to newspaper and let stand two hours, then can for use and use in moderate quantity.

DON'TS.

Don't buy much cracked corn at a time. It soon molds, and that's deadly. Grind your own and save money and mortality.

Don't change methods as soon as you read what great success some other fellow has had with another. He may be lying to induce buying.

Don't do others, but do your part with all your might, art and heart.

Don't think filth is dormant when dried on the dropping boards. It becomes dust, and every moving wing sends it into the lungs with its destructive microbes.

DAIRY WISDOM.

One reason why the calf that does not make continuous growth fails to develop well is because when progress has once been retarded it is impossible to resume at the old rate without a loss.

Nothing will change one's attitude relative to his dairy cattle quicker than the evidence given by the Babcock test.

Few persons now think they know all about feeding cows, and those who know most are the most anxious to learn.

The exercise of good judgment is most necessary in handling the dairy herd profitably.

Good butter is like a crisp, new banknote—it has a standard value everywhere. A little trouble perhaps, but it pays to take pains.

The more nervous the cow the greater her capacity and the more need for gentle handling.

The amount of milk a cow will yield depends as much upon the dairymen as it does on the cow herself.

ROOTS AS SHEEP FEED.

Give Good Results When Combined With Hay, Grain and Pasture.

The art of feeding sheep for mutton in its highest degree is credited to the shepherds of England. All the important mutton breeds of sheep in the United States today are of British origin, says B. O. Severson of Pennsylvania State college.

Should one ask how Englishmen succeed in holding their reputation as superior mutton producers the answer would be, "By feeding a judicious supply of roots in combination with grain, hay and pasture."

Roots are used primarily in a ration to supply succulence. By a succulent feed is meant one which contains a high percentage of moisture. The importance of succulence in a ration is that it stimulates appetite, regulates the bowels and causes a thriftiness which produces high condition and good gains. Corn silage can be used to supply succulence in a ration.

Rutabagas (Swedes)—This root is relished most of all by sheep.

Sugar Beets.—This root should be fed to fattening sheep only. When sheep are fed beets for a long period



The Cotswold is the oldest breed of sheep of which there is any satisfactory record. Its history goes back at least three centuries. It is one of the hardiest of all breeds and is the next largest sheep to the Lincoln. It is a good mutton sheep and has a good fleece of rather coarse wool, valuable for heavy goods. The fleece sometimes grows to a length of twelve to fourteen inches and is slightly curled. The flesh is not so fine as that of the Down breeds, but is yet excellent for butchers' use when not over fifteen months old, when it fattens readily. The Cotswold shown was a prize winner last fall.

calculi are formed in the kidneys and bladder. These calculi or stones are formed due to the high mineral content of sugar beets. The residue from sugar beets in the manufacture of sugar is known as "beet pulp" and is used extensively with good results in fattening sheep. Dried beet pulp is almost as valuable as corn for sheep feeding and is worth eight times as much as wet beet pulp.

Mangels.—Like sugar beets, mangels cause the formation of calculi in the kidneys and therefore should not be fed to breeding stock. This root is the highest yielding of all root crops.

Turnips.—This root is not as popular with shepherds as the roots described above.

Other roots satisfactory for sheep are parsnips, carrots and potatoes, but due to their smaller yields and their relatively high market value they are not generally fed to sheep. Roots should not compose the exclusive ration for sheep. The amount should be limited to two pounds per head. In order to make roots easily consumed and highly relished they must be fed to sheep "sliced up" finely.

Buying a Dairy Bull.

If you buy a young bull you must pay more attention to the pedigree and to the performance of his near ancestry than to his individuality. In the purchase of an old bull the record of his offspring and his individuality are the principal features to consider, and these are much more simple and more easily understood and of greater value to the unskilled judge of dairy stock. These satisfactory, with the pedigree to show pure breeding, and you eliminate a large part of the speculation in the buying of a dairy sire.

Hard Churning.

Difficult churning is sometimes caused by the fact that the cream becomes contaminated with undesirable bacteria that prevent the growth of the desirable kind of lactic acid bacteria. Therefore it is highly advisable to carefully wash and scald the milk utensils after using them.

Farm and Garden

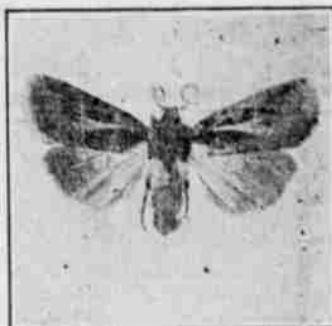
ORCHARD AND GARDEN PEST.

Poisoned Bran and Clean Cultivation Two Ways of Fighting the Cutworm.

The most satisfactory remedy for cutworms, which do much damage in garden and orchard, is a homemade material known as poisoned bran mash. It is prepared as follows:

If a large amount is needed mix thoroughly one-half pound of paris green with twenty-five pounds of dry bran. Then prepare some sweetened water by mixing one quart of cheap molasses or two or three pounds of sugar with two gallons of water. Moisten the poisoned bran with the sweetened water. Use just enough of the water to make the bran fairly moist.

If a small quantity is needed mix one teaspoonful of paris green with a quart of dry bran. It is not really necessary to measure the paris green accurately; simply use enough to give



Photograph by New Hampshire college and experiment station.

PARENT MOTH OF CUTWORM.

the bran a slightly greenish tinge. Then prepare a pint of sweetened water and moisten the bran with this.

Fill a pail with this material and scatter the poisoned bran over the surface of the ground so that small chunks half as big as a walnut or larger will be distributed every foot or two. Do this just before the plants are due to come up.

Poultry must be kept away from the garden for a few days. After a week or two or after one or two rains the bits of bran usually disappear sufficiently so that there is little danger of poisoning poultry.

Often cutworms cause excessive damage by cutting off newly set tomato plants or cabbage plants that have just been transplanted from seed boxes. Such plants may be rather easily protected by wrapping a small square or strip of paper around the stem when setting them out, so that the stem near the ground will be protected by a cylinder or collar of paper. This paper protector should extend into the ground half an inch and above ground two or three inches. If soft paper is used the collar should make two or three turns around the stem.

If land is kept in clean cultivation in late summer, keeping down weeds, especially if it is in a crop such as potatoes or tomatoes in which there is only one plant to considerable area of soil, there will be few eggs laid there by the moths.—Circular New Hampshire College and Experiment Station.

Some way a neat farm home with buildings well painted always goes with a good farm and good farming. Does anybody wonder why?

Turning Alfalfa into Pork.

At the Kansas experiment station 800 pounds of pork were made from one ton of alfalfa hay and 170 pounds from an acre of alfalfa pasture. At the Nebraska station hog rations consisting of one-fourth alfalfa hay showed the alfalfa hay worth its weight in cornmeal and superior to the same weight of bran. The Iowa station made pig pork at \$3.84 per 100 pounds and realized 71.1 cents per bushel for corn. With alfalfa and corn, pork cost \$2.88 per 100 pounds, and corn returned 84.6 cents per bushel, a difference of 33.1-3 per cent in favor of alfalfa.

How to Handle Blackberries.

When picking blackberries get them out of the sun as soon as possible or they'll turn red in spots and not be so salable. Hurry them into the crates and then into a cool cellar until time for shipping or selling. Fill the boxes full and pack neatly in clean packages. If you want a fancy price make the crates look attractive.—Farm Journal.

To Kill Burdock.

To kill burdock put crude carbolic acid on the roots after cutting close to the ground with a hoe. This method is effective and probably as cheap as anything. The carbolic acid may be applied with a small oil can. A few drops poured into the crown of the plant will be found effective.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Be Merciful to Your Dog.

Unless there is a running stream near by, so that the dog can get a drink when he is thirsty, fix him a dish and see that it is regularly supplied with fresh water. A dog is a dog; he is your dog and your friend; treat him as such.—Farm Journal.

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