

POULTRY

MARKET FOR YOUNG GUINEAS

Best Season Is During Latter Part of Summer and Fall—Sell Best With Feathers On.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The marketing season for guinea fowl is during the latter part of summer, and throughout the fall. At this time the demand in the city markets is for young birds weighing from one to two pounds each. At about two and one-half months old guineas weigh from one to one and one-half pounds, and at this size they begin reaching the markets in August. As the season advances the demand is for heavier birds.

The usual practice in marketing game birds is to place them on the market unplucked, and in most markets guineas are sold this way. They appear more attractive with feathers on, and sell more readily. Dressed, the small size and dark color of the skin are likely to prejudice the prospective customer who may be unfamiliar with the bird's excellent eating qualities. For hotel and restaurant trade, how-



In Most Markets Guineas Are Sold With Feathers On.

ever, guineas should be dressed in the same way as common fowl. Better ask the dealer, before shipping, whether he wants the feathers on or off.

The Department of Agriculture has learned that if the feathers are to be left on the birds all that is necessary in preparing for market is to bleed them by severing the principal blood vessels in the neck, allowing them to hang head downward until bleeding is complete.

If the feathers are to be removed, it should be done by dry picking. When the brain is pierced after severing the blood vessels in the neck the feathers are loosened by a convulsive movement of the muscles and can be removed easily.

TO AVOID POULTRY DISEASES

Health of Fowls Depends Almost Entirely Upon Clean Quarters and Right Feed.

Many people who raise poultry spend money for remedies for ailments in their flock which they could prevent if they would realize that the health of poultry depends almost entirely upon clean quarters and proper feeding.

Few poultry diseases are caused by anything but lack of precaution. A leaky roof causes damp litter. Lack of litter under roosts causes a damp and foul house under a good roof. Cracks in the floor or sides mean drafts. Lack of clean scratch litter means lack of exercise and reduced vigor.

Lack of balanced rations means a tendency towards digestive troubles. No grit helps to keep feed from being properly digested. Too tight quarters cause them to become damp, foul-smelling and unwholesome. Lack of ventilation causes poultry to lose in vitality. Colds are caused by dusty houses and exposure to moisture and cold.

POULTRY NOTES

Put your eggs in cold storage via the waterglass route.

Keep the baby chicks hungry at all times. Never feed too much.

Pinches of sodium fluoride in the feathers will rid a hen of lice.

Scatter air-slaked lime freely about the houses and yards; it will go a long way towards preventing disease.

Alfalfa meal and wheat bran are, perhaps, the most common "bases" for chick growing mash and they are hard to excel.

Alfalfa meal should be in all mash rations and it will pay to encourage the chicks or fowls to eat as much of it as possible. It makes for greater capacity.

Don't sell the hens because the price of eggs is low and prices for the hens high. Keep plenty of hens to lay eggs for home use and to sell next winter when prices are up.

DAIRY POINTS

GIVE PUREBREDS MORE CARE

Dairyman Often Takes More Interest in High Class Stock Because of Possibilities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is no good reason why it should cost more to care for a good herd of purebred dairy cows than for one of common grade cows. The costs to care for the same number of good grades, although farmers sometimes believe that the purebreds are more expensive to keep. However, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the dairyman often does



Purebred and Tuberculin-Tested Dairy Cows.

spend more on purebreds because he sees greater possibilities in them, and consequently takes more interest in them, feeding them better and building better barns to house them. It does not need to do this, but usually he finds that it pays him in gross returns and in net returns.

The results would have been the same, though possibly not in the same degree, if better care and feed had been given to a good grade herd. But it sometimes takes the stimulant supplied by the ownership of a few purebreds to induce a man to improve his practices.

TREATING STERILITY IN COW

Most Cases Become Chronic or Permanent Unless Properly Handled by Veterinarian.

In many herds where abortion disease is present, from five to ten per cent of the cows become sterile or barren, and most cases become chronic or permanent unless they are treated by a qualified veterinarian. Dr. W. L. Williams of the New York State Veterinary college is to be given credit for the plan of procedure in handling these cows. The treatment should not be neglected too long after the cows manifest this symptom.

A thorough examination of the patient is necessary to locate the trouble either in the uterus, ovaries or fallopian tubes, and treated accordingly. It is not uncommon for a skilled operator to restore five out of six cases to a reproductive state under favorable conditions.

Cases of long standing should be sold to the butcher, as the treatment fails to help them. A case of more than eight months' to one year's standing is very discouraging to the operator, for he realizes that functional changes have taken place in the reproductive organs that will be difficult to correct by treatment. Therefore do not delay having an animal examined and treated in the beginning of the trouble instead of waiting until it is too late. The annual loss caused by sterility would be surprisingly high if survey could be made and accurate data obtained from the cattle breeders.

RATION MUST BE ATTRACTIVE

Dairy Cow to Do Well Requires Feed Containing Proper Elements for Milk Flow.

Cows won't do well on food that isn't palatable, say the feeding men at the New York College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Not only must the dairy cow's ration contain the proper elements if she is to be "worth her keep," but it must be so attractive to her that she will eat plenty and keep up a good flow of milk.

On the other hand, say the dairymen, it isn't wise to change a ration suddenly even to make it better. A cow is a delicate milk-producing machine, and sudden changes in her food are quite likely to upset some part of the machinery, with a resulting loss of milk.

The condition of the food probably has most to do with its palatability; moldy grains or roughage don't appeal to any self-respecting cow.

COWS ON PASTURE TOO SOON

Many Owners Expect Animals to Thrive on Thin Grass—Grain Must Be Supplied.

Owners of cows usually put them out on pasture too soon, expecting the cows to get all feed necessary from scant early pastures. Until the pastures have made a good growth, cows will need about a pound of grain for every six pounds of milk as well as some dry hay.

ROOMY HOME FOR CITY OR FARM

Ideal House Which Provides All Modern Conveniences.

NOT EXPENSIVE TO BUILD

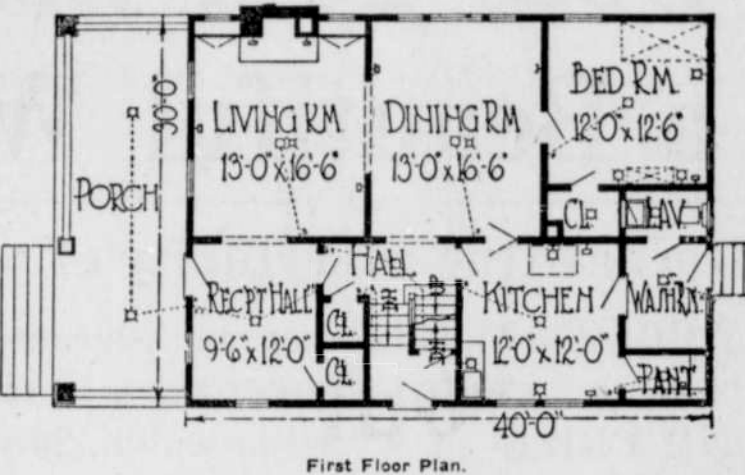
Square, Economical Shape, Frame Exterior With Concrete Foundation—Has Eight Comfortable Rooms and Sleeping Porch.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

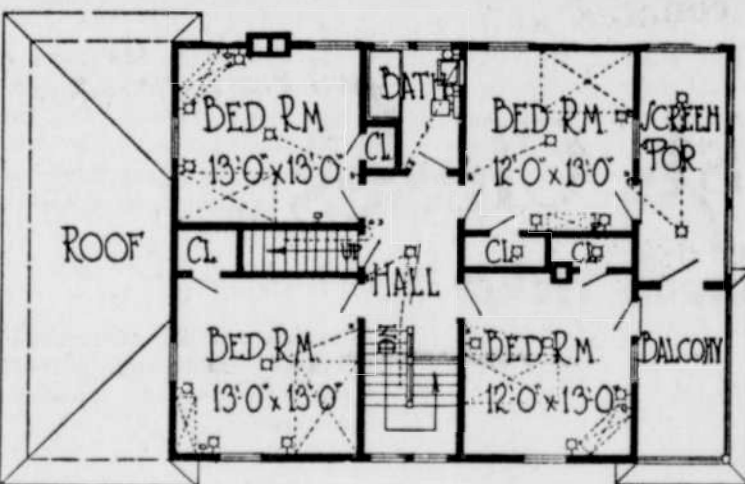
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

"Let there be light!"

For years and years the practical meaning of this Biblical expression was lost to the farmer. True, he may have got some spiritual consolation from it, but there was a significance that had not dawned upon him. He kept hard at it, working his long hours each day and far into the night with



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

little of the comforts of home that make it a solace and comfort after the day's work is over. His first consideration was to build a house that was not to be excelled in the neighboring country. He built a hoghouse or sheep barn. All the while he was living in a makeshift shelter which he called home.

But the light was coming, coming to show the way in the darkness. The light that showed the real value of a home, the absolute economy of the plan, and its influence on the future of the boys and girls who were growing up. As they began to desert the farms, to leave their parents to go to the lights of the city, the farmer began to think, and as he thought, he began to see the gleam that was to enlighten him. He realized that to keep his boys on the farm, to get the maximum joy out of life, he would have to build a regular home as well as a substantial barn.

And with the home came many of the conveniences that are now available in the city. With the home came running water, bathrooms, and electric light, the light that was to lead the farmer down the road to ideal home life.

You would have to travel far and long to find a modest farm home that embodies more real comfort, more convenience and labor-saving inventions than the house shown here with floor

plans. It is not at all elaborate, being of the familiar, practical and economical square or box type, as it is often called, frame exterior set on a firm concrete foundation with high cellar for heating plant and storage room. A farmhouse without plenty of room for a large laundry, vegetable store room and modern heating plant, is not worth while and certainly not practical.

Across the entire front extends a wide, open porch, an ideal recreation place for the family in the warm weather and cool evenings. In the summer it can be screened in to keep out pests and dirt.

The front door opens into a small vestibule in which there is a clothes closet for outdoor clothes, umbrellas, etc. The reception hall opens into the large living room, 13 by 16 feet 6 inches, arranged in the manner in which modern buildings are, with fireplace and side wall bookcases. Windows in front and side provide plenty of light. It is also important to note in these floor plans that all electrical fixtures and outlets are indicated.

From the living room, one enters the dining room through a door opening rather wide and plain. In dining room provision is made for a central lighting fixture over the table, and smaller wall fixtures around the room. This room gets light from a triple side window. Crossing over, we find the door to the kitchen, a small, compact room of modern design and arrangement.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

PUREBRED FEMALES GAINING

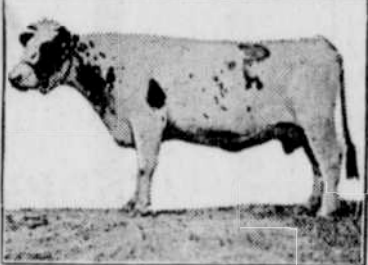
Striking Development in Federal-State Campaign for Live Stock Improvement.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Noteworthy progress during the last three months in the federal-state campaign for live-stock improvement is reported by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The most striking development is the increasing tendency for purebred-sire users to acquire purebred female stock as well. In the period of January 1 to March 31 of this year, 970 persons filed with the department signed enrollment blanks, indorsed by county agents, showing the use of purebred sires exclusively for all classes of live stock kept. This number is an increase of 254 over the previous three months and is nearly three times as many as for the same period in 1921.

Although the department has stressed chiefly the use of purebred sires, records of the "Better Sires, Better Stock" campaign show a gradual rise in the proportion of purebred female animals, including cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats and poultry. The proportion of purebreds to the total of female animals kept now exceeds 85 per cent. A decline in the proportion of scrub females in herds headed by purebred sires accompanied the rise in purebreds.

The greatest activity during the quarter was in Ohio where 532 persons were enrolled—more than half of the total. Nebraska came second with 135 enrollments, Washington third with 126 and Kentucky fourth with 124. A new state, Michigan, entered the campaign actively. Virginia has been the premier state since the beginning of the campaign from the standpoint of persons participating. Nebraska occupies first place in number of animals being bred to purebred sires. Ohio, which at the beginning of the year occupied third place, is now second and is fast approaching the leader. The returns from Green coun-



A Purebred Dairy Cow.

ty, Ohio, show a unique result. There were 130 persons enrolled. The live stock owned totaled 17,229 and among these there was but one scrub, a sow. There was an abundance, however, of grades and crossbreds, indicating widespread use of purebred sires in the county. Among the ten counties in the United States highest in number of purebred-sire enrollments four are in Ohio. One of them, Hardin county, is second only to Pulaski county, Virginia.

The most active counties during the three months' period were Hancock and Green counties, Ohio, Kittitas county, Washington, Oldham county, Kentucky, Dodge county, Nebraska, and Hardin county, Ohio. Comments received by the department from live-stock users show an increasing appreciation of the value of purebreds. Numerous disposals of grade sires to be replaced by purebreds are reported.

GOOD TREATMENT PAYS BEST

Most Profitable Beef Animal Is One That Has Capacity to Eat and Produce Meat.

W. H. Peters, professor of animal husbandry at University farm, emphasizes the fact that the most profitable beef animal is the one that has the capacity to eat and manufacture into beef the greatest amount of feed, and not the one that can subsist on the least and poorest ration.

"There are thousands of two and three-year-old beef cattle that can eat plenty of feed," he says, "but many of them are not able to manufacture much beef out of it, largely because their growth was stunted, their vitality weakened, and their beefy conformation lost through lack of proper and sufficient feed when they were calves."

"Present high prices for cattle and feed," says Mr. Peters, "make it more clear than ever before that there are two ways of securing a profit from beef cattle: through the production of a good, well-grown beefy type of animal, and by keeping down the cost of production to the minimum consistent with full development."

Sows Need Exercise.

In order that the sow may come to farrowing time in proper thrift, it is necessary that she have plenty of exercise.

Save the Little Pigs.

Save all the piglets. A little April pig will grow into a \$20 porker by October.

Feeds for Growing Pigs.

A good plan is to provide a creep in which the pigs may have access to shelled corn, ground oats and tankage

Stop That Backache!

Those agonizing twinges that dull throbbing backache, may be warning of serious kidney weakness. Serious if neglected, for it might easily lead to Gravel, Dropsy or Bright's disease. If you are suffering with a bad back look for other proof of kidney trouble. If there are dizzy spells, headaches, a tired feeling and disordered kidney action, get after the cause. Help your weakened kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have helped thousands and should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Utah Case

Mrs. J. S. Horne, Second North and Second West Sts., Richfield, Utah, says: "I was suffering with kidney trouble. My back was lame all the time and my kidneys acted irregularly. Mornings I felt tired and worn out and wasn't fit for work. Doan's Kidney Pills put me back in perfect health. I have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills."

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Touching Faith.

The little boy in the woods took out of his pocket a small bottle and sprinkled a few drops of it in front of the hole into which he had just chased a rattlesnake.

"Why do you do this incantation?" asked the gentleman who was out rabbit hunting with the lad.

"I wanted to go out and cut a stick to whist the little rascal out, and I was afraid he might get away while I was gone. So I just sprinkled a little of his tonic there to 'keep the hare from going out.'"—Retail Ledger, Philadelphia.

As You Look at It.

Luck is merely a matter of temperament. Some men think they are lucky when they begin to pay alimony; others think they are unlucky because they can't escape that obligation.

Many a man would rather have a both pulled than pay his taxes.

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Kill rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs or ants in a single night. Does not blow away like powders; ready for use better than traps. Directions in 15 languages in every box. Money back if it fails.

2 oz. size 35c. 15 oz. size \$1.50.

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