

**A MUMMY FABLE**

There follows a fable clipped from the columns of "country newspaper advertising" which we imagine you will enjoy and we wish especially to call it to the attention of our advertisers. It contains a moral.

"Three thousand years before the Declaration of Prohibition, a bird Tut-Ankh-Amen was elected King of Egypt and began to hand out the Blue Laws from a gold-plated arm chair in the Palace of Luxor on the Nile.

"Because his name sounded too much like an Armenian Goulash, he was nicknamed 'King Tut' by the boys at the Corner Drug Store and the name stuck.

"But Tut had sixty-seven wives and a lot of other Troubles, and before he had passed the Cake-Eater Age and stopped plastering his hind down with Stacomb, he Bumped Off, and his folks planted him, with the furniture and silverware, in a big jewel-lined Tomb and put a Yale Lock on the Door, while his Wives collected the Insurance Money and moved down to Cairo to take up Dancing.

"When a Man died in those days he was dead a long time and Thirty Centuries rolled by before a couple of Professors with a Pick and Shovel Gang came along and dug up Tut and all of his Playthings.

"Now, for a long time Egyptian Kings had been dug up in every part of the Desert and nobody but a few grey-bearded Historians and Museum Prowlers knew anything about it. But the Birds who dug up Tut were a different sort. They had a few Modern Business Ideas and they knew how to use them.

"Did they put him in a Tin Box and haul him quietly away to a second-rate Museum to be exhibited at two bits a throw?

**THEY DID NOT!**

"They called in the Advertising Man and before Saturday Night Tut was known from Kehnebunkport, Maine, to the Silver Dollar Saloon at Tia Juana. Two weeks later a hundred thousand Flappers were wearing his Pictures on their dresses and having their Hair bobbed in the most approved Egyptian Style.

**THINK OF IT!**

"Three thousand years in a mummy old Tomb—Lost—Forgotten—Wrapped in a belt of Cheese Cloth and so Dead that the Worms wouldn't bother him. Then, Presto! He becomes a Readliner over night. What did it?

**ADVERTISING**

"Now, if Advertising can make a World-famous character out of a shriveled old Egyptian mummy, what can it do for a Live, Wide Awake Store? What can it do for a Live, Wide Awake Community?" The moral is plain. It is simply "It pays to advertise." And when you advertise

**USE THE TRIBUNE**

It covers its trade territory.

**POULTRY**

**PLAN TO PREVENT POULTRY LOSSES**

**Poor Production Usually Due to Insanitary Methods.**

Successful poultrymen realize that practically all heavy losses in poultry are preventable, according to Charles N. Keen, assistant professor in poultry at the Colorado Agricultural college.

Heavy losses and poor production in poultry are usually due, Mr. Keen says, to some of the following factors: Failure to have clean houses, clean feed, clean water, birds free from parasites and failure to remove sick birds from the houses.

The fact that one changes the straw regularly does not mean that the house is in a good sanitary condition. Regular cleaning of the dropping boards must go with it. When you enter a poultry house during cold weather and the odor is such as to make you halt when you open the door, it is evident that the air is not sanitary.

The practice of feeding in open hoppers, dishes and the like, allows droppings to get into the mash feed. This spreads disease and causes a great deal of waste. Stagnant water left in the house for 24 hours, to three or four days at a time, is not a sanitary condition.

Birds which are affected with lice and mites become weakened and subject to disease. The following system used at the Colorado experiment station while birds are housed during the

winter has proved very satisfactory, and we have little trouble with disease.

Dropping boards are cleaned three times a week or more and sprayed often with a spray consisting of 50 per cent crankcase oil and 50 per cent distillate or kerosene with one-half pint cresote disinfectant added to five gallons of the mixture. This spray is used from once a week to once a month, depending upon the amount needed. The dropping boards are oily from this spray. This helps in cleaning them during cold weather.

A good disinfectant mixed with water is used for nests and other parts of the house several times a year. For lice the perches are painted with nicotine sulphate four or five times a year, or more often if necessary. Whenever colds appear a good disinfectant is used in the water, and any birds appearing weak or showing a tendency to roup, are removed. All birds which become sick are killed. It is surprising how much the killing of a few diseased birds will save.

**Sunlight for Poultry**

**Flock Quite Essential**

During the winter months the location and adjustment of windows in the laying house are very important. There should be windows in each end of the house so that sunlight will strike the entire floor some time during the day. Along the south wall should be a large number of windows, and it is preferable that these be made of a high grade glass substitute which permits the entrance of the maximum amount of ultra-violet ray. Muslin curtains and ordinary glass are not satisfactory for this purpose. These windows should be well fitted and should be kept clean as the ultra-violet ray does not penetrate through dust and dirt. Furthermore it is better that they be arranged so they can be taken down during the summer months and not subjected to weathering.

**Adequate Ventilation**

**Essential for Poultry**

Adequate ventilation is important for a profitable poultry flock. Sufficient fresh air must be admitted to replace the moisture-laden air thrown off by the birds. It must be admitted so as to avoid drafts. The open front principle is used extensively in many sections. It has been determined that the openings in the front wall should equal approximately one-tenth of the floor area. To protect the flock during severe storms frames covered with a light weight of muslin may be used in the front openings.

**Avoid Diseases**

Raising strong healthy chicks is largely a problem of keeping them away from the infection and diseases which thrive in old poultry yards.

Experience proves that although the old birds are free from the effects of disease, they harbor many diseases which prove destructive to young chicks.

Wire screen floors have been used successfully for years by some poultrymen and their use is increasing rapidly.

**Needs Shell Material**

A hen producing 200 eggs a year must be supplied with sufficient calcium carbonate, so that after the loss that comes through digestion, she still will be able to deposit around the egg in the form of shell nearly three pounds of shell forming material. Such heavy calcium carbonate or egg-shell production demands serious consideration. Even though every other requirement is supplied, a deficiency of calcium carbonate will be limiting factor in production.

**DAIRY FACTS**

**CLEANLINESS IS CALF ESSENTIAL**

**Nothing but Fresh, Pure Milk and Grain Safe.**

How dairy calves may be raised from infancy to breeding age so as to return the greatest possible profit to the owner is the subject of a new and timely extension circular recently prepared by John A. Arcey, dairy extension specialist at the North Carolina State college.

Mr. Arcey tells how to care for the young calf, how to teach him to drink, how to feed during the various stages of growth, and how to mix and use the various feedstuffs available on the North Carolina farm. It is made clear that cleanliness is essential for

success and that this applies to feed, buckets, stalls and bedding. Nothing but fresh, clean milk and grain should be given and the hay should be fed from racks to keep it from getting soiled.

Early dehorning is also advised. Cows with horns often damage each other and especially should all the herd be dehorned if grade animals are used. Because of the attractiveness of well-trained horns, breeders of pure bred dairy cattle usually prefer to let them grow. Mr. Arcey describes the caustic soda or potash method of dehorning during the early period of growth.

One of the other interesting and vital parts of the publication is the discussion of common ailments and diseases of calves. Common scours, white scours, lice, ring worm, stomach and lung worms are discussed and suggestions made for control.

**Cattle Get Tuberculosis From People or Poultry**

An animal which reacts to the tuberculin test is a potential source of danger, Dr. R. R. Dylstra, dean of the veterinary division of the Kansas State Agricultural college says. Oftentimes, although the post mortem examination will not show the presence of the disease, it is actually there.

Human beings may carry tuberculosis to cattle, as will poultry, Doctor Dylstra explained. A cow which has the avian or poultry tuberculosis is not seriously harmed but the test will nevertheless show the disease to be present.

"This question always comes up," he remarked. "Is the meat of a tubercular animal ever sold? If the case is a light one, the meat will be sold for food, because the germs in this case are isolated in one part of the body and are of no danger, but if the disease is spread through the system, the meat is not sold for human consumption, but is made into tankage. The germs do no harm in the tankage because the steam used in its manufacture kills them."

**Clover and Alfalfa Are Excellent for Cattle**

In Kansas, white sweet clover hay was compared with alfalfa hay, using 11 cows through three 30-day periods. Little difference in weight was noticed but the cows eating sweet clover consumed somewhat less hay and more grain than those receiving alfalfa hay. The alfalfa-fed cows produced 2.7 per cent more milk and 3.4 per cent more fat than those fed sweet clover.

Either of these two crops makes excellent feed for dairy cattle. In cases where sweet clover fits into the crop system better than alfalfa, sweet clover will undoubtedly prove beneficial. In view of the fact that the soil requirements are practically the same for the two crops, alfalfa is more commonly used than was formerly the case.

**Satisfactory Shelter for All Dairy Cattle**

There are a good many types of barns or sheds that can be used satisfactorily for dairy cattle. Perhaps the majority of new dairy barns are of the two-story type with room for hay storage above the cows. Basement barns are used in the colder climates but are not as popular as formerly, on account of the difficulty of getting sufficient sunshine, ventilation and sanitation.

The open shed may be used for dairy cows but usually the winters are so severe that there would be little comfort for the cows or the milkers with such an arrangement. A protected yard where the cows may be turned on bright days often serves to an advantage. Sheds make excellent protection for young stock if they are protected from strong winds.

**Modern Parasite**

The latest definition of a parasite is a man who walks through a revolving door without doing his share of the pushing. But the champion parasite in the dairy business is the man who feeds his family oleomargarine and then complains about the low price he gets for his butter fat. He usually keeps an undertold lot of cows; and if the price of butter fat takes a drop, he is the first man in the community to cry about the injustice of our market system to the farmer.

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