

POULTRY NOTES
BY
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RIVERSIDE
PA.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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CARING FOR THE CLUCK AND CHICKS.

That silent cluck on the nest does a lot of thinking, and often when John Bughouse is on the job she jumps to a quick conclusion and quits her eggs for keeps. No; she's not cantankerous. She's enthusiastic and optimistic enough to think she can hatch a Plymouth Rock out of a marble door-knob, but at last her bare breastbone balks at bughouse, and she reneges. Bughouse folks forget that quality and quantity of hatch and per cent raised depend on the treatment of the cluck as well as on other things.

Now, take bugs. Bugs are the bane of broody Biddy. To do her best she must be dusted before and twice during hatching and set in a clean, roomy



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

A COMFORTABLE NEST.

nest in a quiet place where no mice can suck her blood, lower her hatching heat and drive her from the nest. Whole corn, water, grit and a dust bath should be before her. Straw should be placed in bottom of nest when it gets too deep to avoid breakage and chilling of under eggs, smeared eggs should be cleaned in warm water and quickly returned to hen, and daubed feathers should be plucked lest they mat and form loops to hang the chicks.

The hen should be petted, kindly treated, and should come off the nest in fine shape, for the broody period is nature's rest cure for the faithful laying hen.

Remove chicks as they dry off to warm basket, lest hen crush them.

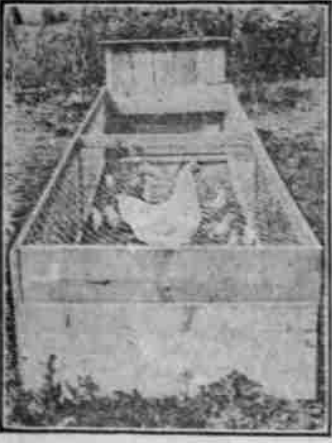


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

A NICE COOP AND SCREEN.

leaving one in nest for company and two, if different colors, lest hen draws color line.

At once start a continuous campaign against crawlers.

House brood in clean, roomy, dry coop, set on sweet ground and have an outside screen like picture until they are ready to run loose.

Protect chicks from wet, fifth and filthy ground to save them from gases and intestinal troubles.

After thirty hours' fast start chicks on dry, sweet bread, then chick feed, later larger cracked and whole grain, and remember you are building, not fattening, the fowl. Thus much protein is needed.

Alfalfa and white clover make chicks grow all over.

DON'TS.

Don't keep squabs over eight weeks old among banded birds. It will cause a disturbance among the lovey doves and loss in squab production.

Don't pronounce every disease among your turkeys black head. You may ascribe most of their troubles to over-feeding and inbreeding.

Don't let squabs from the same nest mate, and remember the introduction of new blood is necessary to preserve the stamina of the flock.

Don't sew up a crop crisscross. Use white silk, tie each stitch separately, and be careful not to sew the outer skin and crop together.

THE SMALL FRUIT SUPPLY.

Very Few Farms Have Enough to Keep Home Tables Filled.

Very few farms are supplied with half enough small fruit. In the way of strawberries I have had all we could use for many years, but it is accomplished by setting out a new patch each alternate spring, says a correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer.

Two hundred or 300 plants will be enough to set a bed that will supply twice as many berries needed by the largest family. I always set that many because they ripen in a busy time and then we can get them picked on shares and have plenty for our own use. Some one not so fortunately situated has enough by picking ours, and it costs neither of us an outlay of cash. I raise the berries, the other fellow gathers them. I have followed the same plan with the raspberries for the last few years.

Currants are not often found on farm fruit plots. They are a good fruit for some purposes, and almost every farmer's family could dispose of a few gallons of them in pies, jelly or even with sugar and cream when dead ripe.

I have a nice patch of the seedless blackberries. It is of long bearing, and if some nurserymen were advertising it they would call it an ever bearing fruit, for it stays in fruit for a long time. I like it also on account of the lack of seeds.

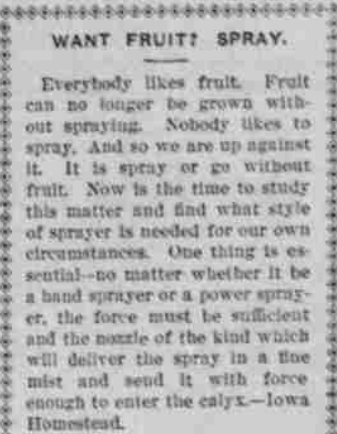
Of course grapes are a standard fruit, and the old Concord is found everywhere. There are many varieties that will grow in most localities. As local conditions have much to do with the problem, it is best to consult your nearest nurseryman. Put out some white ones, some of the red ones, both early and late, but do not fool with the tender sorts. Busy farmers do not have the time nor inclination to lay down the vines and cover them with dirt, as some do in order to fruit the tender sorts.

WANT FRUIT? SPRAY.

Everybody likes fruit. Fruit can no longer be grown without spraying. Nobody likes to spray. And so we are up against it. It is spray or go without fruit. Now is the time to study this matter and find what style of sprayer is needed for our own circumstances. One thing is essential—no matter whether it be a hand sprayer or a power sprayer, the force must be sufficient and the nozzle of the kind which will deliver the spray in a fine mist and send it with force enough to enter the calyx.—Iowa Homestead.

Excellent Wire Splicer.

The neatest and strongest splice can be made with this little instrument. It is made of a strip of iron one inch wide and one-eighth inch thick. One end is cut narrow and is bent into a hook large enough to fit neatly the largest wire to be spliced. At the sides of this two notches are filed, as shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2 the splicer is seen in position on the wire. The arrow indicates the direction in which to turn to make the splice. A pair of large pliers or a vise should be used to hold the two wires between the notches while turning the splicer. In Fig. 3 the splice is shown as finished. The length of the handle may vary. If the splicer is to be used for net wire, of course the handle cannot be longer than the width of the mesh; otherwise six or seven inches is about right for No. 8 wire. If it is to be used only for small wire the length of the handle should be reduced for the sake of convenience.—Iowa Homestead.



The Useful Radish.

When sowing onion seed mix in some radish seed. It germinates more quickly than onions, and the rows can be cultivated before the weeds are fairly started. Without radishes the rows cannot be seen for several weeks.

Orchard and Garden.

The quickest growing tree for a shelter belt is the willow.

Strew stinky manure makes an ideal molching fertilizer for both young and old apple trees. A great many are literally dying from starvation. This coarse manure will conserve moisture and fertility.

While sandy soils are probably good for strawberries, any soil not too rich will bring good results. The land should be well manured and thoroughly cultivated.

Pasturing Alfalfa.

Alfalfa should never be pastured the first season, and in most cases it will be best to use it for haymaking during the second season also in order that it may become thoroughly established before animals are allowed to trample over it. It should never be pastured freely, as this injures the crowns of the plants.

Public Prosperity is like a tree.

Agriculture is its root; industry and commerce are its branches and leaves. If the root suffers the leaves fall, the branches break, and the tree dies.—Chinese Philosophy.

Farm and Garden

KEEP SEPARATOR CLEAN.

Dirty Machine is Often the Source of Infection in Milk.

That many dairymen sacrifice the quality of their products with great consequent loss because they do not appreciate the necessity for absolute cleanliness in order to prevent transmission of a host of diseases is the belief of E. B. Stockwell, instructor in the dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural College.

"Milk may become infected after it leaves the udder of the animal," Mr. Stockwell said recently, discussing the subject. "Numerous instances have been observed in which outbreaks of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, by their sudden and explosive character, affecting families living on streets and in localities supplied by the same milkman, naturally pointed to the milk as a common cause."

Thorough daily cleaning of the animals, keeping the hair in the region



Photograph by Oregon Agricultural College.

STUDENT USING SEPARATOR.

of the udder short, wiping the udder and surrounding parts with a damp cloth just before milking, clean, light stables, clean, dry hands during milking—these are some of the matters that must be given attention, according to Mr. Stockwell, if the dairy products are to be kept pure and free from disease germs.

A common source of infection is the dirty separator. The bowl of the separator should be taken apart after each use and washed thoroughly with warm water and washing powder and then sterilized with boiling water or steam.

After the milk has been drawn from the cow, if it is to be sold as whole milk it should be aerated and cooled to 50 degrees F. at once and kept thus until delivered. If it is to be separated that should be done as soon as possible since the fat globules separate more easily then, and the cream should be cooled and kept in a cool place.

H. W. Collingwood, editor of the Rural New Yorker, says that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred every soil that has been under cultivation forty years cannot be made to produce 75 per cent of its crop without the use of lime.

Passing of the Orchard Windbreak.

The attitude of the fruit growers in America has changed on the subject of the windbreak. A few years ago volumes were written and talked on the value of windbreaks for orchards. They were generally considered indispensable. Today, however, one rarely hears the word at a fruit growers' meeting, and the modern fruit book omits that chapter altogether. There appear to be two reasons for this change. First, orchards are being planted in much larger blocks than formerly. In these large blocks the trees shield one another, and if windbreaks were used they would have to be placed every thirty or forty rods, thus cutting the big orchards into inconvenient small units. The second explanation is that orchardists have discovered that windbreaks are expensive and usually unnecessary.—Country Gentleman.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Maria C. Reynolds, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator, with the clerk of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, and said court has set Monday, the 5th day of August, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon as the time for hearing said final account, and any objections that may be made thereto.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1912, and published first time July 4th, 1912.

GEORGE W. NOLLE,
Administrator of the estate of Maria C. Reynolds, deceased.

Notice of Referees' Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Crook County.
C. S. Smith, Plaintiff,

James O. Wilson, Geo. E. Lilly, E. B. Maddux, William Mackey, W. A. Wells, S. E. Owens, Carrie Nicholas, Ross Nicholas, Maggie S. Sullivan, Cornelius H. Sullivan, Maggie S. Sullivan as administratrix of the estate of Cornelius Sullivan, deceased, Sarah M. Cleek, and Sarah M. Cleek as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry A. Cleek, deceased Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to an order of the above entitled court in the above entitled suit to us, the undersigned referees, directed and delivered, upon a decree in said suit and court made and entered at the October 1911 term thereof, commanding the undersigned as Referees therein to sell at public auction for cash in hand, in parcels, or as a whole as said Referees may deem best, the hereinafter described real property, mentioned and described in said suit, and order, and being for the partition of said lands and said order commanding us as such referees to sell said lands in the manner required for the sale of real property on execution, said lands being described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty (30), the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty one (31), all in township sixteen (16) south, of range twelve (12) east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, Oregon, containing 320 acres, and in obedience to the command of the said order, we, the undersigned, referees, will on

Friday, the 19th day of July, 1912, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction, at the front door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Oregon, to the highest bidder, cash in hand, the aforesaid described real property in parcels, or as a whole, and said sale being subject to confirmation by the above entitled court.

Dated at Prineville, Oregon, the 14th day of June, 1912.
First publication June 6, 1912.
Last publication July 11, 1912.

J. H. GRAY,
H. A. FOSTER,
W. R. McFARLAND,
Referees.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of J. W. McGonagill, deceased, that he has made and filed with the clerk of the county court of the county of Crook, state of Oregon, his final accounting as administrator of the said estate of J. W. McGonagill deceased, and that said county court has set Monday, the 5th day of August, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the county court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing and settlement of said final account, at which time and place any one interested in said estate may appear and object to said settlement.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1912.

G. W. RAMSEY,
Administrator of the estate of J. W. McGonagill, deceased. 7-4p

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Lewis J. Rising, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator with the clerk of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, and said court has set Monday, the 5th day of August, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon as the time for hearing said final account and any objections that may be made thereto.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1912, and published first time July 4th, 1912.

WILLIAM H. SEE,
Administrator of the estate of Lewis J. Rising, deceased. 7-4

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Olive Rising, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator with the clerk of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, and said court has set Monday, the 5th day of August, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as the time for hearing said final account, and any objections that may be made thereto.

Dated and published first time July 4th, 1912.

WILLIAM H. SEE,
Administrator of the estate of Olive Rising, deceased.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
June 27th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Leung, of Post, Oregon, who, on July 9th, 1887, made Homestead, No. 1428 serial No. 9488, 5th 24 1/4 sec., 25 1/4 sec., 26 1/4 sec., section 26, township 16 south, range 12 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 9th day of August, 1912. Claimant names as witnesses: George Leacker of Prineville, Oregon, Henry Brunner, Frank Post, James Post, of Post, Oregon.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of C. W. Clark, deceased, has filed his final report and the court has set Monday, the 3th day of August, 1912, at the county court room in the county court house, in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said final report, and the discharge of the administrator from his trust.

Dated this 4th day of July, A. D. 1912.

C. C. O'NEIL,
Administrator de bonis non of the estate of C. W. Clark, deceased.

Low Round Trip Fares

To Western Points from Redmond



\$13.30 Clatsop Beach.
Seaside and Gearhart, Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean. This is the perfect sea-shore vacation resort just south of the mouth of the Columbia River reached directly by "The North Bank Road" Tickets sold daily. Return limit Oct. 31st.

\$14.60 Tacoma, Montama Festa.
Tacoma's great annual carnival. Tickets sold June 28 and July 2. Limit July 5.

\$9.30 Portland, Elks Grand Lodge.
The greatest national convention of the year. A solid week of public entertainment. Tickets sold July 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Limit July 22.

\$16.20 Seattle, Golden Potlatch.
Seattle's splendid annual civic carnival. Tickets sold July 14, 16, 18. Limit July 22.

Oregon Trunk Railway trains run daily without change between Central Oregon points and Portland. Trains leaving Redmond 7:15 a. m., arrives Portland 5:30 p. m. Details will be furnished on request.

W. E. COMAN, Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Portland, Oregon.
H. BAUKOL, Ag't, Redmond, Oregon.



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