

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 100 JUNE STUDENTS



—Photographs, Courtesy of Richard Montgomery, Editor of The Cardinal.

ONE hundred students of the Lincoln High School will receive diplomas at the commencement exercises of the June '15 class of the

West Side High in the school auditorium next Wednesday night. This class is the sixth organization that has been graduated from the Lincoln High

since leaving the old building at Fourteenth and Morrison streets. William Keeler is the president of the society and Richard Montgomery,

who was editor of the regular editions of the Cardinal, the official organ of the school, is also in charge of the class issue. All the members are

noted for their interest taken in both literary and athletic competitions. The commencement programme will start at 8:15 o'clock P. M.

CLEANLINESS OF HOUSES DECLARED IMPORTANT

Source of Much Trouble for Poultry Keepers Traced to Lice-Infested Quarters and Recommendations Made for Getting Rid of Nuisance.

WARM weather is rapidly coming on and the poultry keeper should realize that it brings increased dangers to his flock unless they are properly cared for. It is important that all flocks in and about the house should be replaced by a state of perfect cleanliness. The interesting work of incubating the chicks and brooding them is past and now comes the steady grind of keeping them growing to reach maturity. There is always a certain line of work which is seasonal, work which can be performed to the best advantage during certain months.

On the majority of farms and poultry plants the season's output of young stock has been weaned from the hens and brooders and placed on the range, where the youngsters can have more ideal conditions surrounding them for perfect growth. Much of the constant detail work caring for the incubators is now eliminated, and the spring rush is over, which gives the poultryman leisure time to make a general clean-up throughout the plant.

and reproduce for months without animal food, but when associated with poultry the adult mites depend upon the blood of fowls to sustain life. They are hard to exterminate, but it can be done. Persistent work will rid the plant of them.

Plan Given For Detection. If there are any red mites in the poultry house they can be easily discovered by rubbing your hand along under the roosts in the early morning. Careful examination will show little bunches of them. If droppings are long left unremoved in a poultry house that is badly infested with red mites, the droppings will be found literally alive with the red masses.

the house clean after it has been thoroughly cleaned and properly disinfected.

If a complete job is desired follow the foregoing treatment with a whitewash brush and your house will be as clean and healthful as hands can make it. The United States Government whitewash is one that will stick and won't rub off, and is made as follows: Unslaked lime, 2 pecks; common salt, 1 peck; rice flour, 3 pounds; Spanish whiting, 1/2 pound; glue, 1 pound, and a sufficient quantity of water. The quantities as stated are sufficient to make nine or 10 gallons of whitewash. If only a portion of the whitewash is desired the remainder can be kept for future use. If a smaller quantity is desired, the proportions can be cut down to suit.

Summer. Keep the water in clean, uncontaminated vessels within easy access of the birds, especially during hot weather. Musty, spoiled or improper food is the source of bowel trouble and can be easily avoided.

Usually there is a certain amount of rubbish of valueless odds and ends which should be disposed of. Piles of brush and other debris, places for vermin and other destructive vermin. High weeds not only look bad, but are unhealthy and always afford hiding-places for vermin and secluded places for dead chickens, etc., thus affording good opportunity for the fowls getting hold of decayed matter and dying like flies. Everything of this kind should be cleaned up.

Whenever there is a rent in the poultry fence repair it. Straighten up the sagging gate. Close up any openings. If there are any broken or rotten fence posts remove them. Next spring when the rush is on there will be little time for these matters.

If the ditches are filled up clean them out and dig new ones wherever necessary. Place dirt around the foundations of the buildings so that the surface water will be turned away from them instead of causing that dreaded dampness to appear. Mud puddles in the yards mean muddy feet for the hens and the latter will see to it that some of the dirt goes on the shells of the eggs. It is easier to dig a few ditches than to put the eggs in marketable condition.

Green Yards Desirable. If the yards are bare cultivate them and get them seeded down early. Get a thick stand of green stuff growing before fall. This means freedom from the evils of ground poisoning and supplies the needed green food well into the early winter.

If there are any loose boards on the poultry-house nail them tight. If there are any cracks and holes which may cause troublesome drafts thus bringing on colds and roup they should be replaced. If the ash cans are not working properly locate the trouble. See that the cloth covered frames are in good condition and suitable for another season's work. If the wire partitions have been torn or loosened, repair them so the birds cannot pass through or be injured by loose ends of projecting wire. Many a bright eye has been dulled through neglect. If there are any broken hinges and catches replace them and see that they work easily.

As one visits the different places he is surprised at the lack of cleanliness that prevails. Recently when a plant the owner said he was suffering a loss of chicks daily. From appearances they were a healthy-looking bunch, nevertheless the daily loss was annoying. The cause of the trouble on this plant was the lack of cleanliness. The smallest details were neglected. One drinking fountain contained no water, the remaining vessels the chicks had scratched full of dirt and consequently they were suffering for want of pure fresh water. Not a sign of green food was visible either in the yards or in the brooder house. The litter on the brooder floor was filthy and yet that man did all the talking and endeavored to create the impression that everything in his power was being done for the welfare of the chicks—but seeing was believing.

Cracks Are Living Places. These vicious little mites live and breed in the cracks of poultry-houses and nests, coming out only when hungry to visit the fowls or chicks. As a rule they make their home near the roosting quarters of the house because of the ease in getting food and drink at night when the fowls are resting. After filling themselves to the limit with the blood of the birds they retire to the cracks of the building to digest their heavy meal. A house that has become badly infested with them means suffering for the fowls and sooner or later is sure to result in the birds becoming so weakened that the egg yield will be reduced below the line of profit.

Water is Dirty Recommended. Next, with a stiff-bristled broom thoroughly scrub walls, floors, nest boxes, roost boards, etc. Then, after another rinsing down and cleaning out of accumulated dirt, let the house dry out for a day or two. Then make a searching inspection to see if any dirt can be discovered. If so, apply the appropriate treatment as outlined above. If, however, everything appears to be clean, the time has come to make it really and truly clean by disinfecting. To do this it is necessary to spray or thoroughly wash with a scrub-brush, wet in the solution used for all parts of the house, with a good disinfectant at least twice, allowing time between for it to dry.

Warm weather adds to cares. Warm weather quickly soaks or decomposes the food. Since warm weather encourages and multiplies the germs and hastens fermentation, it follows that special care must be taken in regard to both food and drink during the

Overhaul the incubator and brooders and if there are any parts broken or missing make a list of them and order the parts. They should then be thoroughly disinfected and everything about them. The water in the brooders should be withdrawn, likewise the water in the hot water incubators. This is insurance for the future, the premium being a little care.

Trap Nests Suggested. If it is the desire of the poultryman to install trap nests and begin the keeping of systematic records as the basis of intelligent breeding work,

year-old stenographer, of Pemberton, N. J., on a charge of violating the Mann white slave law. After a preliminary trial he was released in \$5000 bond. The state case was made later on the charge that he had lived with the Bradley girl at a hotel here.

Details Often Ignored. Another person telephoned repeatedly for advice how to prevent chicks from dying. The information was given that the brood coops were properly disinfected, hens and chicks were dusted with lice powder constantly and yet it was led to believe that lice prevailed on the place. In fact when the suggestion was made that lice prevailed an indignant reply was made that the place was absolutely clean and free from lice. At my suggestion a six weeks-old chick was brought in, and after a thorough dusting the lice dropped on the desk, yet this poultry-raiser's dignity was ruffled when the idea of cleanliness was suggested. Much of the loss that occurs in raising

Chickens coops or brooders that have red mites in them will prove death traps for little chicks. They simply cannot stand the nightly attacks of red mites and will soon begin to die. Nest material that is infested with red mites has caused untold thousands of sizzling hens to leave their eggs to chill. Lice are real hindrances to success with poultry and red mites will upset the best laid plans. These mites breed nicely in filth and reproduce fastest their heavy meal. A house that themselves freely in Spring and Summer. Their eggs are concealed in cracks containing filth or are deposited in dirty nesting material. The young in dirty nesting material. The young of the blood of fowls to sustain life. They but after the first molt, or shedding, of the skin eight legs appear. Their cast-off skin may be seen as a whitish deposit on the roosts. This indicates how rapidly they multiply besides the damage they do. Mites are able to live

When hungry or towards evening the color of the mite may be quite pale.

Directions Are Given. To make the amount of whitewash above mentioned two vessels are needed, one holding at least 10 gallons and the other holding half as much. A small barrel and a tub or any watertight vessel will answer well. (1) Stake the lime in the barrel, using two or three gallons of water for two pecks of lime. (2) Cover the barrel. (3) Dissolve the salt in water, strain the brine and add it to the slaked lime in the barrel. (4) Boil the rice flour for 10 minutes in a small quantity of water. (5) Dissolve the glue in a double boiler or water bath and avoid scorching. (6) In the tub mix the whitening with about five gallons of hot water. (7) Add to the whitening mixture in the tub the boiled rice and the dissolved glue—mix thoroughly. (8) Pour mixture in tub into the barrel containing slaked lime, stir well until thoroughly mixed. (9) Cover barrel to protect from dirt and let whitewash stand for a few days, when it will be ready for use. (10) This whitewash should be applied hot if best results are to be obtained. Heavy it in any kettle or other metal vessel on a stove or suspended over a fire.

Some kerosene emulsion is preferred by some poultrymen and is made by cutting up a one-pound bar of ordinary laundry soap or soap powder and dissolving it in one gallon of hot water. When the soap is all dissolved and while the water is still hot stir in one gallon of kerosene. The mixture should be stirred for 15 or 20 minutes until it is emulsified, when it will be creamy in appearance. If the oil and water separate on standing then the soap was not caustic enough. Take one quart of this, add to 10 quarts of water, and spray thoroughly the house. It is strong enough to kill all the mites and nits or eggs with which it comes in contact. If there is a desire to make this emulsion more effective one pint of crude carbolic acid can be added while the emulsion is still hot. This emulsion used twice a month will keep the houses free from vermin and disinfected from disease.

Elmer Dixon, of Oregon City, the well-known poultry judge, has been appointed one of the 35 judges at the universal poultry show, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, from November 18 to 28. Other Western judges are Harry H. Collier, of Tacoma, Wash., and William Coats, of Vancouver, B. C.

Poultrymen recognize that this show will reflect great credit upon the intelligence and progressiveness of American poultry breeders and one that will result in inestimable benefits to the industry. It should mark an improvement in many varieties and breeds, as it will be the first big show of the country to be judged by the new 1915 standard of perfection. Entries for this show will close October 15, and there is no limit to the number of birds any exhibitor may enter. A nominal fee of \$1.00 for each specimen and \$2 for each pen will be charged to cover the expense of receiving, cooping, feeding, watering, exhibiting and returning the birds.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multiflora coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

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