



POULTRY NOTES
BY
C.M. BARNITZ
RIVER-SIDE
PA.

WHEN YOU MATE UP.
You will soon mate up your pens for breeding and there are certain particulars you must bear in mind to bring success.

When you have culled out all over three years old and those with gross defects, then take "The Standard of Perfection" into the pen and select from the remainder those that are nearest to the standard type.

If your fowls look like three cents when you apply this criterion, it is time to buy new birds. You can't breed something out of nothing.

STUDY YOUR BIRDS.—Indeed, the successful chicken buster is always studying his birds. The poultryman who doesn't study his nature and thinks he has such a surplus of gray matter that he can throw a breeding pen together like a boy pitching quoits had better "go away back and sit down," for if he's up front he got in on some other fellow's stock or climbed the fence.

Study your birds now. The people who wait till they hear the whistle blow before they start for the train generally miss the last platform and make fools of themselves.

There's so such thing as luck in raising chickens up like dice. You may get a blank.

When the seasons of the poultry world who sell hens for a thousand dollars apiece and cockerels for five hundred and who have thousands of bantam birds to select from must sit down for a day to study out a single mating, is that not a lesson for those who mate their pens with breakneck speed?

If birds are mated now you may be surprised at unforeseen changes you will make. You will thus catch the drones, the hens that will not fraternize with the male, and eliminate from the pen the hen that continually bullies the rest.

By this early removal of the birds to a pen by themselves they may receive that special care and feeding which are necessary for them to have to insure a good output of fertile eggs, for it is a fact that hens for breeding must have different treatment from those which are simply fed for market eggs. This is often overlooked until the first test of the incubator shows great infertility. A great many poultrymen do their shoveling at the wrong end of the hen wagon.

The hens that are pushed at the beginning of winter are up against the wall when hatching time comes.

The doctrine that you should separate the male bird from the females until breeding time to promote his productive powers is a big fake. Do this if you wish to ruin the head of the pen.

BAD DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Reject birds with the following defects: Wry tails, crooked backs and breast-bones, side sprigs, lop combed males, squirrel tails, diminutive tails, white faced cockerels except Black Spanish, deformed beaks, purple barring, brassiness, white lobes in Wyandottes and Cochins, pinched tails, feathered shanks on clean legged varieties, clean shanks on feather legged breeds, swinging crops and drop wings.

You need not wait three weeks to

discover if the eggs are fertile. Test them with a strong light at the end of five days.

If the eggs are all infertile, replace the male bird with another. If part of the eggs are infertile, you either have too many hens or certain of the members of the harem do not stand in well with Mohammed. If a reconciliation cannot be made quickly, remove the offending squaw.

DON'TS.

Don't keep your ducks in damp quarters and on hard, cold boards. Furnish clean, soft litter and be decent.

Don't keep ducks with chickens. Their feed is different. Ducks and droppings are a combination to restrict the duck supply.

Don't sell duck eggs for a song. They command a high price for Hebrew trade. Write to an egg house for prices.

Don't keep oyster shell too long. The sea salts draws moisture, and the shell gets soft. It's dirty and out of date anyhow.

Don't forget to save those duck feathers. Feather beds are no longer light-spring protectors, but there's nothing better for a bed than a duck feather cushion.

Don't underrate those bantams. They lay little eggs, take up less room and eat little. Let the boys have a sock.

Don't forget that pheasants aren't canaries. They are ornamental, but not to hang among window curtains.

Don't house pheasants with other stock. Give them lots of room and fresh air. Let them go.

Don't mix turkeys, chickens and geese. Birds of one feather should stick together.

Don't tolerate scrapping roosters. They are a nuisance. The fighters aren't fathers of Rooseveltian families.

Beef Production.

The following points conducive to highest profit in producing beef were stated some time ago by an authority on this matter in Alabama. They probably still hold good and have value for cattle growers in other southern states as well:

First.—The use of thoroughbred bulls of the beef breeds and as soon as practicable of dams having some beef blood.

Second.—Abundance of good pasture.

Third.—Economic production on the farm of cowpeas, sorghum and other hay and other foods needed in wintering cattle.

Fourth.—Trusting the care of cattle to men who have studied the business both of crop production and of feeding.

Fifth.—Increased attention to marketing, including the raising of such numbers of beefs and of such quality as will be worth shipping in carload lots to the best markets north or south.

Southern Hay Growing.

In sections where Johnson grass is well established a very good system of hay growing is to sow vetch or crimson clover, or both, with a small amount of oats as a winter crop, on Johnson grass land. Where the land is plowed early in the fall and put in good condition for the winter hay crop two or three good crops of Johnson grass can be cut the next summer. This system will then give a crop of winter hay and two or three cuttings of Johnson grass hay every year.—H. Benton.

COFFEE

Schilling's Best is a business-like name; you know what it means; and it means what you want.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him.

SECTION OF A GRAIN OF CORN.
(A, skin; B, germ; C, endosperm.)

part of it is made up of cells especially fitted for a particular role in this process of reproduction.

Roughly speaking, the seed consists of three main divisions—the skin, the germ and the endosperm. The skin, which makes about 6 per cent of the weight of the seed, holds the whole together and protects the delicate interior parts. It is made up principally of tough cellulose or crude fiber, with some mineral matters imbedded in it. The germ is larger in corn than in most cereals and forms in average corn about 10 per cent by weight of the grain, whereas in wheat it is only 6 or 7 per cent. It contains the embryo from which the new plant will develop under favorable conditions. The endosperm constitutes about 84 per cent by weight of the grain and represents the food which the parent plant has stored for the early growth of the new plant. In the germ and endosperm the cellulose walls of the cells are very much thinner than in the skin and surround a network of nitrogenous material called protoplasm in which the life of each cell seems to reside. The food materials which the plant has stored for future use lie in the meshes of this protoplasmic network, together with some moisture. In the germ much of the stored material is fat and mineral matters. In the outer layers of the endosperm there are stored grains of a protein substance known as aleurone, and in the inner portions are found quantities of tiny starch grains with small amounts of protein and mineral matter.

It may be calculated that 51 per cent of the cellulose of the grain is found in the germ, 65 per cent of protein in the germ, 90 per cent of the starch and 84 per cent of the protein in the endosperm.

The food value of corn and its products as compared with each other and with other food materials of course depends mainly on the amount of nutritive materials or nutrients which the digestive organs can extract for the use of the body. Besides the water found in all food materials, even those which are apparently perfectly dry, the actual nutrients are grouped in four classes—first, protein or nitrogenous material; second, fat; third, carbohydrates, including starches, sugars and the very indigestible constituents known as crude fiber or cellulose, and, fourth, mineral matters or ash.

Protein, fats and carbohydrates alike can yield energy, but since only protein can serve for the necessary tissue building this is usually considered its main function, and the fats and carbohydrates are relied on to furnish most of the energy.

Corn is rich in fat and carbohydrates and so is a fattening food, as its extended use in the feeding of farm animals abundantly demonstrates.—Dr. Charles D. Woods, Maine Experiment Station.

Poultry Items.

The drinking vessels should be emptied each evening or there will be a solid cake of ice in them the next morning.

Gather the eggs three or four times a day or they will chill. Eggs should be kept in a temperature not below 50 degrees if intended for hatching.

See that the fowls are comfortable. This can be done by not overcrowding and by having litter strewn on the floor, among which grain is scattered. The point is to keep the hens busy. A busy hen is a happy, contented one.—Farm Journal.

WHEAT BRAN.

Practical Advice on Cheapening the Ration for the Cow.

One of the best known milling by-products and one which has long been recognized as a valuable feeding stuff is wheat bran. Of this material J. B. Lindsey of the Massachusetts experiment station says:

Until comparatively recent times wheat bran and cornmeal have formed the two staple concentrated feeds for dairy stock, and in spite of the large variety of concentrates now in the market the former still continues to be used by the majority of dairymen in eastern states. The reasons for this are not difficult to find. A good quality of bran is uniformly palatable; it can be fed in considerable quantities without producing any ill effects; it acts as a slight laxative; it furnishes, more or

less, a certain amount of energy and it serves as a very satisfactory diluter or distributor of the heavy concentrates, such as the gluten, cottonseed meal and flour middlings.

Home Grown Corn a Substitute.

Lindsay believes, however, that the nutritive material contained in bran may be purchased more cheaply in other concentrated feeds and that New England farmers especially often use more bran than economy warrants. As a practical result from experiments to find cheaper rations for milk cows than those containing large amounts of bran, Professor Lindsey suggests:

Farmers who keep comparatively small herds and who personally look after the feeding may reduce the quantity of purchased grain to three or four pounds daily per head and substitute home grown corn in place of wheat bran. Five to seven pounds of grain daily is the usual allowance for cows producing about ten quarts of milk of average quality. This grain mixture may consist of one and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal, two pounds of four middlings and two and one-half to three pounds of corn or corn-cob meal daily or one and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal, two pounds of oat middlings or rye feed and two and one-half to three pounds of corn-meat. Malt sprouts may be substituted for the wheat, oat or rye middlings. The several grains after being mixed should be distributed through the silage or cut hay with the aid of a fork.

According to the Farmer.

The foregoing method of feeding will enable the farmer to get along with a minimum cash outlay for grain (4½ cents daily), and at the same time he will be supplying a well balanced ration, rich in elements of fertility. The method will be more particularly suited to farmers not having easy transportation facilities and who sell their dairy products to the creamery.

Farmers and dairymen who cannot closely supervise the feeding and who desire to feed more than five to seven pounds of grain daily will probably find it advisable to use one-third to one-half wheat bran in compounding the grain mixture. Distillers' grains and malt sprouts have also been shown to be quite satisfactory distributors of the heavy concentrates.

Feeding For Milk.

We consider silage the most economical of all food stuffs as well as the least trouble to feed. Bran we find the most expensive, but this far along anything to take the place of bran seems to be in the experimental stage in Indiana, and we find that to dispense with it even when the cows are on pasture generally results in a loss of butter of more value than the cost of the bran.

We began on Jan. 4 last to keep account by weight of all the feed our ten cows ate in seven days, with these results: The average daily ration, fed in two feeds, was forty pounds of silage, five pounds of bran, five pounds of clover hay and six pounds of corn stover or all the stover they would eat up clean. The bran was fed according to quantity of milk, six pounds being the most fed in any one cow. The cost of one week's feed for all hay: Silage, \$3.50; bran, \$2.85; clover hay, \$1.47; stover, 42 cents; total, \$8.24.—An Indiana Dairywoman.

The Potato Storeroom.

The potato storeroom must be dark, cool, well ventilated and dry. There should be a double floor beneath where large quantities are piled together. There should also be opportunities for ventilation at the walls and at intervals through the pile.

Locating the incubator.

As to location of the incubator, do not place it in a room where it will be between two windows where a draft is likely to blow across it. The machine should not be located where the sun can fall across it or strike the floor too close to it. The effect of the sun upon the machine is peculiar, and while the temperature in the room may not seem to rise the heat will cause the egg chamber to heat more rapidly than might be supposed, thereby interfering with the adjustment of the regulator. Do not locate the machine in a north or west room unless it is impossible to find another place. A south or east room is far more satisfactory, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer.

The incubator should be where there is a fire all the time, or it should be in a room where there is no fire at all. If the machine is placed in a room where there is no fire, it should be borne in mind that the eggs cannot be cooled in a temperature lower than 60 degrees for any length of time without chilling the eggs. The eggs should be wrapped between the folds of a blanket and carried into an adjoining room where there is a fire.

The operator should use every possible care in keeping the lamp burner and lamp burner scrupulously clean and free from oil or any other foreign settlements. If this is not done the heat of the burner will naturally generate some gas, and, if this be thrown off in the room, is sure to be gathered back into the incubator, and as it flows through the egg chamber to cause a great deal of damage.

The air in the room must be absolutely sweet and fresh. Be very careful to see that the incubator sits perfectly level, but do not attempt to level it by a water bottle, pan of water or by anything except a carpenter's spirit level. Be sure to set the machine true in the front and back and across each end, as this will insure a perfect circulation of air through the tanks as well as through the egg chamber, which will play a good part in producing strong, healthy chickens.

OVERHEARD.

"I'm getting up, Maria." "George, why, it's only 4 o'clock." "Well, I must feed and water the hens before they start to lay and get that wagon load of eggs to the early train to get them to the city by 12 o'clock. Good-by!"

"Get up, Will! It's most 9 o'clock. Breakfast's cold and the hens are starving." "Blame the old hens! Let 'em starve. They haven't laid for a month anyhow!"

Mrs. L.—The early hen gets the early worm. The early worm makes the early egg. The early egg makes the stinky dollar. Give your hens a good big dose of early wormer for breakfast and buy a seat in the street.

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

AN INSTANCE.

Lacy Suddreth, of Lenoir, N. C., had been troubled with a very bad cough for over a year. She says: "A friend brought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, brought it to me and insisted that I should take it. I did so and to my surprise it helped me. Four bottles of it cured me of my cough."



THE PUBLISHER'S CLAIMS SUSTAINED

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is in fact, the popular work which has been re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation than the world has ever contained."

It is the opinion of the court that this allegation is most clearly and accurately described by the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular knowledge than any previous generation. It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. BOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON, Recorder.
STANTON J. PIERCE, Clerk.
CHARLES S. BOWEN, Judge.

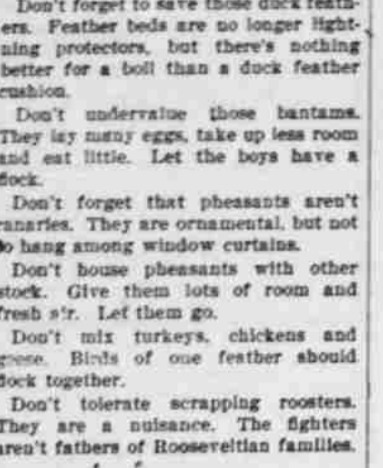
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(the highest award given to an international artist at the World's Fair, St. Louis.)

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



Farm, Field and Garden
A GRAIN OF CORN.

The Kernel a Thing of Life, Fitted For Reproduction.

Although the stalk and leaves of corn are important cattle feeds, only the kernels are ordinarily used for human food. They grow in double rows along a woody cob, from which they are easily shelled when ripe. The color of the skin may be white, yellow, red, purplish blue or a combination of these, according to variety. They are all either white or yellow inside and differ little on an average save in color. The kernel or seed, it must be remembered, is not inert, but a living thing, which under favorable conditions will develop into a new plant, and each

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Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, languor. Why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a certain cure is offered them?

Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use, because it gives to the kidneys the help they need to perform their work.

If you have any, even one of the symptoms of kidney disease, cure your self now, before diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease sets in.

Mrs. L. Hodson, of 717 Anra St., Pendleton, Ore., says: "I just as enthusiastically endorse Doan's Kidney Pills today as I did nearly three years ago. They relieved me of kidney trouble which had bothered me for a considerable time. There was aching pains across the small of my back and down through my kidneys, which were aggravated by colds which settled in the back and loins and caused a awful lameness. In my condition when I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy banished the backache and pains through the loins, regulated the kidney secretions and removed every symptom of the trouble. From that day to this there has been no recurrence, and I give Doan's Kidney Pills all the credit. I consider them to be the best kidney remedy procurable and recommend them whenever the occasion arises."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

TO-NIGHT

If you are feeling out-of-sorts, take an NR Tablet, and you will feel better in the morning. They will make you feel just right. "NATURE'S REMEDY" strengthens the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and purifies the blood, does its work thoroughly and pleasantly, yet it never gives, weakens or sickens, invariably making the user feel stronger and better.

Better Than Pills For Liver Ills.

Take NR Tablets for Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Bloating, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Pimples and Eruptions, Chills, Malaria, Lymphatic Rheumatism, Torpid Liver or Inactive Kidneys and all troubles arising from the digestive organs.

Get a 25c. Box. **Nature's Remedy** One Tablet GIVES RELIEF.

BELT & CHERRINGTON, Dallas, Oregon.

ORINO

Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears away complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed.

Laxative Fruit Syrup

For Sale by Druggists.

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Moves the Bowels Best for Children Red Cloves: Blossom on Every Bottle

For Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.

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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS CURES ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

My son Rex was taken down a year ago with lung trouble. We doctored some months without improvement. Then I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed a change for the better. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks and now my son is perfectly well and works every day.

MRS. SAMP, RIPPEE, Ava, Mo.

KING OF THROAT AND LUNG REMEDIES

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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

Red Cloves Blossom and Honey Bee on Every Bottle

Even our Grandfathers knew what BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT will do.

A CONVINCING PROOF

of the worth of a medicine is the cures it can effect. Every one who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment knows that it will CURE RHEUMATISM, CUTS, SPRAINS, STIFF JOINTS, BURNS, NEURALGIA, CONTRACTED MUSCLES AND ALL PAINS.

USED SNOW LINIMENT 10 YEARS.

V. L. Settle, Richmond, Mo., writes: "This is to certify that I have used your Snow Liniment for ten years for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, etc., and in every case it has rendered immediate relief and satisfaction."

Avoid all Substitutes. Three Sizes 25c, 50c, \$1.00

BALLARD SNOW LINIMENT CO.

500-502 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TO-NIGHT

If you are feeling out-of-sorts, take an NR Tablet, and you will feel better in the morning. They will make you feel just right. "NATURE'S REMEDY" strengthens the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and purifies the blood, does its work thoroughly and pleasantly, yet it never gives, weakens or sickens, invariably making the user feel stronger and better.

Better Than Pills For Liver Ills.

Take NR Tablets for Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Bloating, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Pimples and Eruptions, Chills, Malaria, Lymphatic Rheumatism, Torpid Liver or Inactive Kidneys and all troubles arising from the digestive organs.

Get a 25c. Box. **Nature's Remedy** One Tablet GIVES RELIEF.

BELT & CHERRINGTON, Dallas, Oregon.

ORINO

Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears away complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed.

Laxative Fruit Syrup

For Sale by Druggists.

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

THE NEW IDEA THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Moves the Bowels Best for Children Red Cloves: Blossom on Every Bottle

For Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS CURES ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

My son Rex was taken down a year ago with lung trouble. We doctored some months without improvement. Then I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed a change for the better. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks and now