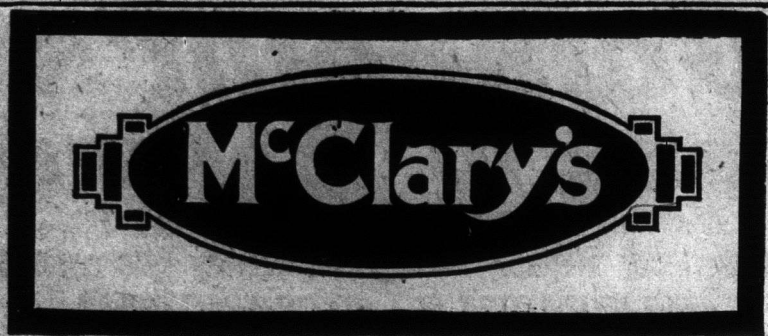




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# Carhartt Overalls



**T**HE sort of things, madam, you admire in a well made garment are to be found in my Carhartt Overalls—staunch materials, sound workmanship, long wear. The button holes are made to fit the buttons and then reinforced. Interlacing suspenders cannot slip off the shoulders, nor separate in the wash. Reinforced bands, too, hold the buttons with a bull dog grip. An angular rule pocket is placed conveniently on the right leg. Generous sizes—but examine Carhartt's for yourself, madam. You won't wonder then why they are so popular with the men. My unqualified, written guarantee goes with each pair.

*Hamilton Carhartt*  
President

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the well to the trough used to convey the water.

The first consideration in regard to the establishing of a well should not be that of convenience of location only, but rather the purity of the water as a safeguard to health should be the main consideration as in all other progressive work.

The first step after the water becomes available is to get it analysed for purity and if it is not satisfactory, then, from the standpoint of purity, all the water used for drinking purposes in the house should be boiled.

An important part of the well is the platform which should be water tight to prevent any backflow into the well from outside. If trash, etc., is allowed to enter the well it soon becomes foul and needs to be cleaned frequently. One of the best types of well platform is built of matched boards or heavy timbers with the cracks caulked with oakum or tar.

Where a bucket is used to dip water from the well, a shelf should be provided for the bucket to stand on when not in use instead of placing the bucket on the ground where it is likely to pick up dirt or polluting water and thus introduce foreign matter into the well.

It is necessary to abandon the custom of judging by appearances when dealing with well water, as such water may be clear and sparkling, also odorless, yet be badly polluted. Thus bad water can easily masquerade as good.

If one wishes to be free from the task of cleaning out an impure well for a considerable period the rules of cleanliness must be strictly observed, and the alternative to the task of clearing the well is not hard in comparison as it requires that all stock be kept away from the well and that where a pail is used for dipping, it should be kept clean and neither it nor the rope be handled by hands that have handled any substance that is likely to pollute the water.

The farm well, the land and the stock should all receive the best treatment for the best returns.

## THE ENEMIES OF THE HEN

At the present time the hen looms largely in the widespread campaign of greater production and given the justice due to her she usually plays her part, but she cannot be expected to produce eggs though well fed along the lines prescribed for egg production if she is constantly irritated by vermin.

There are many varieties of vermin that infest fowl but the Red Mite is considered to be the most troublesome. They are grey in color and only appear red after they have become filled with blood. They increase very quickly in the cracks of the hen house and usually attack the birds at night. As they cast their skins several times their presence is often detected by such skins which may be seen like a white powder around the perches.

If the fowl become thinner than they should be, mites may be suspected, when cracks in the boards and other hiding places should be inspected and if the mites are found to be present in the house, a thorough house cleaning should be undertaken. This cleaning may be accomplished by means of an old broom and a good strong disinfectant.

A hand spray pump is an effective means of applying a disinfectant but if a brush is used, one should see that every crack is flooded.

Of course one of the best aids of combating any of the ills that are likely to occur in the poultry plant is to see that fresh air and sunlight are allowed a considerable amount of influence.

A very good disinfectant recommended for use against mites is as follows: Dissolve one pound and a half of concentrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. It will be necessary to do this two or three hours before it is required, as the lye should be cold when used. Put three quarts of raw linseed oil into a five-gallon stone crock and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring meanwhile. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid soap is produced, then gradually add two gallons of crude carbolic acid or commercial creosol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is clear dark brown. Use two or three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to a gallon of water.

The above mixture is considered the most effective remedy against mites; but as there is a good deal of work involved

where there are other tasks calling for one's time a good strong solution of "Zenoleum" or other creolin preparation might be suggested as a substitute.

The mites may be killed by the use of ordinary coal oil but its quick evaporation prevents its effects from being so lasting. There is an excellent "paint" which is recommended for application to the roosts and nest boxes. This latter preparation is composed of one part crude carbolic to three or four parts of coal oil.

Hen house cleanings should be periodical as these pests in a small number may survive or escape the first cleaning. The cracks in the roosts and nest boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer either with the above mentioned "paint" or with coal oil. Such a procedure will keep the pests in check until the time arrives for the next thorough house cleaning.

The house cleaning is greatly facilitated if such fixtures as roosts and nest boxes are movable. If they are not movable, it certainly pays to make them so.

## GETTING THE WHOLE STRAW STACK.

Last winter's feed situation has brought home to us the need of saving the utmost in roughage, etc. after harvest. The plausible arguments of those who are forcing up the price of commodities and the transportation of the same must be replied to by making the little we can raise on the farm go the longest distance along the road of usefulness. The straw stack which was once looked upon as just a straw pile and burnt without much compunction has now become an item of considerable value and provision should be made to keep it in good shape so that its value as feed should be as near 100 per cent as possible. There is a good deal of straw lost annually on the edges of the stacks, and the most practical way to turn such a loss into profit is to trim off such edges as soon as possible after harvest is over, drawing the roughage to the barn and leaving practically clean walls around the stack, thus eliminating a good deal of loss through tramping.

## A STORY FOR BOYS

From the "Youth's Companion"

**S**OME time ago in the fall two young stockmen of the upper White River country in Colorado, whose names are Gale Purcell and Ed. Prewitt, rode away one morning up on the mesa fronting the river to drive down some beef. They had with them a trained half-breed shepherd dog, very useful in driving the cattle down the steep inclines and brushy trails of the mesa.

A three-inch snow had fallen in the valley overnight. It was, however, so much deeper on the mesa and higher hills forming the backbone of the divide that the stock, which had been feeding on the bunch grass above, were straggling down into the valley. Hence the boys met a scattered band of range horses below the quaking-aspen groves that fringed the bunch-grass plateau. Riding through these horses, the stockmen came on the half-devoured carcass of a suckling colt.

The tracks of the trampled snow showed that the killing had been done by a very large mountain lion.

"For here's his tracks as big as saucers," said Gale. "They are right fresh, too. We must have scared him off as we rode up. If we follow him now, he's our meat. Let's put Shep after him."

For although the mountain lion will prowl close to a corral at night to seize a dog unawares, he will flee from one in daylight, especially if the dog be accompanied by man.

The fresh trail of the lion led directly toward a little spring-fed stream that was fringed by a heavy growth of service bushes and oak brush, forming a thicket almost impenetrable to any horseman, but these mountain riders in leathern "chaps" and coats.

Fending off the brush with both arms, Gale rode in after the dog, while Ed. Prewitt hurried through on a cow trail to intercept the lion. They had ridden well through the thicket, when a furious barking from Shep gave notice