

# POULTRY AND BEES

## PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE.

One That Will Comfortably Accommodate About Fifty Hens.

A good, comfortable house for the hens is shown in the illustration. It can be built, up to a certain extent, any size desired, or to accommodate comfortably from 25 to 50 hens. As suggested by the sketch, it should face the south or southeast, and, preferably, occupy a warm, sunny location. The front part should be five feet high, the center eight feet and the rear four and one-half feet above ground. The roosts should be in the back part, leaving the front for



A Comfortable Poultry House.

scratching floor, with nests for laying arranged along the sides and in the corners. A small door should open into the yard at one end, but only in favorable weather need the fowls have access to this, and then not until it has been well carpeted with straw or hay, for to let hens onto the bare ground in cold weather will check their laying at once. Such a house, says Farm and Home, should have either a good board floor or one made of cement, and be constructed throughout of first-class lumber. Kept well painted, it will then last almost a lifetime.

## IMPORTANCE OF COMB.

Breeders of Fine Stock Pay Much Attention to Comb.

There is perhaps no part of the pure bred bird that receives or should receive more attention than the comb. A good comb will often give style to a bird otherwise faulty. The bird with a good comb is often adjudged before the rest of it is examined. The standard allows eight points for the comb, all of these being for shape alone. It is well for the breeder of fancy fowls to know the comb requisites and to breed accordingly with an ideal in view.

Where the breed requires a small, neat comb, care must be taken in feeding meat. Too much meat promotes growth of comb, and in the Mediterranean breeds may cause crooked or falling comb. Excess of heat will also increase the size of the combs. Long exhibition tours with constant showing in heated rooms will often permanently destroy the neatness of a comb. Particular Leghorn breeders will not permit the hen to mother the chicks after they can keep them comfortably in a roomy brooder, and will not use a brooder which has a cloth cover touching the heads.

The comb is a good indicator of disease. It has been said that the hen carries her health certificate on top of her head. The exception to this rule is in liver complaints. The first symptom of this disease in its later stages is an unnaturally bright comb, often mistaken for vigorous health. The comb has diseases peculiar to itself. There is "white comb," a scurfy condition of the comb due to unsanitary surroundings, which is treated by washing with carbolic soap and anointing with zinc ointment. Favus is another disease of the comb, something of the same nature as white comb, but more severe. Favus is caused by a vegetable parasite or fungus; white comb is not.

## Spanish Cold Slaw.

Take a half dozen good sized tomatoes, pour boiling water over them, then rub off the skin. Take out as many seeds as possible, squeeze out the water, and put in the chopping bowl. Add one white onion, a clove of garlic, two small green chili peppers, and one cucumber and chop all fine. Season with salt, pepper, a bit of sugar, a few grains of cayenne, and a half cup of vinegar. Heat together, cool, pour over the tomatoes, and set on ice. When ready to serve arrange on crisp lettuce leaves.

## Cheese Pudding.

Mix together in a basin half a pound of cheese, one teaspoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, salt, pepper and paprika to taste, add one cupful of boiling milk, one heaping teaspoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs and the whites stiffly beaten. Mix gently, pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake for 15 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

## Pepper Keeps Mice Away.

Place a cayenne pepper where mice frequent and they will not return.

## OLD HENS NOT PROFITABLE.

Tests Show That Egg Production Decreases After the First Year.

In embarking in the poultry business don't put too much faith in any one breed being the best. It has been demonstrated by the trap nest that there is more difference in individuals than in breeds. Hens must be properly cared for, no matter of what breed. When eggs are selling at fancy prices of what good is the breed if the hens are not laying. Under such conditions some poultry raisers blame the breed instead of themselves and change to some other kind of fowl. One of the problems of the poultry raiser is to find the most profitable age of the hen. On this James Dryan, an Oregon authority says:

"Poultrymen who have kept in touch with poultry investigations during the past few years are pretty well informed on this point, but the importance of this subject is not yet generally appreciated. The writer carried on for several years at the Utah experiment station a line of experiments with the object of determining the value of the hen at different ages for egg production. The same hens were kept year after year under similar conditions and a record kept of production and of food consumed. These experiments proved that the hen is different from the cow, which retains or improves her production with age. The first year was the most profitable, and there was a gradual decrease in productivity each succeeding year. It is safe to figure this decrease at 25 per cent. each year. With average prices for food and for eggs it is not profitable to keep hens after they have finished their second year of laying. The first, or pullet, year is very profitable; the second will give a satisfactory profit, but during the third year the egg yield will seldom pay for the food consumed.

"These conclusions apply only, of course, where the eggs are sold at market prices. Fowls that have a special value as breeding stock should be kept longer, but the notion that 'the old speckled hen' is the good layer should not be cherished unless she is caught in the trap nest. The fact that she sings a joyful lay, paints her comb a brilliant red and scratches a vigorous scratch should not be accepted as sufficient grounds for commencing sentence.

"It is safe to say that the poultry keepers of this state would be many thousand dollars in the pocket by rigorously killing off the hens every two years and replacing them with new stock—with the exceptions noted above.

"Where the pullets and hens are allowed to run together it will be necessary to mark them, otherwise it will be difficult to separate the old stock from the young when it is desired to market them. The usual method of marking is to punch a hole in the web between the toes when the chicks are hatched. This is easily and quickly done with a punch which may be purchased from the poultry supply houses for 25 cents. A number of different markings may be made in this way. Where the practice is to dispose of the hens every two years it will be sufficient to mark them every other year."

## The Roosters.

As soon as the young rooster begins to crow, you should either feed him to the threshing gang or sell him in the market catalogued as the "old rooster" variety. Rooster flocks should be constantly culled and those which do not meet the standard for a breed standard should be promptly disposed of in some way. From the roosters our flocks develop and by constant weeding out the flock gradually improves in standard.

## Honey from Linden Tree.

The honey from the linden tree is very light in color, rich in body, and of a very aromatic flavor. It has, however, the tendency to granulate very quickly when separated from the comb.

## SUCCESSOR TO DOVER



Copyright by Moffett Studio, Chicago.

William Hayward, who succeeded Elmer Dover as secretary of the Republican national committee, has the distinction of being the youngest judge in his native state, Nebraska, and the youngest state chairman in the country, having been chairman of the Nebraska state central committee for two years. He is 31 years old, was born in Nebraska City, and has been practicing law there since he was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1901. He is the son of M. L. Hayward, who was elected to the United States senate from Nebraska in 1902, and who died on the day he was to take his seat.

## MINE COAL IN RIVER

KENTUCKIANS HUNT TREASURE FROM BARGES SUNK IN 1895.

Thousands of Tons of Fuel, Exposed by the Low Stage of the Stream, Start a New Industry at Hickman.

Hickman, Ky.—Kentuckians are mining coal in the Ohio river. Protruding above the water, on account of the present low stage, may be seen off this town several barges which were wrecked during a terrible storm in January, 1895. This is the first time since the barges sank that they have been visible, and being loaded with Pittsburg coal, tons and tons, of the fuel are now being recovered. The coal is practically as good as the day it sank.

The steamers Tom Rees and The Mariner were en route from Pittsburg to points on the lower Mississippi with 22 barges of coal in tow at the time of the accident. About sunset they would have passed Hickman had it not been for fear of an approaching storm. On this account the Rees, being ahead of the Mariner, put to land opposite town and was soon followed by the latter. Both tied up for the night at the place where the barges may now be seen. The twilight deepened into the

blackest night, and with it came the storm, increasing in fury until about 11 o'clock, when the waves began running over the decks of the steamers and breaking over into the barges.

Pumps were kept busy until the crews finally deserted both boats, with the exception of the chief engineer and captain on the Rees, who stayed and kept her from going to pieces.

When morning dawned the entire tow of both boats had gone down. With the barges about 14,000 tons of Pittsburg coal was lost, valued in the neighborhood of \$60,000. Dredging boats were sent to Hickman for the purpose of raising what coal they could, which was probably a fourth, or \$15,000 worth. The remainder, worth about \$45,000, still lies under the water.

Should the river continue to fall thousands of dollars' worth of coal may be taken from the old wrecks. It is costing about three dollars a ton to get it out but that is cheap.

## Ten Hours' Work, 98 Cents.

Washington.—For ten hours' work in Japanese ship yards boiler makers get 98 cents, calkers 49, punchers 46, screw-makers 47, finishers one dollar, molders 87, electricians 57, lathe workers 99, cooper-smiths 96, machinists 51, blacksmiths \$1.23, iron-workers \$1.32 and foundrymen \$1.02. This is reported by Consul Selmore from Nagasaki.

## BLIND MAN IS ACCOMPLISHED.

Rex Clarke Is Telegraph Operator, Musician and Typewriter.

Pontiac, Ill.—Rex Clarke of Forrest, a small place near this city, has a remarkable career for a blind person, he having been blind since childhood, but nevertheless his daily life is as active as that of persons having the use of their eyes.

Rex, as he is familiarly called, is well liked by every one whom he meets, is well versed on the important topics of the hour and has an education of which any man would be proud. He is a full-fledged telegraph operator, an expert user of the typewriter and plays many musical instruments, such as the banjo, the mandolin, the violin and the piano. Rex also is an enthusiastic automobilist, he having one of the latest models, in which he takes great pride in touring the country.

"When I was a youngster and ready for school life I was placed under the supervision of an instructor or 'governor' who at one time was an instructor at the Illinois Institute for the Blind, located at Jacksonville," said Mr. Clarke. "After 21 months under her instruction I took the county examination for a diploma out of the Eighth grade and passed with a sufficient average to admit me to the high school, where I spent three years, after which I graduated. In the same year I entered the University of Chicago, from which institution of learning I received an 'A. B.' degree in December, 1907.

"As to how I pursued my studies in a school for the seeing may be of interest. I hired a tutor and she read the lessons to me, after which I was expected to enter the classes and recite with the rest of the pupils."

Locks Her Jaw on a Pear. Allentown, Pa.—Eating a pear at lunch in the Wilbacher silk mill, Miss Helen Malk dislocated her jaw. A physician had a real job replacing the locked jaw.

## TREES ARE FAMOUS

LOCUSTS PLANTED FROM SEED FROM FORT DEARBORN.

Carefully Guarded for Three Generations, Will Now Be Sold to Divide Estate—Probably Will Be Cut Down Soon.

Chicago.—Soon to be divided in Rogers Park is a little estate, the story of which would interest readers not only in Chicago, but in hundreds of homes in other states.

On this property stand seven honey-locust trees that were grown from seed produced by the parent tree inside the stockade at Fort Dearborn. The seed was gathered and the trees nurtured and guarded by three women of three different generations of the same family, one of whom, with her family, is still living under their shade.

The estate is known as the Kyle property. There was a house and a remnant of a tract of 160 acres of land that was bought from the government for \$1.25 an acre. The land is now worth about \$2,000 an acre.

In the early history of Cook county Mrs. Sarah Marshall, who was born in Nottingham, England, in 1788, came to Illinois and settled on the ridge about ten miles north of the mouth of the Chicago river. Shortly afterwards she obtained several of the pods that grew on a honey-locust tree on the site of Fort Dearborn. The beanlike seeds were extracted and planted. When the young locusts were large enough they were set out in different places about the farm, and later were dug up and replanted.

These trees produced seeds that were given to many friends in different parts of this country, and from the trees that grew from it other seeds were produced until the distribution has assumed the proportions of a problem in arithmetical progression.

Long before Mrs. Marshall died the care of the Fort Dearborn locusts, as they always have been called, was transferred to her daughter, Mrs. Ann Kyle, whose husband was the master of a vessel on Lake Michigan, and therefore spent most of his time away from home.

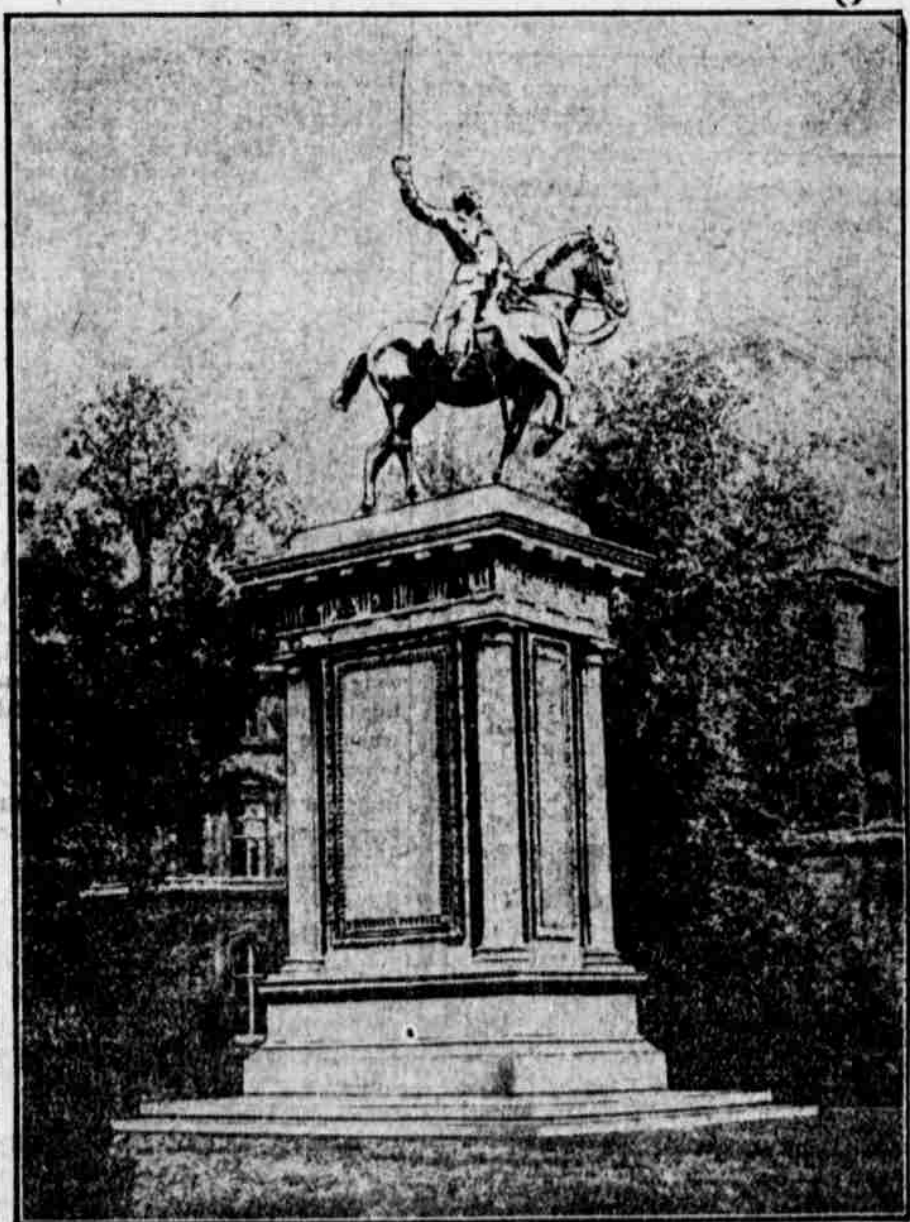
When the town authorities threatened to cut down six of the trees because they stood on the roadway, Mrs. Kyle stood guard over them, armed with a shotgun, and threatened to shoot the first man to sink an ax in one of them.

When Mrs. Kyle died the care of the trees passed to her heirs, chief among them being her daughter, Mrs. Maxwell, who is the present guardian of the trees that have produced the seed for shade for probably a thousand homes, scattered over a big section of the United States.

## Preserve Old Time Relics.

Houghton, Mich.—The Central Home Coming association, made up of hundreds of former residents of the central mine location in Keweenaw county, once the most prosperous and most important mining community and center of population in the Michigan copper district, has decided to preserve for all time the old Methodist church at Central where the annual home coming services are held. The church was built in 1868. The copper country lodges of the Knights of Pythias have started their work toward preserving the little red schoolhouse at Eagle Harbor, Keweenaw county, where Rathbone wrote the ritual of their order years ago while he was a teacher there.

## LAFAYETTE MONUMENT IN PARIS



Monument to Gen. Lafayette presented to France by the school children of the United States.

## NEW DISTRICTS AND NEW RAILWAYS

WESTERN CANADA AFFORDS BETTER CONDITIONS THAN EVER FOR SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor—Sir:—Doubtless many of your readers will be pleased to have some word from the grain fields of Western Canada, where such a large number of Americans have made their home during the past few years. It is pleasing to be able to report that generally the wheat yield has been good; it will average about 20 bushels to the acre. There will be many cases where the yield will go 35 bushels to the acre, and others where 50 bushels to the acre has been recorded. The oat and barley crop has been splendid. The prices of all grains will bring to the farmers a magnificent return for their labors. An instance has been brought to my notice of a farmer in the Pincher Creek (Southern Alberta) district—where winter wheat is grown—who made a net profit of \$19.55 per acre, or little less than the selling price of his land. 30, 40, and 50 bushel yields are recorded there. The beauty about the lands in Western Canada is that they are so well adapted to grain-raising, while the luxuriant grasses that grow everywhere in abundance make the best possible feed for fattening cattle or for those used for dairying purposes.

The new homestead regulations which went into force September, 1908, attracted thousands of new settlers. It is now possible to secure 160 acres in addition to the 160 acres as a free grant, by paying \$3.00 an acre for it. Particulars as to how to do this and as to the railway rates can be secured from the Canadian Government Agents.

"The development throughout Western Canada during the next ten years will probably exceed that of any other country in the world's history," is not the statement of an optimistic Canadian from the banks of the Saskatchewan, but of Mr. Leslie M. Shaw of New York, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury under the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and considered one of the ablest financiers of the United States. "Our railway companies sold a good deal of their land at from three to five dollars an acre, and now the owners are selling the same land at from fifty to seventy-five dollars, and buying more up in Canada at from ten to fifteen."

The editor of the Monticello (Iowa) Express made a trip through Western Canada last August, and was greatly impressed. He says: "One cannot cross Western Canada to the mountains without being impressed with its immensity of territory and its future prospects. Where I expected to find frontier villages there were substantially built cities and towns with every modern convenience. It was formerly supposed that the climate was too severe for it to be thought of as an agricultural country, but its wheat-raising possibilities have been amply tested. We drew from Ontario many of our best farmers and most progressive citizens. Now the Americans are emigrating in greater numbers to Western Canada. Seventy-five per cent. of the settlers in that good country located southeast of Moose Jaw and Regina are Americans. Canada is well pleased with them and is ready to welcome thousands more."

## Colombia's One Iron Foundry.

The only iron foundry in Colombia, South America, is at Bogota. It is known as La Paradera and is operated on a small scale, native ores being smelted, the iron being subsequently remelted for casting purposes. There are several commercial iron deposits in the interior of the country, and one ore body situated near the coast of the Caribbean sea is now being drilled by American engineers.

## 320 Acres of Wheat Land IN WESTERN CANADA WILL MAKE YOU RICH

50 bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at \$3 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration Ottawa, Canada or to the authorized Canadian Gov't Agent:

W. V. BENNETT, 831 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Various "Schools" of Painters. The Munich Jugend has discovered five signs by which to detect the school to which a painter belongs:

(1) If he paints the sky gray and the grass black, he belongs to the good old classical school. (2) If he paints the sky blue and the grass green, he is a realist. (3) If he paints the sky green and the grass blue, he is an impressionist. (4) If he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple, he is a colorist. (5) If he paints the sky black and the grass red, he shows possession of great decorative talent.

# 50 CENTS

PAYS FOR THE

## Lincoln Daily State Journal

WITHOUT SUNDAY

### From Now Until January 1, 1909

75 CENTS INCLUDING SUNDAY

(By Mail Only, Outside of Lincoln Carrier District.)