

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

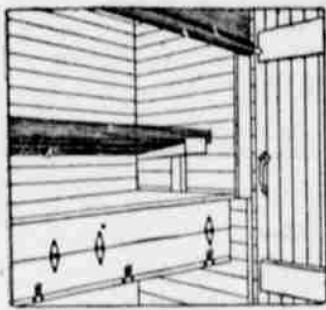
EIGHTH ARTICLE—POULTRY MANAGEMENT.

By A. ARTHUR BELL, Assistant Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE safest way for those who are about to make their first attempt at poultry raising is to start in a small way with a few fowls and learn the business thoroughly before making large investments. Mistakes will be made and many difficult problems will be presented for solution before success in any large measure will be attained. As soon as it is found to be a paying investment more capital may be put into the plant.

Another good plan for the beginner who wishes to learn the art of poultry keeping is to secure a position with some successful poultry man. One or two years of work on a large, practical plant will be found a great help.

When to begin is not very important, but the fall of the year is a good time, for then stock can be purchased for less money than at any other season.



CURTAINED ROOSTS AND HINGED NEST BOXES.

It is also advisable that the fowls be moved to their new quarters before they begin to lay. If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping it will be all right to purchase eggs; otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

For convenience, chickens may be classified as egg breeds, meat breeds, general purpose breeds and fancy or ornamental breeds.

The egg breeds include the small or medium sized fowls, which are very active, quick to mature, producers of white shelled eggs, usually nonsitters or at best but poor sitters and rather poor mothers. The various varieties of Leghorns and Minorcas are good representatives of this class. Because they are poor sitters some other breed, or at least a few other fowls, should be kept if natural methods of incubation are to be employed. On account of their early maturity it is not uncommon for individuals to begin laying at the age of four and one-half months. These breeds do not fatten as readily under ordinary conditions as the larger and less active breeds. The fowls of this class have large combs and wattles, which make them rather sensitive to low temperatures.

The largest fowls are represented in the meat class, and these breeds are especially suitable for the production of large roasters. They are slow and somewhat sluggish in movement, with little desire for foraging, easily confined by low fences, rather slow to mature, persistent sitters and rather indifferent layers of large brown shelled eggs. Many poultrymen, however, are getting very good egg yields from them. The Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans belong to this class.

The general purpose class includes fowls which are of fair size and which will also produce a good quantity of brown shelled eggs. As one has to make frequent sales of fowl in the shape of surplus cockerels and hens, the carcass as well as egg production should be considered. The general purpose breeds are usually good sitters and good mothers. They have medium sized combs and wattles and endure cold weather well. They occupy a medium position between the egg and meat breeds as to size, egg production and docility. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds are good representatives of this class.

As a rule, the breeds in the ornamental are not so well adapted for farm purposes as are the breeds of the other three classes. The Polish, Exhibition Games, Silkies, Sultans, Frizzles and Bantams are representative ornamental breeds.

In the manner of housing fowls we have two systems, widely different in their extremes. At one extreme is the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to obviate the necessity of fences, thus giving free range, with but little mingling of the different flocks. At the other extreme we have the continuous apartment house. This kind of house consists of a series of separate pens, under one roof, opening directly into a hallway in the rear, or having doors between the pens without the hallway, or opening into a hallway and also into one another. There are

several plans and arrangements between these two extremes.

Advantages of the colony plan are, first, small flocks on free range; second, no expense for fencing; third, there is less need for scrupulous attention to cleanliness and providing regular supplies of animal and vegetable feed during summer months. This plan, however, has the following disadvantages: First, extra cost of labor in caring for fowls in stormy weather, when it will often be difficult to get around to feed and care for the fowls regularly; second, houses built on the colony plan, if built as well, cost more than a continuous house of the same capacity, for partitions, which may be constructed largely of wire netting, are much cheaper than two end walls; third, the colony plan allows but about 100 birds per acre, while the continuous house system, with suitable yards, allows 450 to 500 birds per acre.

The first consideration in locating buildings is a suitable location for the poultry house or houses. If possible it is best to select an elevation having a natural drainage away from the building, for damp ground means cold ground. If the house can be built in the lee of a windbreak or a hill or in front of farm buildings, so much the better. A dry, porous soil, such as sandy or gravelly loam, is preferable to a clay soil, for the former is more easily kept in a sanitary condition. If it is impracticable to select a soil that is naturally dry the soil should be made dry by thorough underdrainage. A purely sandy soil should not be selected.

As sunlight and warmth are essential to success, the buildings should face the south. Other things being equal, they will be warmer and drier. When a direct southern exposure cannot be obtained a southeastern is preferable to a southwestern exposure, for fowls seem to prefer morning to afternoon sun. A gentle slope facing the south is the most suitable.

It is best to build the houses during the spring or early summer, for then they have time to dry out during the hot days. Lumber is often rather damp and should be thoroughly dried out before winter. Cement floors and foundation walls will also have an opportunity to dry thoroughly, and thus may be avoided much of the dampness so often attributed to them.

The size of the building required will depend largely on the number of fowls to be kept and on the size of the flocks. From forty to fifty seems to be about as many as is safe and economical to keep together. With flocks of this size about five square feet of floor space should be allotted to each bird, which will suffice in most cases where careful attention is given to cleanliness and ventilation. If the fowls are kept in smaller flocks more floor space per bird will be needed. Where the climate is so mild that it is unnecessary to keep the fowls confined, except for a few days at a time, less space per bird will be sufficient. The smaller breeds, being more active and restless, require about as much room as the larger breeds.

For the greatest amount of floor space for the least cost a building should be square, for other things being equal, the nearer square a house is the less lumber it will take. It is, however, out of the question to have a large house built square.

The building should not be so wide that the sun cannot reach the back of the house, otherwise it will be damp. Fourteen feet is a convenient width if there are no alleysways.

The house should be built as low as possible without danger of the attendants bumping their heads against the ceiling. A low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

When permanent houses are to be built it is usually most economical to erect them on foundations made of brick, stone or concrete. These should be built deep enough to prevent heaving by frost and high enough to prevent surface water from entering. Where large stones or bricks are not readily available good walls may be made from small stones. In case none of these foundation materials is available the building may be erected on posts.

There are three general styles of roofs—the single pitch, the gable roof or double pitch with equal sides and the combination with one long and one short pitch.

The single pitch roof is the easiest to build. It gives the highest vertical front exposed to the sun's rays and throws all the rain water to the rear. But in order to have the back wall of sufficient height to allow a person to work conveniently in the rear portion of the house it is necessary to have the front wall very high—unless a very slight pitch is used—which requires much more lumber for the front side than in the case of the other two styles. The gable roof provides for a garret space, which may be filled with straw, thus helping to make the house warm and dry.

The floor may be of earth, wood or cement. Earth floors are excellent provided they are kept dry. Except in very dry climates, however, they are apt to be damp. Board floors are usually short lived unless air is allowed to circulate under them. A good cement floor is the best, for it is easily cleaned and very durable. It should be covered with one-fourth or one-half inch of fine soil or sand and plenty of litter. In constructing this floor the ground should be excavated to the depth of three or four inches and then filled in with small stones or coarse gravel to make a good foundation. Cover with about two inches of mortar made by mixing thoroughly while dry one part of good cement to three or four parts of sand and then wetting with water and mixing thoroughly.



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6-19-24 H. BAUKOL, Agent, Redmond

Notice for Publication
(Department of the Interior)
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
May 19, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that John L. Walsh of Imperial, Oregon, who on April 15th, 1911, made homestead No. 08667, for s.w.1, section 28, and n.w.1, section 23, township 29, south, range 18 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before A. S. Fogg, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Hampton, Oregon, on the 14th day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Tobias Larsen, Martin Johnson and William Frazer, of Imperial, Oregon, and Joseph Stenkamp, of Bend, Ore. 6-12 C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication
(Department of the Interior)
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.
May 27, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Walter T. Morris, of Post, Oregon, who on November 11, 1907, made homestead No. 15786, serial No. 04250, for s.e.1, section 35, township 17 south, range 21 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before L. M. Miller, U. S. Commissioner, at her office, at Paulina, Oregon, on the 5th day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: L. W. Bennett and John O. Morris, of Barnes, Oregon, and W. A. Carson and H. S. Morris, of Post, Oregon. 6-5 C. W. MOORE, Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale, issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook, and bearing the seal of said court, to me directed and dated the 23rd day of May, 1913, upon a decree of foreclosure of a certain mortgage and judgment rendered, and entered in said court on the 5th day of May, 1913, in a case where Samuel H. Davis was plaintiff and Martha J. Hartwig and L. E. Hartwig were defendants; said decree and judgment being in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants herein named as judgment debtors in the sum of six thousand (\$6,000.00) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 10th day of January, 1911, and three hundred (\$300.00) dollars attorney's fees, and the further sum of \$10.00 dollars costs incident to and accruing upon the service of the writ of execution, and commanding me to make sale of the real property embraced in said decree of foreclosure and hereinafter described, I will on

Saturday, the 28th Day of June, 1913,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, from the north steps of the county court house at Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the defendants, Martha J. Hartwig and L. E. Hartwig, or either of them had on the 5th day of May, 1913, or any interest that all or either of said defendants may have acquired, since that date, or now have, to the following described real property, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section eight, in township fifteen, south of range eleven, east of Willamette meridian, in Crook county, Oregon.

Or so much of said property as will satisfy said decree and judgment with the costs and accruing costs, said sale to be made subject to confirmation and redemption as by law provided.

Dated at Prineville, Oregon, this the 24th day of May, 1913.

FRANK ELKINS,
Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.
By D. H. PROPLES, Deputy. 5-29-5t

Notice for Publication
(Department of the Interior)
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.
May 17th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Rolfe O. Hoover, of Roberts, Oregon, who on August 15th, 1911, made homestead No. 09402, for n.e.1/4, s.w.1/4, n.e.1/4, section 17, township 17, south, range 17 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner at his office, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 23rd day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Hans Jacobsen, Joseph E. Roberts, Granville H. Nye, of Roberts, Oregon, and Don H. Peoples, all of Prineville, Ore. C. W. MOORE, Register. 5-22

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been, by the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of William Adams, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to said administratrix, at the law office of M. E. Brink, in the city of Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated and published first time this 15th day of May, 1913.

ANNA ADAMS,
Administratrix of the estate of William Adams, deceased. 5-15-6p

Notice for Publication
(Department of the Interior)
U. S. Land Office at Burns, Oregon.
May 2, 1913

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand M. Smith whose postoffice address is Paulina, Oregon, did, on the 10th day of April, 1913, file in this office sworn statement and application No. 08673, to purchase the s.e.1/4, section 24 and n.e.1/4, section 25, township 18 south, range 25 east, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, in the aggregate \$350.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of July, 1913, before T. E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

5-8-10p Wm. FARRE, Register.



Notice for Publication
(Not Coal Land)

(Department of the Interior)
U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Ore.
June 3, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Horace Brookings of Hampton, Oregon, who, on December 4, 1909, made homestead entry No. 02802 for s.w.1/4, section 8, s.e.1/4, section 7, n.e.1/4, section 8, n.e.1/4, section 15, township 22, south, range 21 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner A. S. Fogg, at Hampton, Oregon, on the 23d day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. F. Stauffer, T. C. Ewing, James Brickey and Bert M. Meeks, all of Hampton, Oregon. 6-12 A. W. ORTON, Register.

Notice for Publication
(Not Coal Land)

(Department of the Interior)
U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Ore.
June 3, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Mary S. McMillin of Hampton, Oregon, who on December 18, 1909, made homestead entry No. 02808, for lots 2 and 3, s.e.1/4, s.e.1/4, n.e.1/4, s.w.1/4, section 7, township 22 south, range 21 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before U. S. Commissioner A. S. Fogg, at Hampton, Oregon, on the 23d day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. J. Stauffer, T. C. Ewing, James Brickey and Bert M. Meeks, all of Hampton, Oregon. 6-12 A. W. ORTON, Register.

Notice for Publication
(Department of the Interior)
U. S. Land Office at Burns, Oregon.
May 21, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Perry W. Eddy, of Paulina, Oregon, who on May 26, 1911, made homestead entry No. 05455 for s.w.1/4, s.w.1/4, section 4, township 17 south, range 24 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before L. M. Miller, U. S. Commissioner, at her office, at Paulina, Oregon, on the 10th day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses John B. Parks, A. A. Coleman, John Christensen and Magnus Peterson, all of Paulina, Oregon. Wm. FARRE, Register. 5-29

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Execution in Foreclosure.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook.

J. M. Conklin, Plaintiff,
vs.
James McElroy, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the above entitled court on the 23rd day of May, 1913, in favor of the above named plaintiff, J. M. Conklin, and against the above named defendant, James McElroy upon a judgment against the defendant, for the sum of eight hundred (\$800.00) dollars with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1911, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and \$75.00 attorney's fees, and the further sum of \$10.00 costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county, on the 12th day of May, 1913; and whereas, it was further ordered and decreed by the court that the west half of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 11, south, range 14 east, and lots 3 and 4 of sec. 2, tp 12 south, range 14 east of the Willamette Meridian, Crook county, Oregon, be sold in the manner prescribed by law, notice is hereby given that I have levied upon and I will, on

The 28th Day of June, 1913,

at the north front door of the court house, in Prineville, Oregon, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell all the right, title and interest the said defendant, James McElroy, had in and to the above described real property, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs, and accruing costs, subject to redemption according to law.

First publication May 29, 1913.
FRANK ELKINS,
Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.
By D. H. PROPLES, Deputy.

Notice for Publication
(Department of the Interior)
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.
May 17th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Stevenson, of Held, Oregon, who on June 20, 1907, and May 8, 1911, made homestead No. 15599, serial Nos. 04141 and 08883, for w.1/2, s.w.1/4, sec. 25, s.e.1/4, sec. 25, and s.e.1/4, n.e.1/4, s.w.1/4, s.e.1/4, sec. 25, township 19, south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the county clerk, at his office, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 28th day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Parrish, of Held, Oregon; Harry Barnes, Fisher C. Logan and Otis Logan, all of Barnes, Oregon. C. W. MOORE, Register. 5-22p