

# POULTRY

## AMERICAN BREEDS ARE BEST

Mediterranean Fowls Most Wonderful Family, and Great Credit Due for Their Advancement.

It must be admitted that the so-called Mediterranean fowls are a most wonderful family. Great credit is due the American fancier for having done so much for their advancement. While it is true that the Spanish countries furnished the foundation for all these fowls, the English-speaking nations have perfected them. We made the Leghorns; England the other. But today our Leghorns and Minoras are by far the best, to our fancy, but the English-bred Anconas and Andalusians are their best.

We pay the most attention to color of shanks, beak, skin, and plumage;



White Leghorn Cock.

they pay the most attention to size, shape and head points. For white they wish absolute white, but some black spots would not bother them as us. They demand the truest surface color; we draw the line too close on under-color. They are for real beauty as seen; we love to hunt for hidden



Head of Minorca Cock.

defects that are only harmful in our imagination as show qualities. We quibble so much about little, harmless things that we often lose sight of the real elegance of quality that may be or has been produced at the loss of some of our imaginary evils that are tucked away among the undercolor.

## LEG WEAKNESS IN CHICKENS

Behind Disease There is Usually to Be Found Story of Overfeeding of Fat Foods.

Behind leg weakness there is usually to be found the history of overfeeding of fat-producing foods. Cases are sometimes seen in flocks where a large quantity of condiments or egg food is given. At the first appearance of the trouble reduce the quantity of the fat-producing foods.

Take away corn, corn meal and condiments. Let them have very little meat. Put the weak birds in a place by themselves. If the fowls are crowded increase the space or get rid of some of the birds. Feed steamed cut clover as a noon meal, whether it be summer or winter.

If you have peas or beans boil and add some to the morning mash. Be sure the drinking water is pure and give the houses extra care to see they are in perfectly sanitary condition.

Rub the chicken's legs with tincture of arnica and add one-half teaspoonful of tincture of nuxvomica to each quart of the drinking water. Be careful not to confound leg weakness with rheumatism. In the latter disease there is a swelling of the joints.

## The Brooder-House.

With the modern brooder house, that is heated artificially, I think quite likely as many chicks can be raised under artificial conditions as under natural conditions, says a writer in Baltimore American. My practice has been for some years to hatch the chicks in an incubator, and give them to brooding hens if I happen to have them, rather than to go to the trouble and expense of running the brooder.

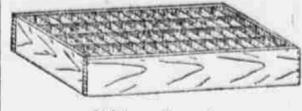
## Cause of Failures.

One reason why the keeping of a large number of fowls together fails to prove profitable is because those undertaking the business have lacked experience.

## WATER TROUGH FOR FOWLS

Convenient Receptacle for Chickens to Drink From Is Necessary on Stock Farms.

On a stock farm, where chickens are being raised, it is important that water is always convenient for them, or they will often drown in attempting to drink from the stock tanks, especially when the water becomes a little low. It is advisable to have water in as many different places as possible, in receptacles convenient for them to drink from. Old fruit cans,



Chicken Trough.

either round or square, can be made to answer the purpose of a good watering trough. The tops of the cans should be pounded down, not cut, so as not to injure the fowls' feet should they step over them. Any box that will hold a dozen or more cans, set close together that they cannot be upset, will answer the purpose for a frame. If small chicks have access to the frame, clean stone should be dropped in the cans; then they can easily climb out before drowning.

## GIVE CHARCOAL TO POULTRY

One of the Best Stomach Correctives That Can Be Found and Is a Necessity for Chickens.

Charcoal is one of the best stomach correctives that can be given to man or beast and is a necessity for healthful chicken raising. When soft feces in the way of mashes are fed to the fowls, charcoal is very essential, for it corrects any tendency of the food to sour and greatly assists the process of digestion. It has been proven that all poultry will grow and fatten faster and the meat will be more delicious in flavor when charcoal is fed to them regularly; in fact, in all the large fattening plants charcoal is regularly fed to all the fowls in the fattening coops. Charcoal can be purchased at any poultry supply house, but can easily be manufactured at home. If you burn wood in your stove, there will be plenty of charcoal in the ashes to feed a large flock of fowls, if you don't burn wood, take some corn cobs and put in the oven till they are thoroughly charred. Corn cobs may also be partly charred at times and fed to the hens with profit.

## The Farm Poultry.

With the common knowledge of the earning of the farm flocks have come a desire to keep more fowls and make their keeping a special department of the farm operations.

On most farms it will prove better and more economical to allow the poultry free range during favorable weather and fence off the lawn and garden.

The gains made by chickens during the summer are rapid and poultrymen are fast beginning to realize that if they have large healthy birds they must have abundant range during the period when they are growing and developing.

## Purifying the Yards.

Frequent rains and excessive heat will cause the yards to be in a very unhealthy condition, unless the surface soil is spaded or turned under in some manner, especially on heavy clay locations. If spading is too laborious, then the yards may be benefited by sprinkling them with a solution of copperas or blue-stone, dissolving one pound of the mineral in two gallons of water and sprinkling through the nose of an ordinary watering pot. A few spoonfuls of carbolic acid in the solution will also be of an advantage.

# POULTRY NOTES

Hot coops mean colds and roup by and by.

Too much sun is as great an evil as too little.

A serious setback in growth is never fully recovered.

It is easy to hold cockerels too long and feed away the profits.

Market everything not making valuable use of every kernel it eats.

If your chicks are ailing and you don't know the reason, look for lice.

One bad egg may lose a customer, and puts a question mark on the week's production.

Moulding is a great strain. Give nourishing food. A little iron tonic in the water is good.

Fresh bones from the butcher shop, pounded fine, are superior to the commercial bone meal.

Green food is cheap feed, and hens will lay much better than when kept on an exclusive grain diet.

The profits with poultry are largest when the fowls can eat what would otherwise be thrown away.

Nine-tenths of the young chicks die from being infested with lice and mites. Grease on the head and under the wings is good.

During the very hot weather the chickens get dumpy and lose their appetites. A change of food during this period will help them. See that they have plenty of pure, fresh water.

## NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

News Notes of Interest From Various Sections.

Here is an Opportunity for a Young Man of Push and Ability.

The selling of life insurance is becoming to be a profession, and to attain the greatest success professional training is required. The day is past when men who have failed in other lines can with profit to themselves or a company take up life insurance. The Midwest Life has an opening in the city of Lincoln for a bright, capable man from 20 to 24 years of age who wishes to prepare himself for a position as one of its general agents. The company will pay his tuition fee for two courses in salesmanship. One general (Sheldon School) and the other special (American School of Insurance), both of which can be completed in a year; also a normal salary for the first twelve months. For the first year, office work one-half time, other half soliciting life insurance on a commission basis; thereafter full time soliciting wholly on a commission basis. Here is a splendid chance for one to make his way from the start. There is no other business which a young man of energy, ability and good character can enter where the opportunities to make money, without the previous investment of capital, is so great. Apply or write to The Midwest Life, No. 119 South 10th Street, Lincoln.

David Melnich of Auburn lost his barn and an automobile by fire, the fire resulting from lightning.

Fire destroyed three buildings at Indianola. The origin of the blaze is unknown. The loss is about \$3,000.

The Gage county board of equalization adopted the 1910 tax levy. The levy was fixed at 11 mills, one-half mill less than that adopted by the board last year.

The total rainfall in Fremont for the month of August was remarkably heavy, according to the local government observer. It was 10.14 inches, according to his figures.

Miscalculating the distance which he tried to jump from one beam to another on top of the new elevator of Dowling & Purcell of North Bend, William Lyons, a carpenter, fell forty feet to the bottom of the bin and sustained serious injuries.

The Gage County Fair association has arranged with Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Omaha, democratic candidate for United States senator, to speak September 22, the day following C. W. Aldrich, republican candidate for governor, and James C. Dahlgren, democratic candidate for governor, will also appear.

The Fairbury Commercial club has taken steps to organize a permanent chautauqua association. For the past few years chautauquas have been held there under the management of F. L. Rain, but he has stated that owing to other business demands he would be unable to manage another chautauqua.

While Superintendent A. L. Caviness has been successful in securing a sufficient number of teachers to supply the vacancies in the Fairbury schools, County Superintendent R. C. Harris has not been so fortunate, as he lacks seven teachers to complete the corps of teachers in the district schools of Jefferson county. There will be no school in these seven districts until Mr. Harris can secure teachers.

George Bowlsby was placed under arrest in York county on suspicion of planning to wreck a Northwestern train, but has been released on his promise to go back to his former home in Iowa. Bowlsby bought a piece of land from the Northwestern company at Huston, five miles northwest of York, on which to move his house and live, but later concluded he did not want the land. He wanted the company to take back the land, and because of refusal had revenge in his heart.

Word was received at Beatrice from Des Moines, Ia., that J. H. Smith of that city had won five firsts, seven seconds, three thirds and four fourth premiums in his herd of Jersey cattle at the state fair.

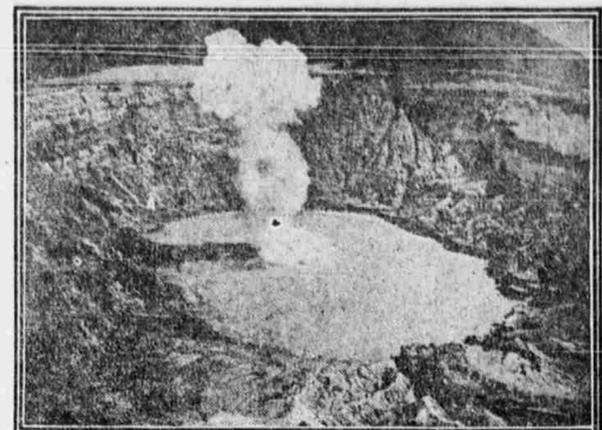
Van Tyne Pritchard, a prospector and geologist of Kansas City was in Fairbury investigating what he believes to be large deposits of gas-producing shale along the Little Blue north and west of that place. It is said to cover thousands of acres. This shale is what people would ordinarily call soap-stone and is blue and black in color. Gas has been produced from shale in Scotland for many years.

Frank La Flesche, an Omaha Indian, who has been employed in the department of the interior for the last twenty-seven years, in an important position in the Indian office at Washington, D. C., has just severed his connection with that department to accept an appointment as ethnologist of the Smithsonian institute. He has just concluded a thirty days' visit at Walthill, this state, where he has been visiting his sisters.

The management of the Chase county fair is busily engaged in completing preparations for the twenty-fourth annual fair which is to be held at Imperial on September 15, 16 and 17. A string of good race horses has already been procured.

The gas franchise ordinance, which was submitted to a vote of the people of Nebraska City, was carried by a vote of 228 to 87 at a special election. This gives the company a new twenty-year franchise in place of the old one, which had some ten years to run, and the price of gas was lowered from \$1.75 to \$1.50 per 1,000 feet.

# COSTA RICA VOLCAN'S SMOKING



The World's Largest Geyser



Costa Rica's Volcanic Region



Cathedral at San Jose

THE earth's crust underlying Costa Rica and the whole of Central America is one of mother earth's great laboratories. The chemical work that is going on uninterruptedly deep below her glorious mountains is made evident to the inhabitants of the country by the numerous volcanoes and warm springs, as well as by the almost ceaseless upheaving of the soil, mostly in tremors imperceptible to the senses, but also occasionally in powerful and destructive commotions.

The mountains of Costa Rica are divided into two main systems. The southeastern system, which has one peak of 12,467 feet elevation, is at present without volcanoes, although its skeleton is formed mainly by old eruptive rocks. The peaks of the northwestern system, of less development and elevation, are mostly active or semi-active craters, the base of which is geologically of very recent origin. This chain begins with the conical peak of Turrialba, which rises in an uninterrupted slope from the plains of Santa Clara, about 1,000 feet above sea-level to the towering height of 10,965 feet. Its beautiful crater, is constantly active, a strong current of sulphuric and aqueous vapors, mixed with sand, escaping noisily from a broad vent at its westernmost extremity. The only known violent eruption of this volcano, however, took place in 1893, when it poured forth huge quantities of stones and fine sand, the latter of which were carried by the trade-winds westward to Punta Arenas and further away over the Pacific ocean.

Within close proximity of Turrialba is Irazu, about 360 feet higher, and far better known on account of the faculty with which it is reached on horseback from Cartago. This volcano shows three large extinct craters, and, far down on its northern slope, numerous solfataras and hot water springs. It enjoys the undeserved reputation of being the one point from which both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are visible at the same time—a peculiarity that in reality is shared by Turrialba and several other points of vantage along the ridge of the southeastern system. Its historical eruptions took place in 1723, 1726, 1821, 1822, 1844, and 1847, singularly enough in each instance, except the first (which began in February), during the month of May. The eruption of 1847 was simultaneous with heavy earthquakes, which were felt from Rivas in Nicaragua to the city of Panama.

## The World's Biggest Geyser.

From Irazu the range continues westward until it reaches Poas, a picturesque mountain with a geyserian crater, photographed for the first time by the writer in 1888, and which seems to have shown of late an unusual activity coincident with the long series of quakes that have just afflicted Costa Rica.

Geysers, or hot water volcanoes are sparsely distributed on the map of the world, and have been often studied and described. It is therefore no doubt a matter of surprise to many readers to learn that the highest and by far the most formidable of them is not located in Iceland, nor in the Yellowstone National park, nor in New Zealand, but in the little Republic of Costa Rica, on the northern border of Panama.

Poas has at least two craters. The higher one on the pyramidal top of the mountain is extinct and filled by a marvelous sheet of blue, cold water, framed in an exuberant border of semi-tropical vegetation; the other

er crater, 1,000 feet lower, showing at its bottom a lead-colored lagoon, is surrounded by almost vertical jagged walls of gray pumice and other eruptive materials. This is a geyserian basin, the eruptions of which occur at irregular intervals of from 12 to 20 minutes or more, and with variable intensity. At times the water, which tastes like strong vinegar, is hardly disturbed; at other times a heavy column accompanied by dense clouds of vapor surges to a variable height, creating a furious tempest on the usually placid lake.

The volcanic cordillera of Costa Rica ends the southwestern extremity of Lake Nicaragua with Mount Orosi, the conical form of which denotes its igneous origin. But between it and the Poas geyser there are a number of other craters, some still in semi-active condition and the others quite extinct.

## Rocked by Earthquakes.

The maximum of volcanic activity takes place at the eastern end of the range, and it is also that section of the country, just at its southern foot, between Turrialba and Poas—the so-called central plateau—that is most exposed to disastrous earthquakes. It is at the same time the most densely populated part of the whole country. This central plateau then is almost constantly rocked by underground convulsions of variable intensity. From 1856 to 1903, inclusive, the average yearly number of recorded shocks was 34, about half of which were generally felt in San Jose and its immediate vicinity. The maximum number of shocks, 103, was reached in 1900, but during that year there were no very heavy quakes. Contrary to the opinion current among the natives, that these earthquake phenomena are more frequent at the beginning and at the end of the rainy season—a view formerly sustained by the writer himself—there is no seasonal periodicity, the seismic being distributed almost evenly throughout the twelve months. The quakes very seldom come singly, but mostly in groups, with one or several culminating shocks at some point of the series.

Notwithstanding the fact that in the minds of the highly imaginative and excited natives the volcanoes were the original cause of the disturbance, these hardly showed any unusual activity, as was made clear by a careful exploration; but this failed to satisfy the public, and the responsibility was speedily shifted to a hitherto unheard of crater, the Cacho Negro, which gave the investigating commissioner more trouble and headaches than all the real volcanoes and earthquakes taken together.

H. PITTIER.

## Pa Is In Peril.

Master Stuart R. Crane, the precocious six-year-old son of William H. Crane, the popular comedian, terrified his mother by rushing into her room flourishing a mammoth toy pistol.

"Stuart Robson Crane," she cried, "what on earth have you got there?" "A phistol," answered the boy, "an' I'm goin' to thoot a man!" "No, you're not, either," said Mrs. Crane, in a stern, commanding voice. "Give me that horrid pistol at once or I'll tell your father."

"Oh, I don't care," cried the young hopeful, defiantly. "He's the man I'm going to thoot."

## A Plain Conclusion.

"When smoke goes straight up in the air, what is it a sign of?" "Usually a sign that something is burning."

## A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.

Mrs. Ray Trusmer, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery." Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Talking to the Child.

"Mrs. X— talks to little Madge just as Mr. X— talks to their dog," said a little girl of a neighboring family. And it was indeed true. Mrs. X— is a very well-meaning woman and would be greatly surprised if she should hear the foregoing statement. She has simply unconsciously acquired a harsh tone of voice in dealing with her children. This is altogether unnecessary and is not, as many mothers seem to think, a mark of good discipline. The mother whose manner is quiet but firm is generally a much more successful disciplinarian than the harsh-voiced mother who issues her commands in a dictatorial manner. Kindness never spoils children. It is flabby indecision, sometimes mistaken for kindness, which spoils them.

## HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

## Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

## Got Stung, All Right.

Bill—This paper says that bees were unknown to the Indians.

Jill—Yes, I believe it was the traders who used to sting them.—Yonkers Statesman.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

The man whose bluff is not sometimes called, never existed.

**Don't Take Chances** of having a sick spell by delay, when you notice the first sign of Stomach, Liver or Bowel weakness. Act promptly and get a bottle of **Hostetter's Stomach Bitters**. You are then on the safe side because it quickly restores things to a normal condition. It is for **Poor Appetite, Cramps, Heartburn, Indigestion, Costiveness, Malaria, Fever and Ague.** Get



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