

POULTRY FACTS

PURE-BRED POULTRY IS BEST

Growers Everywhere Are Coming to Realize That There is More Money in Standard Breeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The story of Reuben Lowe of North Shapleigh, Me., illustrates the possible profits from poultry keeping where careful management is practiced. During 1918 this poultryman, who devotes only part of his time to chicken raising, kept 250 birds, which paid him a profit over feed cost of more than \$1,000, equivalent to \$4 a bird. Included in this amount are the sales of a few eggs for hatching, about 30 cockerels sold for breeding purposes at \$3.50 to \$5 each, as well as the market eggs, which were disposed of in large quantity. Mr. Lowe keeps



Maine Poultryman Realizes \$4 a Bird From His White Wyandottes.

White Wyandottes of a strain that wins in the show ring when judged according to either the standard of perfection or a utility standard.

One pen of 20 pullets owned by this Maine poultry raiser produced eggs as follows: November, 1918, 413; December, 1918, 418; January, 1919, 380; February, 1919, 326; March, 1919, 456; a total of 1,963 eggs, averaging 99.05 eggs per bird in five months.

It pays to keep poultry of this kind, and growers everywhere are coming to realize that there is more money in keeping better fowl and feeding them properly balanced rations than in wasting time with inferior birds.

OHIO LICE POWDER FORMULA

Mixture of Gasoline, Carbolic Acid and Plaster of Paris is Inexpensive and Efficient.

One of the cheapest home-made lice powders for poultry is made by mixing three parts of gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid with as much plaster of paris as the liquid will moisten, as determined by the Ohio experiment station. The powder is allowed to dry before using; it may be kept in an air-tight container where it retains its strength for a long period. The powder is inflammable and must be kept away from fire.

Infested fowls when thoroughly dusted are soon relieved from the attacks of lice; about 125 birds may be dusted in one hour, one pound of the mixture being needed to dust ten mature fowls.

For head lice on chickens the use of blue ointment or mercurial ointment has been found effective. One part of the ointment is mixed with two parts of vaseline and a lump of the mixture about the size of a pea is rubbed thoroughly at the base of the feathers about the head.

WHEN FOWLS BEGIN TO MOLT

Plenty of Good Food in Considerable Variety is Essential to Maintain Good Health.

When the fowls begin to shed their feathers be sure that they have plenty of good food, in considerable variety, so they can maintain their health and strength and at the same time grow a perfect new set of feathers.

POULTRY NOTES

Bran is a good regulator for poultry of all ages.

Purchase well-matured pullets rather than hens.

Having movable, separate nest boxes makes it easier to clean them as well as the house.

Don't expect great success in hatching and raising chicks unless you have had some experience.

There is no better place for turkeys to roost than in the trees, in the open air, during the summer and fall.

Chicks that get too warm in coops do not grow well and therefore do not make the best use of their feed and opportunities.

If the wing feathers of little chicks grow too rapidly and make the wings hang down they should be cut off so that they will not sap the vitality of the chicks.

PRACTICALLY ON CASH BASIS

Little Real Credit Business is Done by Foreign Firm Operating in China.

When a foreign firm opens up in China one of its first cares is to select a comprador, writes "American" in Asia magazine. This individual is usually a wealthy merchant of the town with considerable property. He becomes, not an employee, but a kind of associate of the foreign business man, and while keeping up in many cases his own independent commercial ventures, he establishes an office connection with the firm's offices, where he acts as intermediary for all transactions with Chinese customers. No Chinese order is booked without his approval, for he takes the place of our "credit man" and knows who can be trusted and to what extent. But he differs from the credit man in that he, in return for a commission on the transaction, assumes full responsibility for it and pays up himself if the customer defaults. Being a man of property he can do this, and to make assurance doubly sure, the foreigner usually requires him to deposit security in the form of title deeds to land or even cash in some cases. When the goods are finally delivered it is not usual to give long credits. In one of the principal parts of China payments are usually made at once through what are called native bank orders, i. e., checks dated five or ten days ahead and certified by some Chinese bank. In other words very little real credit business is done, according to our idea of that term, and it is consequently not surprising that there are so few losses.

ROMAN HOMES IN ENGLAND

Researches of Antiquarians Have Brought to Light Many Things of Historical Interest.

A side road leads to the left from the Fosse Way of ancient memory, and winds along a valley beside the early wanderings of the Colne, in the English Cotswold country, a writer in the Christian Science Monitor says. The car, chugging its way up the road comes to rest at last beneath the trees which crowd around the Roman villa, at Chedworth, and a patchwork carpet of sun and shadow invites to idle loitering in the warmth of a spring day. But suddenly one is ushered into the twilight of the Roman occupation, to gaze on fragments of mosaic flooring and scattered pillars and bricks and stones, all that remains of the prosperous home of some rich Roman who settled here in the dawn of English history.

The beautiful coloring and design of the mosaic floors are not more striking than the hollowed bricks, and furnaces which tell of wonderful heating arrangements, of greater efficiency than that of which most modern English homes can boast.

Here, beside the villa, laundries and baths would appear to have been a small smelting establishment, which must have once made the place a little hive of industry amid the wild surroundings of Britain. All this lay undiscovered through the centuries till men came and unearthed it from the dust and debris and fallen leaves of well-nigh two thousand years.

Friendship.

You must make your own friends. Some men are born with a natural disposition to be friendly. Other men with equal brains are born with natures that do not easily make friends. The one man needs to be careful that he does not make too many friends and the other needs to cultivate the art of making friends. Both men may make shipwreck of life by allowing the natural bent of their lives to dominate them. Some folks may say a man should make his friends among those he is able to help. That may be altruistic but as a rule a fellow wants friends who will help themselves. The tendency is to make friends of those whose life appeals to us without regard to profit. But the wise man will take stock of the friends he makes and cultivate those who help him to be a better man. He needs the incentives good men are able to arouse within him. "To make friends you must show yourself friendly."

Army and Navy Union.

The history of the Army and Navy Union dates from March 1, 1888, when veterans of the United States Army obtained articles of incorporation for an organization to be known as the Regular Army of the Union of the United States of America. According to a circular sent out by the union, it "aims to defend and elevate the material standing of the officers and enlisted men, encourages and abets legislation in their behalf, as well as for those veterans who have returned to civil life; it takes care of its sick, buries its dead and extends a helping hand, pecuniary and otherwise, as may be necessary," and generally strives to promote patriotism and faithfulness. Men who possess an honorable discharge from the United States service, with regular or volunteer army, navy or marine corps, whether service was before, during or since any war at home or abroad, are eligible to admission to its ranks.

A Dizzy Feeling.

"Have you ever taken a tall spin in an airplane?"
"No, but I've been called upon unexpectedly to make a speech and I guess the sensation is about the same."

FARM POULTRY

WINTER GREENS FOR FOWLS

Cabbages, Turnips, Beets, Potatoes, Etc., Are Suitable Feeds for Cold Weather.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If the best results are to be obtained with poultry they must be furnished with a plentiful supply of green feed. Where fowls have unlimited range on a farm they will secure green feed during the spring, but during the winter it must be supplied for them. The question of how to supply the best feed at the least cost is one that each poultry keeper must decide largely for himself. It will probably make but little difference what kind of green feed is supplied, provided it is relished by the fowls. Cabbages, turnips, beets, potatoes, etc., are suitable for this purpose. The larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by means of a wire or string, or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it would be well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes and turnips should be fed cooked. The mangels are an excellent root for feeding raw. Cut clover soaked in boiling water fed alone or with the mash is good. Clover meal and ground alfalfa make very good feeds for this purpose. Where the fowls are yarded and not enough green feed is furnished by the yard a small patch of clover, alfalfa or rape may be sown. Any one of these, if frequently mowed, will furnish a great quantity of green feed in a form which is relished by the fowls. Canada field peas may also be sown for this purpose, and when fed in a ten-



Provide Plenty of Winter Succulence for the Flock.

der, crisp condition are eaten readily. Rye is a good crop for late fall and early spring, for it will germinate and grow in very cold weather and will live through the winter. As a general thing fowls should have once a day about all the green feed they will eat.

MILK AIDS EGG PRODUCTION

Value as Part of Poultry Ration Strikingly Demonstrated at Purdue University.

That milk has a value as a part of the poultry ration was strikingly demonstrated by the results obtained on one of the poultry demonstration farms which are established and conducted by Purdue university.

One farmer who had been feeding milk to his flock discontinued doing so with the arrival of the summer months thinking that the fowls would pick up enough insects to make up for the food value that was furnished by the milk. Almost immediately, however, his daily egg production began falling off until, in one month, it had dropped off to one-half what it had been for the month previous. When milk was again made a part of the ration, the daily egg production gradually increased. As a result of the milk fed, the production the following month was as good as in the spring months and the extra profit made more than paid for the milk fed.

MUCH DIFFERENCE IN CAPONS

Certain Standard Requirements Which Fowls Must Meet to Bring Highest Prices.

There is just as much difference in the quality of capons as of other meats. There are certain standard requirements which the birds must meet to bring the highest prices. Quality counts, but size as well as quality is required in capons.

POWDER IS ALWAYS IN ORDER

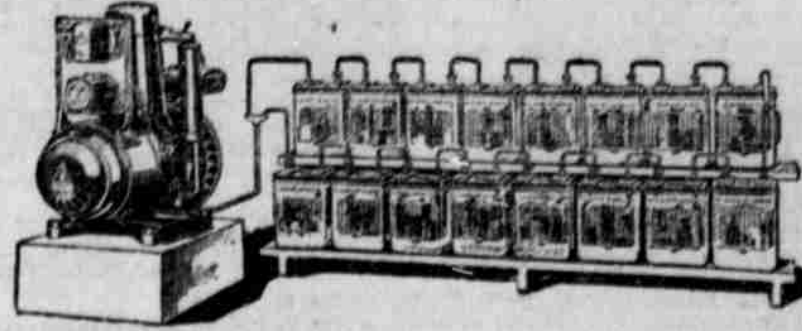
Dust Bath is Essential in Ridding Fowls of Vermin—Whitewashing is Effective.

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order. A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice. Whitewashing is effective against vermin. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks to exterminate mites.

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Cconciliation.

The cook of a certain family had been in the same situation for years. One afternoon the mistress of the house visited the kitchen and said, "You know, cook, we are all very fond of you. I hope you like your present room and are content with your wages? I am thinking of giving you one of my silk petticoats." The cook's eyes widened, and she said, "Oh, m'm, however many people have you asked to dinner now?"

First Salt Merged into.

The Delaware Indians made salt from brine springs in New York state and sold it to settlers as early as 1670, making probably the first commercial production of salt in this country. The manufacture of salt by white people in the United States was begun near Syracuse, N. Y., about 1783. Salt is the most commonly used mineral in the world, and no useful mineral except coal, perhaps, occurs in greater abundance or is more widely distributed in the United States.

Chinese Locomotive Engineers.

Chinese engine drivers have the gentlest sense of touch with the air brake of any in the world. A break in two is almost unheard of, and there is very little damage to cars in Shantung on Chinese railways.

Minister Wants to Help.

It is only natural that one who has been relieved from suffering should feel grateful and want to help others. Rev. W. F. McSwyndole, 818 Elm St., Macon, Ga., writes: "My kidneys gave me much trouble before I took Foley Kidney Pills. I am ready at any time to speak a word for Foley Kidney Pills."—Sold Everywhere.

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