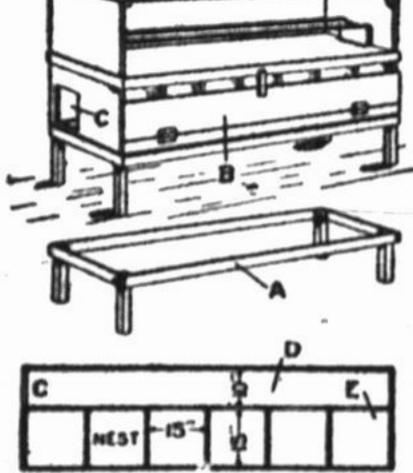


### **COMBINED ROOSTS AND NESTS**

Arranged With Particular Idea of Pleasing Hens-Easily Removed When Cleaning is Desired.

CBy MYRON C. SAFFORD, in the Farm

and Fireside.) I think I have studied out and made a perfect combined nesting and roosting box. The nesting-boxes are of easy access, and at the same time so secret as to please the hens, and make them very secure from the bens learning that pernicious habit, so often learned in the winter, of eating their eggs. The roosts are in a position to allow all possible access of fresh air without draft, and at the same time allow protection from a severe cold night. The third important advantage lies in the fact that it is made so much in sections as to be moved with ease. Every part is perfectly accessible, so as to be easily oiled or whitewashed, to prevent and remove disease or lice. The foundation is a bench (A) 15 inches high, which allows the bens to use the floor space underneath, so that is not wasted; 25 inches wide, and as long as desired, conforming to the pace available and fowls to use it; remember, the nests (E) should be 15 inches square, so the length should be an equal multiple of 15. The nestboxes should have a door (B) to turn down in front, with sufficient open space in cracks to allow the hen a littie light, and yet dark enough to encourage them in hiding their eggs, and also to discourage the idle hens from hunting after the newly laid eggs. You will note the hens enter an entrance



Combined Roosts and Nests.

(C) at back right (or left) hand corner, at the end and into an alley (D) that runs back of the nests (E) and opens into each. On top of the nest is a cleated cover of matched boards that carries an open-faced box without top or bottom, that sets on the cleated cover and in turn supports a cleated cover. In this open box is placed a roost made of two poles nailed to oneby-three-inch strips 24 inches long for supports. At the front edge of cover In fastened a piece of burlap, or strip of blanket, to turn down on very cold nights after the hens are at roost Large fowls need a cleated board set slanting, in order to walk up to the roost. A small box should be set at the entrance of the nest-boxes.

## PROTECT THE YOUNG CHICKS

Put Together Some Thin Boards of Slabs in Form of Crate With Fine Mesh Wire on Top.

The Hiustration gives an idea how to build a yard for young chicks. Put together some thin boards or slabs in the form of a crate at least two feet high and tack fine mesh wire netting over the sides and top. A small door should be put in one side to allow



Covered Yard for Young Chicks.

erator to care for feed and water shes. The wire yard should be aced tight to the entrance of brooder coop, and made secure at either by hooks and staples. Thus the outfit may be easily detached, moved about as the runs become writes Charles R. Bushnell in arm and Home. You also have n for the chickens from hawks and cats, etc.

> ese Breeding Houses. costy-built houses, where there entitation, the air becomes ted by gases arising from the accumulation of dropthe aystem becom



### SUCCESS WITH THE TURKEYS

Hen Will Take Better Care of Poults Than Any Human Can-White Holland for Market.

Choose the largest hens from your own flock keeping some of the old quiet ones and one or two young hens. Get a young tom from some neighbor that has a healthy flock. Never keep two toms on the same farm. The worst enemies turkeys have are crows,

rats, coyotes and the cholera. Barrels or boxes filled one-third with straw, laid in the orchard and partly covered with brush make the best nests. Gather the eggs every evening until a hen wants to set. Then give her 16 to 18 eggs in her own nest and set all the other eggs under chickens at the same time. When hatched give all the turks to the turkey hen.

When the next hen wants to set give her some eggs if there is a full setting, otherwise break her up by upsetting the box or barrel containing her nest. If not allowed to set a turkey hen will lay three settings of eggs. Do not set any as late as July as the turks will only be a bother in cold weather. When hatched the hen may taken them to the alfalfa or wheat field and not come back to her nest. If so, let her go. She will take better



White Holland Turkeys.

care of them than any human can, In feeding give the hen corn to fill up on so she will not rob the turks of their food. Give the turks hard boiled eggs chopped fine once a day in the after-

Nothing equals turkeys as grasshoprer and army worm destroyers. flock will eat many bushels of insects

The Mammoth Bronze is the Plymouth Rock of the turkey world, the Bourbon Reds though smaller are favorites because of their domesticity and the White Holland turkey is especialiy prized as a market fowl for its pink white skin. Young bens usually weigh ten pounds, old gobblers twenty-six

## Fattening Ration.

W. A. Lippincott, head of the poultry department of the Kansas Agricultural college, gives the following as an excellent ration for fattening purposes: One part cornmeal, one part oat flour, one part barley meal, one part beef scrap, eight parts butter milk or skim milk. This makes what is called slop feed, as it is thin enough



Sour milk is an excellent feed for

Lice increase very rapidly on the

The chicks should not be fed the first day after hatching.

keeping the flock in good condition. Cleanliness is the most important factor in the successful raising of

A little salt in the food for the hens is an aid to digestion, and so keeps them well and vigorous.

Lack of grit and overfeeding will cause idleness and stop the egg yield as quickly as anything else.

It is best to salt the morning masn, but not more than one ounce for 100 head of stock should be used.

Ducks kept entirely on land, must have deep drinking vessels, so they can get their heads under water.

The busy hen is the productive one; hence she should be so fed as to induce the greatest activity, if in con-

Ducks are practically immune from tability. cholera, roup and gapes. Their favorite diseases are spinal meningitis lent in nature, as such food stimulates and paralysis.

Give the chicks as much range as possible, even if you have to limit means of development.

If it were not for lice, poultry raising would be an easy matter. At the same time it is not difficult to rid the henhouses of this pest.

The proportion of down-feathers on the legs of Asiatic chicks when hatched, indicates the amount of feathers

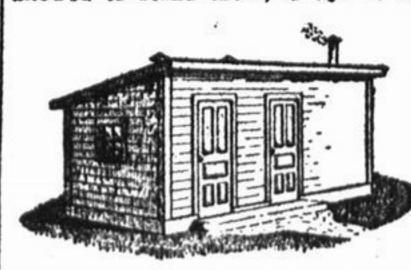
they will have when matured. When the fowl acts dumplsh, has a poor appetite, and seems generally out of sorts, it is best to pen it alone for a few days and give a good physic. The poultry business has been spot



## GOOD PLAN FOR DAIRY HOUSE

Demand Created by Recent Developments for Building Fulfilling Sanitary Requirements.

(By E. KELLY and K. E. PARKS.) Recent developments in dairying have caused a large demand for a dairy house which will fulfill sanitary requirements and at the same time be practical and inexpensive. For those who are striving to improve the quality of their products, such a building is an absolute necessity. Milk which is poured or trained in the barn, or allowed to stand there, is apt to be



Inexpensive, Sanitary Dairy House.

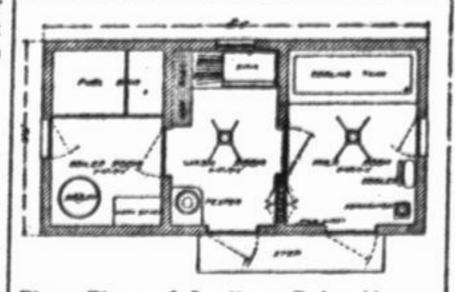
contaminated by germs and to absorb stable odors. The best practice is to remove the milk to the dairy house as soon as each cow is milked. Milk should be cooled immediately, so the dairy house should be provided with proper facilities for this purpose.

While the dairy house should be conveniently located so that the milkers do not have a long walk from the barn, it must be so placed that it is free from contaminating surroundings. It should be built on a well-drained spot, and the drainage of the dairy house itself should be carried well away from the building. If possible the ground should slope from the dairy house toward the barn, rather than from the barn toward the dairy

The principal purpose in building a dairy house is to provide a place where dairy products may be handled apart from everything else. To carry out this idea it is necessary to divide the interior of the building so that utensils will not have to be washed in the same room where the milk is handled. Thorough cleanliness must always be kept in mind; therefore there should be no unnecessary ledges or rough surfaces inside the building. so that it can be quickly and thoroughly cleaned. Ventilators are necessary to keep the air in the milk room fresh and free from musty and undesirable odors, and to carry off steam from the wash room. Windows are of prime importance, as they let in fresh air and sunlight, and facilitate work. In aummer the doors and windows should be screened to keep out flies and other insects.

It is imperative that there should be a plentiful supply of cold, running water at the dairy house. If it is not possible to have a regular water system, the supply may be piped from an elevated tank fed by a hydraulic ram. engine, windmill or hand pump.

For the proper sterilization of utensils an abundance of steam or hot wa-



Floor Plans of Sanitary Dairy House, Showing General Arrangement.

ter is neded. A pail or can may be clean to the eye and yet may carry numberless germs which will hasten A varilety in feeding is one way of the souring of the milk, cause bad flavor in butter or cheese, or spread contagion. After utensils are washed clean they should be either scalded with boiling water or steamed.

The dairy house should be so built that labor is economized to the greatest extent. To do this the building must be arranged so that unnecessary steps will be avoided.

Rations for Dairy Cattle.

The following general facts should be observed in making up the ration for a dairy cow. A cow should be fed all that she will eat and digest well, giving due consideration to the cost, digestibility and composition of the food fed. The more palatable the food the greater quantity a cow will consume. Variety often increases pala-

A part of the ration should be succuaction in the intestinal tract, which stimulates vigor, thrift and health in the animal. Another important part that of the old fowls. Exercise is a of the food supply is water. Too often this is not given proper consideration.

> Silo and the Dairy. The careful farmer who gives his

personal attention to the making and feeding of silage and is not satisfied with the result is yet to be heard from. The silo seems to be edging mighty near the cornerstone of successful dairying.

Do the Best We Can. The best cows are none too good when measured by their profits, but all of us cannot afford to go out and

### CARE OF MILK IN THE HOME!

Frequently Contains Bacteria in Such Large Numbers It Is Not Safe for the Children.

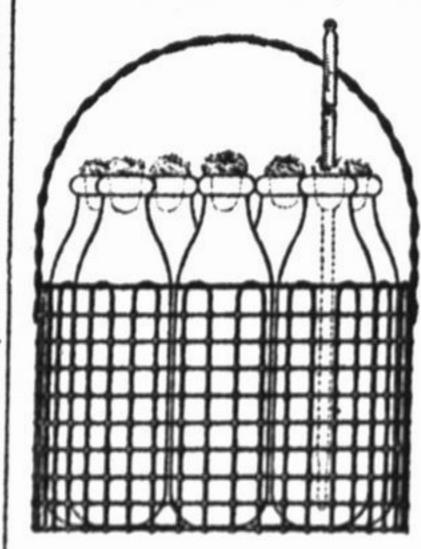
Milk delivered in the cities in the summer months frequently contains bacteria in such large numbers that it is not a safe food for children, especially for infants whose food consists entirely of milk. When it is impossible to obtain milk entirely free from suspicion, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk.

Pasteurization should be done in such a way that disease-producing bacteria as well as those likely to produce intestinal disturbances are destroyed without injuring the flavor or the nutritive value of the milk. This may be accomplished in the home by the use of a simple improvised outfit.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it will answer for this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of the water and preventing bumping of the bottles.

Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer-a good one with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 145 degrees nor more than 150 degrees. The bottles should then be removed and allowed to stand from 20 to 30 minutes.

The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one or the bottle covered with an inverted cup. After



Wire Basket holding bottles for pasteurization of milk.

30 minutes the milk should be cooled as quickly as possible. Set the bottles first in warm water, to avoid breaking by sudden change in temperature. Replace this water slowly with cold water. After cooling the milk should be kept at the lowest available temperature.

This method may be employed to retard the souring of milk or cream for ordinary purposes.

## KEEP MILK COOL IN SUMMER

Where Ice Cannot Conveniently Be Used Piece of Flannel Cloth, Immersed in Water, Is Good.

When ice or cold water cannot be obtained, or where a can of milk has to be left in a place where water and ice cannot be conveniently used, a wet cloth-preferably - flannel - wrapped around the can is an aid in keeping

One end of the cloth is best left extending from the bottom of the can and immersed in a pail of water. A large amount of the sun rays falling on the wet cloth is consumed in evaporating moisture, and is thus prevent ed from reaching the milk. So long as the cloth is kept wet it is a protection. but as soon as it becomes dry heat passes through it to the milk uninter-

# DAIRY NOTES THE WAS TO SEE THE SECOND

Keep your cream test around 30 per

Good fences and good pasture are a fine combination.

Foamy butter is a sign that the cream was too sour.

The more the study, the greater the success in dairying.

Soaking the churn in brine occasionally will help keep it sweet. The best milk flow cannot be maintained without a variety of feeds for

In these days of fresh green grass, don't fail to keep plenty of sait before

Individual excellence is the only safe guide to be depended upon in selecting cows to build up a good herd. To thoroughly clean milk utensils they first should be rinsed with cold water, to remove all particles of

Fly time means milking after dusk, having a darkened milking shed, the use of some fly repeller, or else a fight [ with flies and cows.

The best dairy appliances in the world are of little use to us if we do not learn how to use them to the test possible advantage.

Do not turn the cows on the lush

grass long at a time; neither is it well

to shut off their grain as soon as grass comes. Taper off slowly. One advantage of succulent feed is the fact that it not only provides the cow with more moisture, but at the

ame time is more appetizing

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