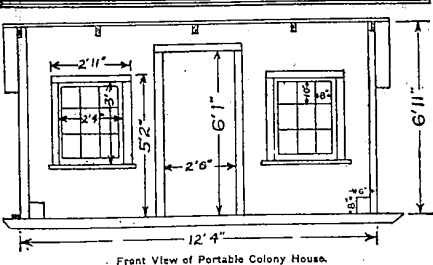


Portable Colony Houses

By J. O. LINTON, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College



Front View of Portable Colony House.

The use of the portable colony house has rapidly come into favor for farmers and commercial poultry raisers, not only as a building for the chicks but through its other various uses. Such a house need not be expensive, but should be solid to allow for hauling and stacking from place to place, many times over rough ground and subject to severe handling in turning and placing. The portable colony house should not be so large but that it can be run with one good team, and can be drawn through the ordinary farm gates to meadows or orchard where they are to be located.

There are many different uses for the colony house, some of which may be divided up for the different seasons. In the early spring they may be used as brooding houses, being equipped with hovers and having in them indoor brooders which allow the chicks the best of the brooder and the run of the remaining space, being entirely under cover from the severe weather, and allowing the poultryman to raise early chicks; or the house may be divided in two or more compartments and hens may be given chicks, which gives them the advantages of being under cover during the cold or stormy weather and still have room for exercise. By cutting openings for each compartment small parks may be made which will keep the birds separate to insure best advantages in growing the young stock, but will allow the birds the run of the outdoor quarters during the pleasant days. If the birds are of one breed there may not be the desire to keep them separate for long, and they may be allowed the run of any desired area as they have a keen sense of location and readily learn to return to their own quarters.

As the season advances the chicks can do without hover or hen. These may be removed and low perches placed in the houses ten or twelve inches from the floor so that the chicks may learn to roost. As the natural tendency seems to be to seek high places for roosting, it is very easily learned by most birds or fowls, and with the exception of one or two of the heavier breeds as the Brahmas or Cochins, birds will not need to be taught to accommodate themselves to the perches.

The growing chicks will need some attention to insure best results during the time they are on the range. They should always be supplied with fresh, clean water and should be taken into good brooding maturity for fall business. As there will always be surplus cockerels in the flock, these may be separated just before the houses are hauled to the range, which will leave the pullets and a few cockerels to care for. The surplus may be marketed at the age of eight to twelve weeks. When, as a rule, prices are good and the birds have reached a desirable size.

For the feeding of mash to the birds on range hoppers may be devised which will hold food enough for a week or ten days without refilling. By this system not much time will be required of an attendant to scatter grain and provide fresh water for the birds each day. If there happens to be running water near the building, this will supply the need, and in an exceptionally busy season the birds can, if necessary, have grain supply in hopper or depend on the mash ration for extra food other than that which they pick about the meadow or fields. If later in the season oats or wheat have been cut, and the field is not to be used immediately, houses may be drawn to a location where the birds can pick up the scattered grain, which gives a great deal of feeding and prevents loss which otherwise might occur. If the flocks are large enough so that laying houses are provided when the birds are returned to these houses in the fall, the colony coops may be abandoned entirely until next season, or they may be used for storage rooms, hospital coops, or for the mating up of small breeding

pens when it is desired to separate house from the regular flocks.

There are many different styles of these houses and the individual may have choice in style of construction. A pattern of portable house which is giving very good satisfaction at the Michigan Agricultural College is one which is made at a total cost of about \$25, including labor and paint, and which will accommodate from 100 to 150 of the little chicks at the start, 100 growing chicks on range, and flocks of ten or fifteen birds in laying quarters. The house is 7 1/2 feet wide and may be made eight feet, if desired, by twelve feet long. It is built on runners four inches square, it being desirable to make these runners of some material which will be lasting and preferably will wear hard and smooth by the hauling. These runners extend lengthwise of the building and for convenience of hauling may be set in eight or ten inches from the edge of the building, although this feature is very objectionable from the fact that little chicks invariably get under the houses, causing a great deal of trouble and making it necessary to add extra blocking for the prevention of this.

If the runners are placed to the edges of the house blocking need only be done at the ends, as the runners will block front and back.

Pieces of 2x4-inch material are placed on edge for joists, four feet apart, and the floor is then laid before the frame work is constructed. The studding is then nailed to the floor, being six feet long in front and four feet in back, and placed three feet apart; 2x4-inch pieces are used as plates.

The door in the front may be 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet, and on each side of the door a nine light \$10-inch glass window, hung at the top to swing out, may be so arranged as to allow its removal in summer, and the opening may be covered with wire netting or bars to close the house.

In the arrangement of nests and feed boxes it is advisable to make these with slanting tops, which prevent the birds from roosting or resting on them, keeping them in much cleaner condition.

The accompanying drawings will explain the construction of these houses, which may be modified if desired, to suit the tastes of the individual.

BUCKHORN

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Agr. College

Many farmers who have had to buy imported clover and grass seeds will find new weeds appearing in the fields. Among the most common weeds obtained in this way is buckhorn.

The accompanying cut will give some idea of the appearance of the weed. The leaves are lance-shaped

and they grow in a rosette much like those of the dandelion. A characteristic of the buckhorn is the tall, slender flower stalks, which shoot up from the center of the rosette of leaves for a foot or more. Buckhorn is a perennial which spreads only by seeds. It is a bad weed in the clover meadow, but is not to be feared on cultivated ground.

When it is found that scattering plants of buckhorn are in the new grass seedings, no time should be lost in pulling and destroying them.

MADE BIG PROFIT FOR STATE

Purely Business Argument for the Establishment of Sanatoriums for the Tuberculous.

According to figures contained in the annual report of Dr. H. L. Barnes, superintendent of the Rhode Island state sanatorium, the earnings of the patients of that institution during the year 1911 would amount to over \$266,000. This is a sum three times as large as that spent each year for maintenance of the institution, including four per cent. interest and depreciation charges.

The actual earnings in 1911 of 170 ex-patients were obtained by Dr. Barnes. These ranged from \$2 to \$31 per week, the total earnings for the year amounting to \$102,752. On this basis, Dr. Barnes computes the figures above given. He says, however: "While institutions for the cure of tuberculosis are good investments, there is good reason for thinking that institutions for the isolation of far-advanced cases would be still better investments."

Out of a total of 46,450 hospital days' treatment given, 23,147, or 54 per cent., were free, the treatment costing the state on an average \$200 per patient. Out of 185 free cases investigated, 56 had no families and no income on admission to the sanatorium. Out of 132 patients having homes, the number in the family averaged 5.2, and the average family earnings were \$46. In 59 cases the families had no income, and in only five cases were there any savings, none of which amounted to as much as \$100.

NOT ALWAYS SO.



Glady—So you've broken with him.
Virginia—Yes. He was entirely too hard to please.
Glady—Gracious, how he must have changed, since he proposed to you!

To Protect the Flowers.
Edelweiss and other characteristic Swiss flowers are said to be in danger of total extinction because of the craze of tourists for collecting them. Women tourists especially are always anxious to take away souvenirs in the way of a plant, and do not simply pick the flowers, but dig up the plant.

It is proposed to introduce a law that will prevent the buying, selling or digging of edelweiss, fire lily, Siberian spring crocus, Alpine columbine, the Daphne, Alpine violet or other national flowers.

Two Enough for Her.
He was a small boy with a dark, eager face and he was writing at a desk, and the girl of eight or ten, her nose for a chance to make his wants known to the librarian. When his turn came he inquired briefly: "Have you got 'Twenty Thousand Legs Under the Sea'?"

"No," responded the librarian a little sheepishly, for she was tired, "I'm thankful to say I've only got two. They're not under the sea!"

The Giveaway.
"Jane," said her father, "how does it happen that I find four good cigars on the mantelpiece this morning?" Did Henry leave them for me?"

"No," he took them out of his vest pocket to avoid breaking them last night, and I guess he forgot all about them afterwards."

The laugh that followed made her wish that she had been as careful with her speech as Henry had been with his cigars.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Error.
Mrs. Stranger—Can you tell me who that stout man is over there? He is the worst softsooper I ever met.
Dowager—Yes. He is my husband.—Judge.

The Writer Who Does Most.
That writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time.—C. C. Colton.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. This will supply the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer.

No man is so dull that he can't make a bore of himself.

A Lottery.

"Is that picture one of the old masters you were telling me about?" asked Mr. Cummins.
"Yes," replied the art dealer. "It is a genuine treasure, absolutely authentic."

"I'll buy it. I'm ready here three feet like that and somewhere in the bunch I'm liable to hit the original."

ECZEMA CAME ON SCALP

Lebanon, O.—"My eczema started on my thigh with a small pimple. It also came on my scalp. It began to itch and I began to scratch. For eighteen or twenty years I could not tell what I passed through with that awful itching. I would scratch until the blood would soak through my underwear, and I couldn't talk to my friends on the street but I would be digging and punching that spot, until I was very much ashamed. The itching was so intense I could not sleep after once in bed at night. I certainly suffered torment with that eczema for many years."

"I chased after everything I ever heard of, but all to no avail. I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment agent for a sample. Imagine my delight when I applied the first dose to the awful itching fire on my leg and scalp, in less than a minute the itching on both places ceased. I got some more Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the second day I never had any more itching spell, and Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely cured me. I was troubled with awful dandruff all over my scalp. The Cuticura Soap has cured that trouble." (Signed) L. R. Fink, Jan. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. B. Book. Address post-card "Cuticura" Dept. L, Boston.

Only in a Business Way.
"So Clara rejected the plumber."
"Do you know why?"
"Somebody told her to be careful about encouraging him, as he hit the pipe."

People who live in clean houses shouldn't throw mud.

Meeting Emergencies.

Senator Dixon was condemning a piece of political deception.
"The thing was no diagram," he said, "as the railway case."
"Two men, one of them very short, were passing through a station toward the train gates when the bigger one was heard to say:
"I've took a half ticket for ye, George. Yer so little, ye'll pass, all right."
"But," protested George, "how about my beard?" And he twiddled his chin beard nervously.
"Oh," rejoined the other, "tell 'em it's a mole."

Between Girls.
"I believe I'll break my engagement to Cholly. He can't really love me."
"Why not?"
"He writes such short letters. Look at this—only seven pages."

Advantage.
Stella—Has that summer resort any views?
Bella—Er—no, but it is close to the moonlight.

The Paxton Toilet Co. of Boston, Mass., will send a large trial box of Paxline Antiseptic, a delightful cleansing and germicidal toilet preparation, to any woman, free, upon request.

Keeping Mice From Places.
To prevent mice entering places there has been invented a simple sliding plate to be mounted on a pedal so that it covers its opening.

Stop the Pain.
The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 2c and 5c by drugists. For free sample write to: Wm. Cole Co., Black Hawk Falls, Wis.

An Epigram.
It isn't every woman who will make you a good wife who will make you a good husband.—Satire.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle.

The Cheerful Cuckoo.
Gabe—Do you ever get the blues?
Steve—Not if I have the long green.

Patience Is No Virtue!



Be Impatient With Backache! Too gently do many women endure backache, lameness, dizziness and various ills, by making them part of woman's lot. Often it is only a weak kidney and Doan's Kidney Pills would cure the case.

An Iowa Case.
Mrs. J. Hunt, 106 S. 6th St., Fairport, Iowa, says: "For thirty years I suffered from kidney trouble. I had severe backache, headaches and dizzy spells and my limbs became so swollen that I could not walk. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after several other pills failed, and I can never remember them to me again."

Get Doan's at any Drug Store, St. & Es.



DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE-SAMPLE NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y. W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 30-1912.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Peeler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
Dr. Frederick D. Rogers, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have found Fletcher's Castoria very useful in the treatment of children's complaints."
Dr. William C. Bloomer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "In my practice I am glad to recommend your Castoria, knowing it is perfectly harmless and always satisfactory."
Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."
Dr. Edward Parvish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised parents to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm."
Dr. J. B. Elliott, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the case of children."
Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merit."

Henkel's Bread Flour

Choice Grain from the fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas contribute to its quality. Expert Millers, who spare no pains or expense, superintend the work that takes every unworthy particle from the wheat and produces this clean, creamy flour. Three generations of housewives have attested the goodness of this wonderful flour. Surely Economy and Cleanliness are both served in transporting wheat (not flour) from these distant northwestern wheat fields. Ask for Henkel's BREAD flour.

Henkel's Cornmeal—Henkel's Graham Flour—Henkel's Prepared Pancake Flour.