

POULTRY HOUSES OF GREAT VALUE

Cold Weather Factor Is Not Overlooked

A properly constructed poultry house can do wonders in maintaining health of laying birds, says the poultry department at Washington State college. Right now is the time to build a new house or remodel the old one.

If the poultryman has a poultry house, a shed or a barn which he desires to improve at a very low cost, it will pay him to do this remodeling before his pullets are housed and before the fall and winter season of high-priced eggs is at hand.

For a house either 20 or 24 feet deep, the front wall should be approximately 8 feet 4 inches high and the rear wall from 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet in height. The front wall is boarded up 11 inches from the floor.

Above this there is a 52-inch opening covered with wire netting. The house should be used with this space open in the summer to supply the maximum amount of ventilation and plenty of sunshine and to assist in keeping the house cooler.

Lower Part Protected
For winter use, however, the lower 2 feet 10 inches of the opening is protected with removable glass windows. This leaves an 18-inch opening in severe weather. A thin, adjustable muslin roller curtain, rolling from the top down, will be sufficient, and is more desirable, in most parts of western Washington and Oregon.

This curtain, as designed, is tacked to the wall above the opening and to a pole below, and is operated with a single roller without ropes or pulleys. In most sections of eastern Washington and Oregon and in some sections of western Washington, the 18-inch opening is closed by a glass window hinged at the bottom and adjusted to open inward at the top for the necessary intake of fresh air.

Almost any building can be remodeled so that the front will correspond to either one of the two plans just described at a very low cost, and anyone who understands the use of a hammer and a saw can do the work himself.

28 Degrees Minimum
One of the biggest ventilation problems in a poultry laying house in the summer is to remove the warm hot air and to supply plenty of air on hot, sultry days to the laying birds.

In the wintertime there is an entirely different problem in ventilation, namely, to remove the foul, moisture-laden air from the building and at the same time, during the extremely cold weather, especially of eastern Washington and Oregon, to maintain the necessary temperature in the laying house for egg production.

It has been found in experiments conducted by Washington State college that to maintain egg production a temperature of not lower than 28 degrees Fahrenheit should be maintained during the winter months in the laying house.

During the summer, if the air circulation is rapid in the laying house, the birds are able to stand quite a high temperature without an accompanying drop in egg production.

Ventilators Control Circulation
Remodel the laying house so that fresh air is admitted to the building in the wintertime through the front opening. The outlet ventilation is secured by two 16-inch square ventilator shafts in each 30-foot section of the house, located at the peak of the roof, 10 feet from either partition and 10 feet from the front of the house.

The lower end of the ventilating shaft is flush with the ceiling. The movement of air is controlled with a sliding damper in the bottom of the shaft.

In a two or three-story house the ventilator shaft should be 20 inches square and should run up from the ceiling of the first story and should

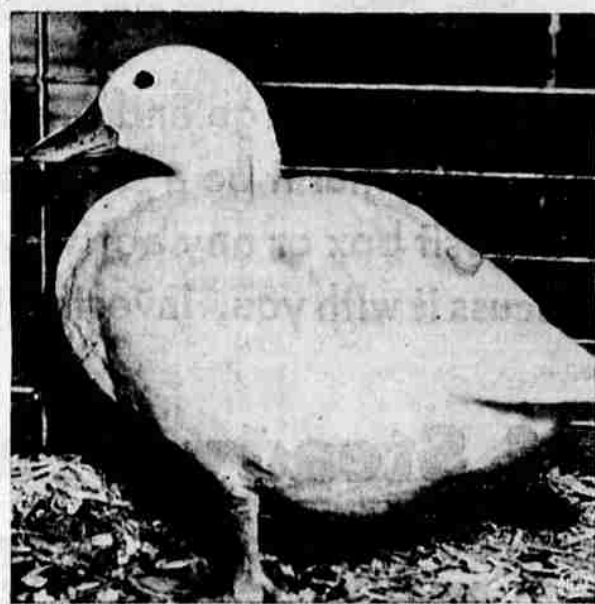
Prize Birds Displayed at Congress



Head high, Holland's Golden Laced Dr. Willard Thompson, in charge of international live bird exhibit, holds Crested appears proud of his fancy bird.



Big rooster is French Salmon Faverolle. Little fellow is Italian Ghigi bantam.



Solemn Dutch duck. This quacker is one of smallest and rarest of duck family. Color of body is pure white. Bird is valued at least \$100.



Italian good will ambassador: Romagnoli pigeon makes friends with American, Rita Kofron.

Thousands of poultry raisers from several nations attended the seventh annual world poultry congress held in Cleveland, Ohio, in July and August. Above are shown some of the birds that caught the photographer's fancy. Included in the Oregon delegation of 74 registered for the congress was W. T. Hardison, Redmond turkey grower and dealer. The 1939 poultry show cost more than \$1,000,000.

have an adjustable door opening inward at the ceiling to each of the top floors.

The necessary amount of air to be admitted during the cold weather of winter must be judged by the poultryman, and can be controlled by adjusting the roller curtain or the 18-inch window and by opening or shutting the slide in the bottom of the ventilator.

Except in extremely cold weather, it will never be necessary to close the damper in the bottom of the ventilator shaft. In a shipap house constructed in western Washington, ceilings and walls are insulated with five or six inches of shavings. A temperature, even in extreme weather, of 28 to 30 degrees can be maintained in this way where three square feet of floor space is apportioned per hen.

Midget Horse Greatly Enjoys Ride in Auto

Bellingham, Wash. (U)—Tiny, a South American midget horse, is Norman V. Tohn's strange household pet. The horse, 12 years old, stands 36 inches high and weighs 165 pounds. Tiny, quite at home in her owner's house, likes to stand near the table at meal time, knowing she will get whatever food is left over. She likes to ride in automobiles and will climb in the front or back seat whenever a door is left open. Tiny spent seven years with a circus and five with carnivals until Tohn, who formerly played in a circus band, bought her.

The horse was the center of attraction at a party in a downtown hotel one night. Tiny rode in the elevator to the 13th floor, extended a front foot for handshakes and entertained everyone for two hours.

LUMP OF DIRT DEADLY

Lorain, O. (U)—Richard Leitch, U. S. bureau of mines inspector, has reported that a four-inch cube of dirt which liberated a quantity of gas probably was the cause of seven workers being overcome while working in a tunnel here.

Leitch said that the dirt clod was knocked from around an old sewer joint by the tunnelers and liberated the gas with which it was saturated when it fell to the tunnel floor.

DRY ICE LURES FISH

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (U)—Patrolman Michael Reiser has devised a method of improving live plugs. He drilled a large hole at the top and a smaller one at the bottom, filling the bait with dry ice and plugging the top hole. The plug, floating in the water, emits a trail of fumes which assertedly proves an attraction to large fish.

FEEDING OF LAMBS SUBJECT OF STUDY

Alfalfa Cuttings Rank High in List

Results of 14 years' lamb feeding experiments by the department of animal husbandry at Washington State college have been brought together in bulletin form. A brief outline of some of the findings is:

Alfalfa cuttings were valued in the order of first, third and second. Sweet clover cut at a height of three feet and cured as hay was equal to first-cutting alfalfa.

Less than a pound of grain daily was unsatisfactory for lambs fed only 60 days.

A ton of ground alfalfa hay replaced 2320 pounds of long hay and 171 pounds of grain.

A ton of long alfalfa hay replaced 1668 pounds of chopped hay and 52 pounds of grain.

Local corn was equal to eastern corn for fattening lambs where the moisture content was the same.

Grinding and steam rolling barley and wheat proved of no value but steam rolling produced a 13 per cent benefit.

Shelled corn rated 113.3, steam-rolled barley 102.5, whole wheat 93.7, whole oats 87, steam-rolled oats 59.9 for fattening lambs with whole barley as 100 per cent.

Corn alone was 20 to 25 per cent better than a mixture of 1 part corn and 2 parts wheat.

Potatoes were at the optimum at a level of 1 to 1½ pounds daily per lamb. Chopping them was of no benefit.

Feeding lambs three times daily was not justified by extra gains.

Silage fed at the rate of 1½ pounds per lamb increased the rate and decreased the cost of the gains.

One to 1½ pounds of apples per lamb daily was profitable but increasing the succulence to 2 pounds decreased the gains.

Squash, carrots and rutabagas fed at a rate of 1½ pounds per lamb daily were profitable feeds.

Beet molasses fed at the rate of ½ to 1 pound was a good medium for corn, one ton of molasses equalling 1704 pounds of corn plus 978 pounds of alfalfa hay.

No grain first 30 days followed by 45 days heavy grain feeding was not as satisfactory as moderate grain feeding over a 60-day period.

WEEDS PROVIDE VASE MATERIAL

Decorative Effects Are Declared Unique

By Carl Starker

Flower Arrangement Authority

The first requisite for success in the use of unusual material is the cultivation of an all-seeing eye that will recognize possibilities in strange or unpromising material.

Becoming well acquainted with weeds. They play an important part in line and character. Irises, thistles, dusty miller, lambs ears and many other plants have beautiful leaves that will lend variety and give good shadows.

Fruits, alone with leaves or combined with flowers, add great beauty to many an arrangement. Wild blackberries, with fruit in all stages of development, quinces, crabapples, garpes and many other fruits may be used to great advantage.

Many vegetables lend themselves gracefully to arrangements. Gourds are now widely used, but squashes, egg-plants, red and white radishes and tomatoes, ripe and green, are just as good material.

Weeds Offer Possibilities

Seed pods are equally good and may be used both fresh and dried. Sumas, pepper berries, honesty, sour dock, Siberian iris pods and as many others as the eye can discover, can be

used to give variety and interest.

Wayside weeds must by no means be neglected. Many people have found how well Queen Anne's lace adapts itself to bouquets, but the many field grasses are just as interesting, and different sorts of seed pods from the roadside can often be used. A very effective arrangement can be made by using a few stems of the common horsetail in a shallow container.

Of course, here, as always, restraint is a necessity. No one would wish to have his house filled with monstrosities in the way of flower arrangements. But do try some of these.

Don't be discouraged if your first attempts at using unusual materials turn out to be failures. It is better to have some individuality than always to have success. And, anyway, it's lots of fun.

NAVAJO SHRINE FOUND IN CAVE

Gods' Council Chamber Held Discovered

Round Rock, Ariz. (U)—Scientists from Columbia university have just reviewed evidence presented by Dr. William A. Gardner that he had found a giant grotto which he believed to be an ancient Navajo Indian shrine and the legendary council chamber of the tribal gods.

The cave was discovered in a remote section of the rugged canyon country near here in a region seldom traversed by white men.

Gardner was led to the cave by San Day, an Indian guide, who accidentally discovered the "council chamber of the gods."

Inside they found a 200-foot mural of Navajo ceremonial figures and symbols. Lying before four clay images were piles of turquoise beads, corn and pollen, which indicated the Indians used the cave as a holy shrine, Day said.

The paintings were 6 feet high and

were done in bright colors—red, blue, green, lilac, yellow, black and brown.

The images, perforated with holes which formerly held painted sticks imitating the sun's rays, were of the Navajo sun god, Johanni, Day said.

Ancient Navajo legend tells of a secret rendezvous where tribal gods assembled. The gods, so the legends go, left paintings of themselves to guide the tribe in its rituals.

Gardner is believed to be the first white man to see the holy shrine.

POSTMISTRESS DOUBLES ON JOB

Humtulsips, Wash. (U)—When Grayson Price, a Chico, Cal., attorney sent some papers to be served addressed to "Constable, Humtulsips, Wash., he did not know that Humtulsips, Wash., did not have a constable. However Postmistress Mrs. N. F. Loomis served the papers and sent Price a bill for \$2.50 for service.

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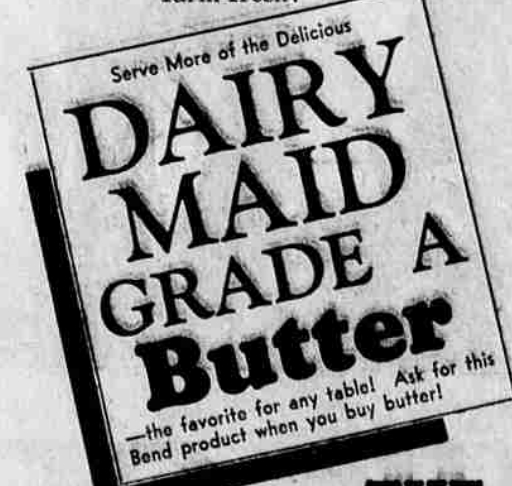
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