

Get the Best Prices.

Experienced poultrymen do not believe in the maxim of "quick sales and small profits," as applied to poultry and eggs, as good articles always sell rapidly; nor should any farmer be satisfied with small profits, but aim to secure the most to be had. It costs no more for time and labor producing good poultry than to work with inferior kinds, and for that reason the quality should always be an object of importance. A cent or two a pound is quite an item where large amounts of poultry are sold from the farm.

Fatten Before Selling

Put the fowls in yards for two weeks to fatten them before selling. This is urged to prevent loss. When the market is full only one class of poultry sells—those that are fat.—Inferior fowls will not pay for shipping and commission buyers always aim to buy at low prices when there is an oversupply, but there is never a large supply of choice, fat fowls. Attention has been frequently called to this matter, and with the present low prices for grain there is no excuse to send the fowls to market to be sacrificed or given away.

Clover for Poultry

Clover contains more mineral matter than grain, and the hens will relish it highly. If the flock is confined in yards, give finely cut clover, or place sods in the yards for them to pick. Bulky food is of great advantage to poultry, as it serves to assist digestion and promotes health. Variety can be best secured by the use of green food

as not only the leaves but the seeds are relished. If less grain is given, and more bulky food, the hens that do not now lay will soon begin to supply their quota.

The Best Dust Bath

In summer the best dust baths are made by spading places in the yard, each about one yard square and ten inches deep. If stones are in the dirt, it should be sifted.—Make the place where the sun can shine on it, so as to keep the earth dry, and after every rain the dirt should be again turned over with a spade or fork. Care must be used in having the dirt fine and free from pebbles, or the hens will not use it. If they can have such a place in which to dust themselves, they will easily keep their bodies free from lice.

Young Turkeys,

Look for lice every day, as a big louse on the head of a young turkey will kill it. Dampness is fatal to them, so keep them dry. Stale bread dipped into milk, also curds, finely chopped onions, finely chopped boiled eggs, a little wheat and cracked corn and some fine gravel are all food for them. Do not feed enough to waste, but give them food every two hours. They must have clean water, but must not get wet in any way; also keep the coops very clean.

Vermín.

BED BUGS.—Many a housewife is disheartened when she finds the house into which she has just moved was inhabited before she arrived, and that already her nicely cleaned beds are being occupied. A sure death for such invaders is benzene.

It will at once destroy all insect life, and does not injure carpets or furniture. Fill a long necked can with this fluid and apply it thoroughly in all cracks and crevices where the bugs or their eggs may be. Leave the doors and windows open and the odor will quickly evaporate. Benzene should be used only in day light, as it is inflammable and must not be carried near an open fire or light.

ANTS.—This pest, if disposed of early in the season, will not bother the housekeeper much afterward, fill up all the cracks where they appear with plaster of Paris wetted with camphor water, and paper the back of your cupboards, using strong camphor in the paste. They are often brought into the house with flowers. Keep your shelves dry, as dampness attracts all vermin.

ROACHES.—Sprinkle borax freely about. Keep papers off your shelves awhile.

RATS AND MICE.—A good cat or terrier is the best exterminator of these pests. It is astonishing the damage these things can do in a short time.

That's the kernel of the nut. The successful farmer—the man who grows a crop if anybody grows one—is the man who never lets an opportunity slip past him. Even in very wet seasons there are chances to plow and plant a part of the land intended for corn, and to do it right. These chances may be very short ones, but they come, and every farmer should be quick to take advantage of them. This, of course, means that his plows should be bright, his harrows ready to hitch to and his planter in perfect working order. If any part of the harness or any tool is weakened in any part, the necessary repairs should be just where he can lay his hands on them at a moment's notice, for it won't do to waste a second when the soil is in the right condition for planting.