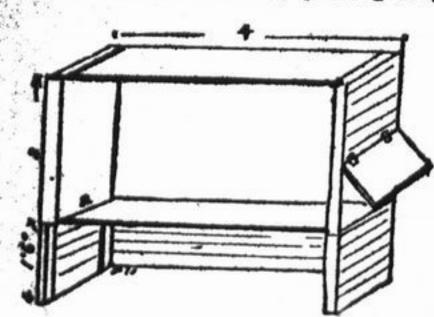
OX COOP FOR SMALL FLOCK

mexpensive Poultry House in Which Few Chickens May Be Kept With Minimum of Work.

(By T. H. VAN BENTHUYSEN.)

The following plan is recommended to any one who desires to keep a few fewls for the purpose of supplying eggs for his own family:

In making my first house of this description, I secured from a dry goods store and ordinary packing box,

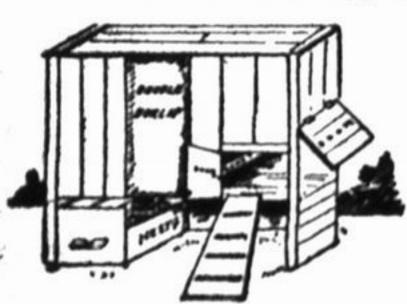


Front View.

2x3x4 feet. This cost me 25

The front, or top, was first taken off the case, and a section of one side extending its full width, was hinged so that easy access to the interior could be secured. Then the case was mounted on legs so that its bottom was about a foot and a half from the ground. Then boards were placed snugly around the rear and sides of the legs, from the bottom of the case to the ground.

The roost was next constructed, and for this small lengths of boards may be used. For the roost and legs I used what is termed "scantling," or



Interior View.

sufficient space to slide it in (or out) through the end hinged door. When placed in the coop, it laid directly on the floor so that the chickens roosted rough strips of one by three inch stuff. The roost I constructed in one solid

It was made so that there would be about three inches from the floor of the elevated coop. This arrangement would not do for the lighter breeds, which prefer higher roosting places.

The next step was to close in the front of the coop, which I did by using the pieces which had been removed from It.

About two-thirds of the front is boarded up, the remainder being covered with a double thickness of common burlap. The door is left off during the greater part of the year, but

		GRAVEL OR SAND	2
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Arrangement of Poultry Run,

is necessary during the very cold Weather.

Two box-seats and a small board (with strips) from the ground to the upper part of the coop completed the

The end of the nest facing the front was boarded up high, to give the hens the necessary seclusion.

When the coop was completed I raised the end door and laid an old newspaper on the floor, covering it waty thickly with sand. On this I placed the roost, and the coop was ready for occupancy. To clean, it is simply necessary to take out and throw away the newspaper, and put in a fresh one, with more sand.

In summer, with one of these coops, it would be well to open a side door to afford sufficient ventilation, and it would be well to keep fewer birds in each pen. During the winter, in one of the "bird-cage" arrangements, we keep from five to seven large White Rock hens, with good results.

Bearing in mind that about six hene could ordinarily be kept in each coop, any one may tell, from the numof chickens he intends to keep. the system can be extended to his needs.

Layers for Next Winter.

One great advantage of having early he is that you may have pullets to lay in the fall or early winthus have eggs when they are price. Begs are dear now, puld appreciate pullets that



BRONZE TURKEY IS LARGEST

Adult Males Required to Weigh 36 Pounds and Females 20-White Holland is the Smallest.

Of the six varieties of turkeys recognized by the standard of perfection, the bronze are considerably the largest. Adult males are required to weigh 36 pounds and adult females 20 pounds. The Narragansetts are next in size, the adult male of which should weigh



Bronze Turkey.

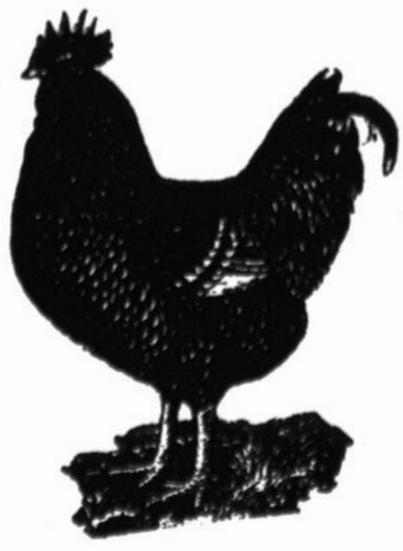
30 and the adult female 18. The Buffs, Slates and Blacks come next and are about three pounds lighter for the adult male. The White Holland variety is the sma'lest, the adult male be ing required to weigh but 26 pounds and the adult female 16. All varieties are bred to the same shape, the only difference is in the color.

plumage none of the varieties can compete with the Bronze. The male especially is very brilliant. His neck, back and breast, are a brilliant, rich bronze, and his main tall feathers, evenly wide dark bronze bar which is in turn edged with white, make a plumage of remarkable beauty.

PLYMOUTH ROCK IS POPULAR

Leads in Number Shown at Poultry Shows During Year, With Wyandottes in Second Place.

That the Plymouth Rock breed still ranks as the most popular fowl in the United States is shown in the report of the secretary of the American Poultry association for the year 1909, which states that in the poultry shows of that year there were 12,000 entries



of Plymouth Rocks, 10,000 Wyandottes and 8,000 Leghorns, with Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons ranking water. Sprinkle about one pint of this next in order

It is likely that these exhibit entries are fairly representative of the total number of these several varieties kept in the country.



Feed oats for muscle.

Breed only from the best layers. Poultry and dairy farming go well

No hen can produce eggs if the trait is not in her.

The eggs for hatching should be gathered often. Plan to raise more and better poul-

try this season. It costs no more to feed a laying hen than an idle one.

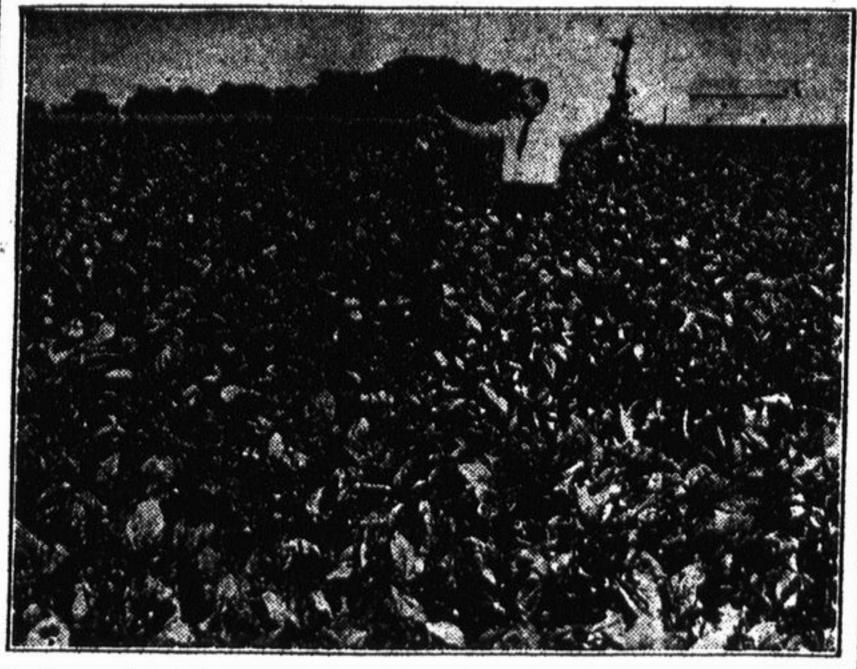
Grow mangels. They make excellent green food for winter feeding. Grit is to the fowl what teeth are to the ruminating animal, a necessity. The value of the guinea as a sum-

mer egg producer is pretty well Milk-fed poultry in the fattening pens demand a fancy price over other

fed poultry. Kaffir corn is one of the very bee grains for poultry, and more suitable than Indian corn.

A gill of linseed meal contains more bone making matter than a pint n feeding onto hulled onto are the

SOY BEANS A MOST DESIRABLE CROP FOR ILLINOIS CORN BELT



Soy Beans in Northern Illinois Yield 23.7 Bushels Seed Per Acre, or Three Tons of Hay on Land Where Clover Falled.

By WILLIAM G. ECKHARDT,

University of Illinois. Soy beans are a leguminous crop and, like clover, have the power to use the nitrogen of the air in their growth if inoculated with the proper bacteria. They should be grown more generally throughout the corn belt. They fit into almost any rotation to a very good advantage.

The frequent failure of clover makes it very desfrable to have a crop that will provide a hay as good as cloverand that will be of the same benefit to the soil. Soy beans will do this and maintain the rotation, as they can be grown following small grain on the land where it was intended to have clover. Where land is so poor In richness of color and luster of that it is next to impossible to secure a stand of clover, soy beans serve as a nitrogen-gathering crop, making it possible to build up the land so that clover again can be grown. They can be grown after corn, taking the place crossed with lines of brown penciling of oats in most rotations. Where feed ending with a wide black band with like clover hay or oil meal is needed, an edging of white, covered at their soy beans might well take the place base with dull black coverts with the of oats. This will often make it possame markings of brown ending in a sible to change a rather questionable crop to a profitable one, and at the same time one that will add nitrogen to the soil.

> It must be kept in mind that there is a very great difference in different varieties of soy beans. Some varieties are very difficult to harvest, giving much trouble by the pods bursting open and the seed being lost. These should not be seeded. From the present knowledge, two varieties are good, both as yielders and having pods that will not burst open through | bunches. If cut with a binder, shock, the most adverse weather conditions for Illinois, the Medium Yellow, and the Black Beauty or U. S. Department No. 9414, also called Ebony.

> The Medium Yellow mature perhaps ten days earlier than the Black Beauty, and are preferable in the northern part of the corn belt, also where it is | ing. the crop furnishes a straw after desirable to follow winter wheat after soy beans. They usually ripen for seed about September, giving time to remove them and prepare the land ordinary threshing machine. Remove for wheat. On the other hand, some experiments indicate that the Black Beauty is somewhat the better yield-

Soy beans, in order to be of value as a nitrogen gatherer, must be inoculated. Very few soils contain the bacteria that live in the nodules on the reots of soy beans. The seed are smooth, and very little inoculation is carried with them. It is therefore necessary to inoculate the seed, or apply inoculated soil to the land

By far the simplest and most effective way to inoculate soy beans is to glue inoculated soil to the seed. This can be done by using a five per cent. solution. Dissolve six ounces of ordinary furniture give in one gallon of solution over a bushel of seed. Mix the seed by hand or with a shovel until they are sufficiently moist. Now sprinkle over the seed with constant mixing a quart of dry, sifted, inoculated soil. This soil should be taken from a field where soy beans have been thoroughly inoculated. Where growing soy beans for the first time, the inoculated soil can usually be se cured from the same source as the seed. The seed are now ready for the drill.

The ground should be prepared very similar to preparing a good seed bed for corn. Where soy beans are seeded on land on which clover has falled, plow the land as soon as the oats are seeded. After plowing, harrow the land, making a good seed bed to get the weeds started. When the weeds are just coming up well, double disc thoroughly, and follow in a few days with the harrow. This operation should be repeated if weather conditions and the season demand it. Thoroughly double disc and harrow just before seeding the soy beans, making sure to kill all weeds.

thoroughly double disc the corn stalks down blocky type ram, he that with a sharp disc. As soon as the | weighs "heavier' 'than we thought, weeds get a good start, plow the land | "the little big sheep," is the one which about the same depth as for corn, then harrow. Do whatever subsequent discing and harrowing may be necessary to destroy weeds and save moisture.

Soy beens should be seeded the last week of May or the first of June, sowing about one bushel of seed per acre. and covering not over two inches des

Seed either in rows and cultivate, or sow with a wheat drill 7 or 8 inches apart. Unless the land is practically free from weeds, and one has had some experience with the crop, it will be best to sow the seed in rows any distance apart from 24 inches to three

After the seed has been in the ground three or four days, it is well to harrow the ground thoroughly. When three or four inches high, weed with a weeder. Plan to leave the land as level as possible, which will be a great help when harvest time comes. Weeding should be done twice a week until the beans thoroughly cover the ground. Where seeded in rows, use an ordinary cultivator or a five shovel one-horse adjustable cultivator. Three or four days after cultivating, use the

Soy bean hay should be cut with a mower when half or more of the pods are fully grown, but before the pods change color in ripening. The plants are allowed to lie in the swath until the leaves are wilted. They must not be allowed to get too dry before raking. The hay can be left in windrows until fairly dry, then put into smaller bunches until cured. The leaves are the most valuable part of the crop except the pods, and great care must be exercised to prevent their loss. The yield of hay is from 1 to 3 tons per

The crop can be allowed to ripen for seed. It can be left in the field until all the leaves have fallen, and then cut with a mower or binder. If cut with a mower, rake and put into but do not put on caps. When dry they are ready to thresh, or else they can be stacked and threshed later. The yield of seed is from 10 to 40 bushels per acre. If cut for seed before too ripe, but just as some of the leaves begin changing color in ripenthreshing the beans equal in feeding

value to timothy hay. In order to thresh soy beans use any concaves and replace with boards. Run the cylinder slightly slower than for small grain, and use more wind Any thresherman will be able to set his machine to do good work.

Soy beans must be dry when stored for seed, or good ventilation provided. If not thus cared for, they are certain to heat, and are then ruined for seed. Old seed should not be used, as they lose vitality with age very readily.

Secure a variety suitable for your Inoculate.

Seed about one bushel of seed per Do not plant over two inches deep.

Work the land so as to get the weeds started and killed. Keep clean, as they are not a lazy

man's crop.

Selecting a Laying Stock. There is a laying type of hen that one should select when purchasing birds for the layers. If you will get the long-bodied bird with the low-set keel, keen eye and a large crop, you are likely to get an extra good egg

The bird that gets off the roost the first in the morning and goes there the last thing at night, will make a good showing for herself along the line of egg production. These things should be watched, and the results will justify their correctness in making selections of good layers.

How Lumpy Jaw Spreads. Lumpy jaw is due to a germ, and when pus is discharged from any of the enlargements and falls on the grass or feed of other cows these animais are liable to contract the disease. In this manner a whole herd may be affected if treatment is neglected.

The "Little Big" Sheep. The fashion and judgment of our In case the soy beans follow corn, best breeders decree that our lew will be sought these days of prime joints of mutton.

Fiber of the Wool.

Wool substance is what the wool grower is looking for, provided it is not made up of too coarse fibers, which is not usually the case. Donslty and fine fibers are usually a

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