

### How to Raise Poultry

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## Must Fowl Quarters Be Foul Quarters

A Little Time and Less Money Invested in Proper Housing Facilities Will Be Repaid Many Times Over in Healthier, More Robust Fowls and Greater Egg Production.

"Married men," so states the wise-cracking vaudeville performer, "have their better halves, but bachelors have better quarters." While a great many people may take issue with the foregoing statement, it would be hard to disprove that a majority of the chickens being raised in this country are entitled to better quarters and do not get them. Certainly, a distressingly large proportion of the poultry being raised

today would fall in that category.

All too often, the matter of poultry housing is left until everything else has been provided for and then, any kind of old shack will be hastily thrown together, often in a location not deliberately chosen for the purpose, but which is used because it is fit for nothing else.

As a matter of fact, the location that is fit for nothing else is usually unfit for poultry raising, but that is, apparently, not often taken into consideration. I shall briefly describe a type of house which, after experimenting with many kinds for over twenty years, I am convinced is the cheapest, most practical, healthiest, more comfortable and easiest to build poultry house, for the average farm flock, of which I have any knowledge. If I felt otherwise, it is quite certain all my own poultry houses would not be built on this plan.

My ideal poultry house is the one-way shed roof, open front, fresh air type that admits plenty of sunshine and plenty of fresh air at all times without drafts, and faces south. It should be 20 feet wide or deep from north to south, and as long as necessary to accommodate the flock. A house 20 by 20 feet is a nice size for an ordinary size small farm flock. It will comfortably house 100 hens of the larger breeds and 135 Leghorns in all cold and moderate climates, 25 per cent more can be housed without crowding. This is due to the fact that the fowls do

not have to be housed many days during the winter in the warmer sections of the United States. It is a great mistake to crowd chickens into a house, as they should have plenty of room at all times. This house should be 9 feet high in front and 6 feet in the rear. There should be a trap door 10 or 12 inches wide along the north wall just under the roof that should be opened during hot weather for coolness at night; while during fall, winter and spring the north, east and west walls should be absolutely as near airtight as they can be made. In a long house, there should be a solid partition from the back almost to the front every 30 or 35 feet to prevent drafts sweeping from one end of the house to the other on the birds at night.

The openings in the front are all the ventilators a poultry house needs, and the larger these permanent opening are, the healthier the fowls will be, as long as they do not freeze their combs and toes. By having the roosts along the north wall there will be no drafts at night by having the north, east and west walls closed tight, even if the south is open.

Every poultry house should have a floor—either concrete or wood. It is impossible to keep a dirt floor clean and sanitary. The floors in all my houses are made of tongue and grooved flooring that is absolutely tight. All my houses are up on posts two or three feet high, which provides a cool place during the heat of the summer. A good roof is very essential, as a poultry house must be kept dry if the fowls are to be kept healthy. The usual material used for shed roofs is either roofing paper or galvanized iron. The latter is usually the most durable, but is also very hot during hot weather if the roof is not high. A straw loft or ceiling under the rafters will make the house a great deal cooler in summer and also warmer in the winter. Do not have the roof too low, especially in warm climates, nor too high, especially up north. There should be 5 1/2 or 6 feet clearance space in the rear, and 8 or 9 feet in the front inside.

This poultry house is equally good in any climate and at any season of the year, the only difference being in the construction of the front openings. In the southern states, the front should be left almost entirely open at all times, while up north where the weather is cold, most of the front should be closed for the protection of the fowls. In the northern states, quite a portion of the front can be covered with glass substitutes to admit light and sunshine, and sufficient air for ventilation can be had through openings that are covered with thin muslin curtains during cold weather. It climates similar to Missouri, the openings in the front should equal about 10 per cent of the floor space of the house, and these openings should be left open at all times except in extreme cold weather or while storming from the south, when a thin muslin curtain can be pulled down.

Of course, some rain will beat in the southern openings at times, but the harm from this is trivial as compared to having the front of the house closed or nearly so.

The floor should be sloping a little to the front, so that the rain that should blow in will run to the front and out.

No ordinary glass windows are needed in the front of a poultry house, and very few any place else. The front of the house should be above the floor, and all openings should be above this.

In cold climates, the north, east and west walls should be made warm. Ship-lap or drop siding should be carefully put on so as to leave no cracks, and then this should be lined on the inside and out with two or three ply roofing paper securely put on.

A house built on the plan described will always be a source of pride to its owner and will pay real dividends in healthier, more valuable and more productive fowls. Anyone who is interested in better housing for fowls and desires further information, may write me for further information in care of this newspaper.

### FARM POINTERS

As dairy cows ordinarily eat hay cleaner if it is chopped, some Oregon farmers have found it economical to chop it directly into the barn, finds the experiment station.

The harvest moon is here, and with it the problem of storing the winter's supply of vegetables. The Oregon Experiment station recom-

mends careful attention to three essentials of proper storage—sufficient protection from freezing, a moisture supply regulated according to type of vegetable stored, and ample ventilation. As both temperature and humidity are largely controlled by ventilation, the last is really most important.

Progressive Oregon farmers will soon be cleaning out the drainage ditches to carry off the winter rains. This is essential, believes the experiment station, if the soil is to be in the best condition next spring.

Tests at the Oregon Experiment station show that buttermilk is equal in value to skim milk, that is, three or four pounds of buttermilk to one pound of grain, for greatest efficiency. Both skim milk and buttermilk are rich in protein—a food element necessary to keep the

ration properly balanced with the requirements of the body.

More lambs will be fed east of the Mississippi river and fewer west of it than last year, according to reports received by the market service of Oregon State college. Prospective supplies of feed lambs are especially reduced in Washington and Oregon, and to a less extent in Idaho, Montana and Nevada.

### Permanent Wave

Most of the family were at the parlor window watching the parade go by. Suddenly the mother turned to her daughter, "Where's your auntie?"

Upstairs, came the reply, waving her hair.

Mercy exclaimed the mother, can't we afford a flag?

# Important to BUYERS OF NEW CARS

FROM time to time General Motors has devoted its messages in this paper to giving facts which help the car-buyer get full value for his automobile dollar. In keeping with that policy of frankness, this message gives facts about the prices of new cars which every one should know.

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- MARQUETTE \$965—\$1035. Buick's fine new companion car. 6 models.
- OAKLAND \$1145—\$1375. The All American six. 9 models.

- VIKING \$1595. General Motors' new "eight" at medium price. 3 models.
  - BUICK \$1225—\$1595. The greatest Buick of them all. 14 models.
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