

# Farm and Garden

## PROFITABLE TURKEYS.

**How to Raise These Fowls to Bring Good Prices in the Market.**

"Success in turkey raising depends largely on the choice of stock, also on the care and attention given," says one authority. "I have raised different kinds, but like White Hollands the best. I have often raised a large flock from three hens. They are very tame and bring more in the market on account of their fine plumage.

"In the early spring I gather the eggs daily, for if left to accumulate in the nest they become chilled and so are worthless for hatching. Much labor and time may be saved if the



FINE WHITE TURKEY.

hens are kept in an enclosure during the egg producing season. Barrels laid on the side with straw placed in them make good nests.

"After gathering them it is not best to keep the eggs very long, but if there is no suitable place to put them with a hen they should be turned at least twice a week.

"I give seventeen eggs to a turkey hen. It is best if they can come off while sitting to eat and dust as they like. They may also be dusted with a good powder just before the young turkeys come out. I take them from the nest as soon as possible, all but one, to be left with the mother, so she will not be uneasy. I keep them in a box in the house until they learn to eat and walk. They soon learn to eat bread moistened with sweet milk.

"The coops are then ready. These are made of boards eight feet long, about three feet high at the front and two and a half inches in the rear, being fitted with a good cover; also boards partly covering the bottom, with a door in each end. This, divided in the middle, will turn the rain. I keep them in the coop with the hen one day, then turn them in a pen made of boards a foot high. The pen is about twenty feet square. Around this two feet of poultry wire is placed to keep the mother in; also to keep the outside chickens from getting to scarp the little ones.

"The coop opening in this pen makes it easy to change them around. In this way they get plenty of exercise and will flourish if given cornmeal and cheese made of sour milk four times a day with plenty of fresh water. Small oyster shell is necessary. A small bit of cayenne pepper mixed with the cheese is a good stimulant.

"After keeping them in the pen about two weeks they are getting anxious to find larger fields. The White Hollands will wander and hunt, but nearly always come home in the evening. They soon learn to go in the coop. This must be kept very clean. After feeding they are shut in and kept till the grass is dry in the morning. Always keep them in when it rains. They cannot run in the wet until larger.

"When getting them ready for market a mixed feed of oats and corn is good. Old corn is much better than new."

A way of controlling turkeys to make them stay in a field is very simple. Take a shingle or a thin piece of board about a foot long and bore with a small bit four holes, two on one side and two on the other, that will just cover the wings. Take then a stout piece of soft cloth and put around the wing or under the wing, bring it through the holes and tie it on, for she cannot raise her wings, as she is obliged to in flying. The cut gives an idea of how it is made and attached. The strings should not be tied so tightly as to injure the wing, but tight enough to stay on. The device cannot be used during the breeding season, as it will prevent the turkeys from mating.

## LUMP JAW.

**A Treatment That Sometimes Will Cure an Infected Animal.**

The following is the standard treatment for lump jaw on cattle: If there be an opening in the tumor or swelling, inject into the opening about one teaspoonful of tincture of iodine daily. If there is no opening, rub the tincture on the skin daily, or it may be injected with a hypodermic syringe. Continue the treatment until it is evident that the growth of the tumor has stopped.

If willing to give up the use of the cow as a milker until she is cured, you may also, in addition to the treatment above prescribed, give her one and a half to two and a half teaspoonfuls of iodide of potassium divided into two doses, one in the morning and one at night, to be given in a pint of warm water. Continue this for two weeks or until signs of iodism appear, such as a scurvy skin, swelling at the eyes and dribbling from the nose and mouth. Then discontinue for a week or ten days and commence again if necessary.

The iodide of potassium will render the milk unfit for use. Continue to milk her regularly, however, and throw the milk away, as she may be cured in a few weeks, and then her milk will be all right. The disease itself does not render the milk unfit for use unless the cow is in the last stages, where the general health of the cow will be impaired.

## THE HOME FRUIT GARDEN.

**Suggestions For Making It Profitable as Well as Useful.**

The home fruit garden is not only attractive when the strawberries are in bloom or in fruiting or when the raspberries, currants, pears, peaches or other fruits are ready to pick. The home garden is ever an attractive spot. No member of the family, no visitor or other person can pass this garden devoted to the growing of the various fruits for home use without being attracted to it. Such a home fruit garden expresses much to the observer at all seasons of the year. It speaks of contentment, of health and of the home table embellished with beautiful and delicious specimens of large and small fruits.

The location of the home fruit garden should be as near the dwelling as possible. It may embrace an acre, half an acre, quarter of an acre or it may be confined to the rear end of a forty foot lot in town or city. If you have plenty of land, give the fruit garden a pole upright at each end and a line across the middle. Place another pole farther on, lining it up with the end poles. Step off the same distance at each end that you do at the sides, so the land will be the right proportion. Start the plow and keep the two end poles in line between the horses' heads, and get a straight furrow to start with. All that is now necessary is to keep the back furrow straight with the other, and after that keep the horse in the furrow, and turn the soil in even layers, slightly lapling over, leaving no space between them. As soon as a land is finished harrow and drag it before commencing another field. If using two teams, the first one to finish uses the harrow and drag. This rests the team by a change. This method puts the land in fine condition and saves much future work, as freshly plowed land works much better than where an entire field is plowed before dragging or harrowing.

Dragging "dutch fashion" may be new to some and prove of value. Its advantages are that it drags neither lengthwise nor square across the furrows and makes easier corners than the ordinary diagonal dragging. The plain dutch fashion is shown in the diagram. Commence by striking out from A to B. Turn to the right and go back on the left side of first track till you reach edge of field near C. Drive across the first track and back on the opposite side to the other end. Cross over and back on opposite side again.

Continue crossing over at each end inside your last track and outside the first track along the sides. When half done the piece will look like the diagram, and the next trip would be from C to D, to E, to F, to C. When done the last trip would be from G to H, and the piece will have been dragged and twice diagonally in opposite directions. This works well on places that are nearly square or not more than twice as long as wide. Of late, said one who has tried this system, we have found that it is economy in plowing, cultivating, etc., to make our lands as long as possible. On these Dutch dragging did not work as well as it was too near lengthwise the furrows so we hit upon what we call "erazy Dutch," shown in the second diagram. We "strike out" zigzag across the piece two or three or more times, according to its length, compared to width. The diagram shows three times - viz, from A to H, C to D, D to E, and go on left side to D. Always go straight ahead till you get to the edge of the field before you make a turn.

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## Grasses Everywhere.

Grasses are widely distributed. We usually think of them as existing in our temperate zones only, because here we have the perennial pastures and meadows. They are, however, to be found so far north that the soil is frozen under them during the greater part of the year, while they are also common to parts of the south where the frost is never known. Even the mountain tops that are clothed with perpetual snow have just below the snow line their carpets of grass that grow and bloom through a brief period every year. The grasses push hard against the eternal snows.

## Holland Cabbages.

It appears that some varieties of cabbage and cauliflower suffer more from maggot attack than others, but except for the Holland cabbages there are none, so far as we know, that will not be badly injured by these pests. Both from our own state and elsewhere the Holland cabbages are reported as being quite free from maggot attack and need little if any treatment. - New Jersey Experiment Station.

## Applying Lime.

The fall is generally considered the best time to apply lime, but moderate application may be made whenever the farmer finds it convenient to perform the work. Much of the fall grain is seeded on corn ground, and this land is not plowed up or in shape to apply the lime advantageously at that season.

## Spraying Potato Vines.

The number of sprayings it will be necessary to give potatoes depends somewhat upon the season. If rainy weather prevails it will be necessary to spray more frequently than if it be comparatively dry, not only because the rain will wash the spray material off the vines, but also because damp weather is favorable to the development of the disease. A good general rule is to begin spraying when the vines are about six inches high and spray every ten days or two weeks throughout the season. - W. J. Green.

## Alfalfa and Water.

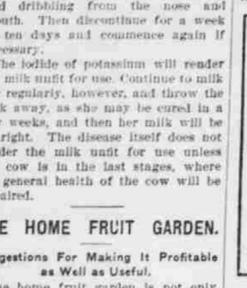
To grow alfalfa we must first of all provide a soil which is dry by nature or which is underdrained. If we dig a post hole four feet deep and find water we may know that alfalfa will not grow there. There is an old saying which expresses this, "Alfalfa will not grow with wet feet." Though it seeks water in a deeper soil and the roots penetrate very deeply indeed in an old field, we must not expect it to grow where the water rises to within four feet of the surface.

# Farm and Garden

## PLOWING AND DRAGGING.

**System Will Save Time and Trouble in Farm Work.**

In plowing aim to have the plow clean and free from rust, so it will scour at the start. Couple the horses closer to the plow than to a wagon. See that the clevis is adjusted so it is in a direct line and causes the plow to go the proper depth. Take pains to have a steady, even pulling team. See that the harness fits just right and everything is in order. For plowing level make narrow lands and consequently more dead furrows. Go to the side of the field and step off the



PLAIN DUTCH HARROWING.

required distance at each end and place a pole upright at each end and at the center opposite to the one where you commence plowing. Place another pole farther on, lining it up with the end poles. Step off the same distance at each end that you do at the sides, so the land will be the right proportion. Start the plow and keep the two end poles in line between the horses' heads, and get a straight furrow to start with. All that is now necessary is to keep the back furrow straight with the other, and after that keep the horse in the furrow, and turn the soil in even layers, slightly lapling over, leaving no space between them. As soon as a land is finished harrow and drag it before commencing another field. If using two teams, the first one to finish uses the harrow and drag. This rests the team by a change. This method puts the land in fine condition and saves much future work, as freshly plowed land works much better than where an entire field is plowed before dragging or harrowing.

Dragging "dutch fashion" may be new to some and prove of value. Its advantages are that it drags neither lengthwise nor square across the furrows and makes easier corners than the ordinary diagonal dragging. The plain dutch fashion is shown in the diagram. Commence by striking out from A to B. Turn to the right and go back on the left side of first track till you reach edge of field near C. Drive across the first track and back on the opposite side to the other end. Cross over and back on opposite side again.

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## HOW TO PACK BERRIES.

If you have simply a town or city lot, make the most of this small plot of ground at your disposal, remembering that by cutting back the new growth every year on the fruit trees many of them can be grown in small space or on the borders near fences.

You may have one row devoted to grapes, another row to raspberries, another row to blackberries, another to currants and several rows devoted to strawberries, each row running the whole length of the fruit garden and so planted as to admit of horse cultivation. The disposal of the rows of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees can be easily arranged. Plant the rows of trees far enough apart to admit the various rows of small fruits between the rows of trees. Grapevines will thrive equally well when trained to the side of the house or to any other building or trained to the pillars of the porches of the house.

If there is a surplus of fruit it may be easily marketed. If sent to the city must be carefully packed. The crate shown in the sketch is equipped with a tight wooden cover, yet is sufficiently open to allow the air to circulate. It will hold about sixty quarts of berries.

## VARIATIONS ON DUTCH FASHION.

C, where you will cross the two tracks again, and go on left side to D. Always go straight ahead till you get to the edge of the field before you make a turn.

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## Eastern Poultry Plants.

Leghorns, Minorcas and Rhode Island Reds are used on the egg farm, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks on the roaster and capon plants, while the broiler and combination plants use Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds. - Oscar Eyer.

## Destroying Gnats.

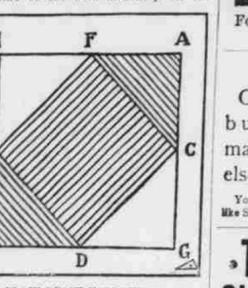
To destroy the genus of gnats on oats and other seeds add half a pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water, spread the seed on a barn floor and sprinkle the solution over it, making it thoroughly damp. Then shove it into a pile and cover it with sacks or blankets for about two hours, so that the chemical may act on the grain. The grain may then be dried for future use, but it is better to sow it at once. The seed should not be so moist as to pack in the hand. Thirty gallons will treat 100 to 150 bushels of grain.

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LAWRENCE WELDON, Solicitor General.

CHARLES H. BOWEN, Judge.

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Train No. 69. Leave Dallas, daily, 1 p. m.; arrive Monmouth, 1:25 p. m.; arrive Independence, 1:40 p. m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Airlie.)

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Train No. 72. Leave Airlie, daily, 5:05 p. m.; arrive Monmouth, 5:40 p. m.; arrive Independence, 6:50 p. m.

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