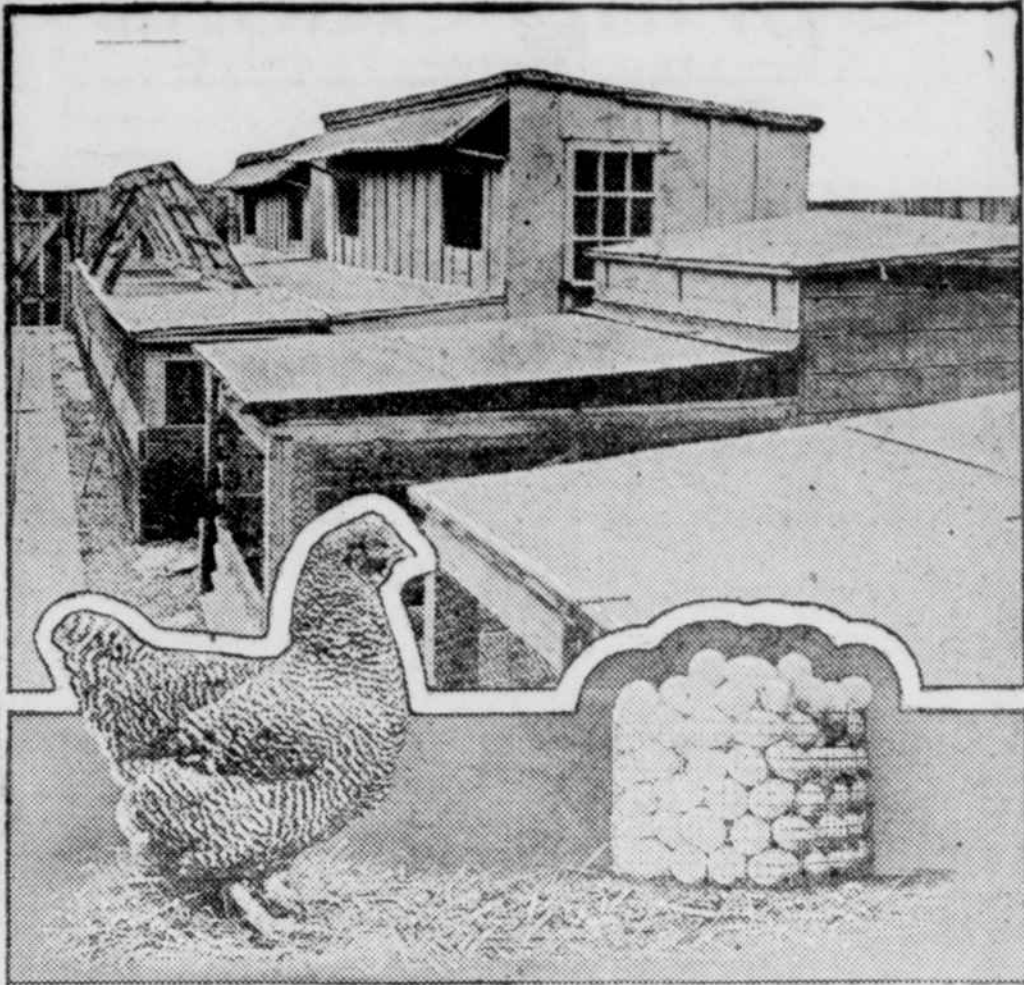


A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

BACKYARD FACTORY MAKES EGGS AND MEAT.



This Intensive Town-Lot Plant Carries 70 Hens—One Pen of 13 Laid 2,163 Eggs in a Year.

TREATING FROZEN COMBS OF FOWLS

Rub Cold Vaseline on Frosted Parts Before They Have Chance to Thaw.

COCKS AND HENS AFFECTED

Thin Wattles of Males Are Most Susceptible, Especially When They Are Wet as Bird Drinks—Curtain Front Favored.

The extreme cold weather this winter has caused unusual damage through frosted combs and wattles of fowls. In the large-comb breeds both cocks and hens are affected. The females of the breeds, having medium-sized combs, are not often seriously injured by frost, but when the mercury goes below zero the combs and wattles of the males are often very badly nipped.

Treat Before Thawing.

When first frozen the comb and wattles retain their normal color, except for a slight whiteness of the skin of the frozen parts. After the affected parts thaw out they turn dark in color, and there is more or less inflammation in them and the adjacent parts. Treatment is most beneficial if first applied before the frozen parts begin to thaw. At this stage the best treatment is to rub with cold vaseline or lard, manipulating gently with the fingers to draw the frost gradually and restore circulation. When the frost is out about the parts with a mixture of 5 tablespoonfuls vaseline, 2 tablespoonfuls glycerine, 1 tablespoonful turpentine. Apply this two or three times a day, keeping the bird in a cool (not cold) place. If the frostbite is not noticed until thawing has occurred, omit the first rubbing.

Use of Vaseline.

The thin wattles of males are most susceptible, especially when they are wet as the bird drinks. In severe cold weather it is best not to give males access to open drinking vessels except during the warmer hours of the day. The combs are usually frosted at night when the birds are on the roosts. A curtain of burlap or of cotton cloth hung before the roost will often keep

70-HEN EGG FACTORY AS BACKYARD VENTURE.

The illustration above shows an intensive backyard poultry plant which is making a very important food contribution to a nation that needs more eggs and poultry flesh. Practically the entire backyard is occupied by houses and covered runs and about 70 hens are carried. Each house is 6 by 14 feet and is divided into 2 pens with a covered yard of the same size. There are about 15 hens to a pen. The houses are raised from the ground so that the hens can run under them and the soil in the runs is renewed four times a year. A flock of 13 hens in one of these pens laid 2,163 eggs in a year. Oats are sprouted for green feed in the cellar of the dwelling house of the owner. Chicks, too, are raised in this basement.

If you are thinking of starting a backyard poultry business, write to the U. S. department of agriculture for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 889, "Backyard Poultry Keeping."

the space back of it warm enough to prevent any frostbites. If it is more convenient the males may be removed to a warmer place for the night. Rubbing vaseline on the combs and wattles of the males makes them more frost-resistant.

BREEDS FOR BACKYARD FLOCKS.

For the family that wishes to keep poultry for home consumption rather than for the market, the so-called general-purpose breeds are better suited than what are known as the egg-laying breeds. Plymouth Rocks, Wy-

A FIRELESS BROODER FOR MOTHERLESS CHICKS.

It is satisfactory for the small flock owner. It can be used outdoors only in reasonably warm weather; in cold weather keep it in a room which is at least partly heated.

You can make it yourself. As the construction is very simple, many people prefer to build rather than buy them. The body heat of the chickens is the source of warmth. A box 18 inches square and 8 inches deep makes a good hover of this type. Adjustable quilts or covers are used. The number and position of the quilts over the chickens in this box are regulated according to weather and the number of chicks. In very cold weather the quilts should sag so as to rest on the backs of the newly hatched chicks, and there should be little or no empty space in the hover. In warmer weather or with older chickens the quilts or covers are raised or part of them removed. From 12 to 40 chicks are usually placed in a fireless brooder, 25 being the average number, while small lots do better than larger ones under this method. When first placed in the fireless brooder, the chicks may have to be put under the hovers frequently until they learn where to get warm.

dottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons are all good varieties for the average person who does not intend to go into the poultry business on a considerable scale. These breeds are good layers and they also make good table poultry. Furthermore, they will hatch their own eggs and brood their own chickens, whereas the Leghorns and other breeds of the egg-laying class do not sit, and the use of expensive incubators and brooders is necessary in order to perpetuate these flocks.

HENHOUSE WARM BUT AIRY.

Usually a poultry house can be kept well ventilated without making it uncomfortably cold for the hens except in the very coldest weather. Birds can stand quite low temperatures provided their combs do not frost. Where there is much hard freezing weather, the most effective way that has been found to keep the poultry house warm and dry is to place dry straw or hay to the depth of a foot or more overhead on a floor of boards laid as wide apart as may be and still hold the straw. Dry straw usually will absorb all moisture, and so, when it is used the poultry keeper must judge by the air in the house how much ventilation is needed. A breed that will not stand the temperature when the ventilation is regulated in this way is not suited to the climate.

Heavy Layers Are Best.

Heavy layers produce more hatching eggs for sale or for hatching into baby chicks and more eggs for market purposes before and after the hatching season.

BENTONSVILLE NEWS.

Bentonville, Feb. 26.—Rev. Mr. Lappin, of Wilson, filled his regular appointment at Mill Creek Disciple church Sunday.

Messrs. W. W. Cole and G. E. Thornton, of Smithfield, were visitors of this section Sunday.

Messrs. T. J. Lassiter and E. J. Sasser, of Smithfield, were visitors to this section Friday, Mr. Lassiter being called to Mill Creek school to give a lecture on War Savings Stamps.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thornton and Mr. Thornton's mother, of Goldsboro, attended services at Mill Creek Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Narron, of Smithfield, spent Sunday in this section with Mrs. Narron's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Williams.

The Mill Creek school celebrated the 22nd, which was Washington's Birthday, in the form of Carolina Day, with Essays and songs from the children and a lecture from Mr. T. J. Lassiter, of Smithfield.

This section is at this time experiencing the most sickness we have known for some time. The trouble seems to be colds, LaGrippe and pneumonia.

We are sorry to note that Mr. Ed. Stevens and his brother Mr. Julius Stevens are both confined to their homes with LaGrippe.

On the first Tuesday of each month the Bentonville Township Farmers' Association will convene with Mill Creek School at 2 P. M. We understand Mr. A. M. Johnson, the County Agent, is to be with each meeting for the purpose of discussing the different problems that are up against the farmers of today. Every farmer should sacrifice one-half day in the month and take advantage of these meetings.

The officers and Directors of the Bentonville Township Community Fair are requested to meet at Mill Creek school on the first Tuesday in March which is the 5th for the purpose of electing officers for this year and transacting such other business as may come before them. All officers are earnestly requested to be present and all others are invited.

Preaching Appointment Called In.

We are requested to announce that on account of a special call to another point Elder W. A. Simpkins, of Raleigh, will not preach at Little Creek Primitive Church next Sunday, March 3, as has been previously announced.

My Experience in Beekeeping.

In the winter of 1912 I became interested in Beekeeping and the following spring purchased six ten-frame standard beehives from The A. I. Root Co. I nailed and painted them and got all ready for the bees. I had seven colonies of Black or German Bees in box hives. I did not have any swarms that season and I decided to transfer. So I transferred one colony from a box hive to frame hive and succeeded and they did well. The next year I got about 35 pounds of nice comb honey from this colony and left them in fine shape for winter. From the box hives I received an average of about 10 pounds of surplus and I proceeded to transfer the remainder to frame hives and wintered them all successfully.

So in the spring of 1914 I decided to go in to Apiculture and I purchased fifteen colonies of pure Italian Bees. Then I had twenty-two colonies in frame hives. I secured an average of about 30 pounds of honey per colony and in the spring of 1915 I increased to twenty-seven colonies and secured an average of 30 or 35 pounds of comb honey per colony. In 1916 I made an average of about 42 pounds of comb honey per colony and raised queens enough to requeen my entire apiary, now my bees all being pure Italians.

In the spring of 1917 I decided to establish a queen raising yard and offer my queens for sale. I sent a small advertisement to Gleanings in Beekeeping and I received a good many orders for queens. My bees are all of the Dr. C. C. Miller strain of Three Band Italian Bees. I have tested the Black Bees and Italian Bees side by side for three years and I find that the Italian Bees will store twice as much honey as the Black Bees will store and they are not half as cross to handle.

I advise all that have bees in box hives to transfer them to frame hives and introduce a queen of the Pure Italian strain of bees. I will gladly give information to any one desiring it. I have no colonies of bees for sale but will have queens ready for delivery by May 1st. I advise every body to do away with their box hives and black bees as fast as possible. See if all colonies have enough stores to last till the honey flow comes. From now until then is the critical time with weak colonies.

L. PARKER.

Benson, N. C., R. F. D. 2.

Plant a garden and buy War Savings Stamps.

Rail Road Embargo

Do not effect us--We have our Guano houses full, so come to see us today for--

Cotton Seed Meal,
Acid,
Obers 8-3-3, 8-2-2
And Potash.

Come and come quick, there may come a time when Fertilizers will not move freely, but we can supply you today. See us at Smithfield and Four Oaks, N. C.

Austin-Stephenson Co.

TAR HEEL FARMER SAYS IT QUICKLY HELPED HIS WIFE.

She'd Twist and Turn All Through the Night. But Now She Sleeps Like A Baby. Tells What Did It.

The burdens of life are not equally borne by men and women.

Women too often suffer from some weakness that was never intended for them by nature.

When trouble or hard work or excitement have rendered the nerves so wide-awake that sleep is denied, the over-tired brain must be helped to get quickly back to its healthy normal condition or serious mischief ensues.

Dreco—the wonderful herbal medicine, aims to accomplish this as nothing else ever has done. Its mission is to bring the disabled, debilitated nervous tissues, the peculiar nerve food which they must have to build up these parts.

"My wife suffered terribly from pains in the back and limbs, constipation, headaches and, worst of all, sleeplessness," declares the well-known Tar-Heel Farmer, R. D. Gurley, R. F. D. 3, Winston-Salem. "She would fall asleep early in the night but would wake up soon and would lay and hear the clock strike every hour until morning. She would twist and turn all night and was always more tired in the morning than when she went to bed."

"A friend told us of Dreco and it helped just such a case as this and so decided to give it a trial. We're mighty glad we did that now because it certainly gave us splendid results. My wife sleeps like a baby now, all night long. Her pains are gone and she now has a good appetite, the first time for years. I want three more bottles now, so we both can take it as I believe it will make me feel 20 years younger."

Dreco is known throughout the Tar Heel State as the one herbal medicine that accomplishes results in cases of severe stomach trouble, constipation, rheumatism and similar ills.

It is sold by all good druggists and is recommended strongly in Smithfield by Creech Drug Co. Adv't.

BE SURE TO ATTEND THE BIG Auction Sale of Tennessee Milch Cows at Clayton, N. C., Thursday, March 7, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock. M. F. Brannon, Auctioneer.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke" was made you could never have a real Burley tobacco cigarette. It's the best yet.

IT'S TOASTED

The toasting brings out the delicious flavor of that fine old Kentucky Burley. You never tasted anything so agreeable—think what roasting does for peanuts.



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