

POULTRY FACTS

CARE OF BACK-YARD POULTRY

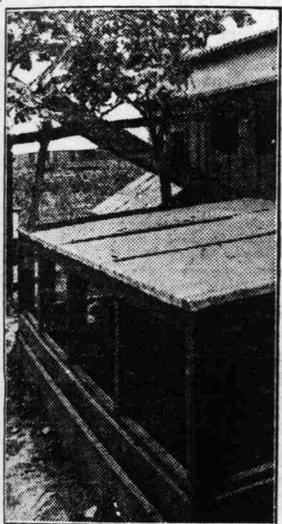
Phase of Home Production That Should Be Considered by Those Desiring Eggs and Meat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The keeping of fowls on a town lot or in the back yard is a phase of home production that should be considered by all who desire to supply the table with eggs and meat at a cost considerably below the usual market price. Ordinarily, the keeping of from 12 to 25 hens is sufficient to provide the average family with eggs and meat. For a flock of 25 hens a space of from 20 to 30 square feet per bird should be allowed, and the yard so divided as to permit them to be alternated from one yard to the other. Thus, a lot of 25 by 30 feet, which is even smaller than the average town lot, should be the minimum space for a flock of this size. By having the yard divided cover crops, such as wheat, oats, rape, or rye, can be growing in the unused yard and when sufficiently grown the fowls be allowed to pasture it.

For a yard 25 by 30 feet, or 750 square feet in size, the above-mentioned grains may be sown in the following amounts: Wheat, 2½ pounds; oats, 1½ pounds; rye, 3¼ pounds; rape, 2½ ounces. When available, lawn clippings make excellent green feed for fowls.

In this way the contamination of the soil and the possibility of disease are reduced to a minimum, and at



A Suitable Type of Poultry House for the Town Poultry Keeper Whose Space is Limited.

the same time green food is provided. The actual selection of the breed should not be a difficult matter when one considers that more depends upon the way fowls are managed than upon the breed itself. Pure-bred fowls of the general-purpose or egg type purchased for a reasonable figure are well suited for backyard poultry plants. However, when pure-bred fowls can not be obtained, grades properly cared for and fed will usually produce sufficient eggs and meat for the table of the average family.

SENSIBLE TREATMENT OF HEN

Indispensable Requirements for Success Are Comfortable Quarters and Good Feed.

It makes no difference to a canary whether it is kept in a cage that cost \$10 or 10 cents, or whether it has its feed and drink in china or earthen dishes; but it makes an immense difference whether it has good care or is neglected, and whether or not its needs are properly supplied. These things are equally true of a hen. Sensible treatment is of far greater importance than stylish quarters. A fine equipment should not be despised. It can be so used as to be of great value. Still it is not one of the vital things. The indispensable requirements for success in the poultry business are good stock; comfortable and healthful quarters; feed and drink of good quality, in proper quantity and at suitable times; and full protection from diseases and enemies.

AVOID SOUR OR MUSTY FOOD

Severe Losses Will Result From Use of Poor Feed During Hot Days of Summer.

During hot weather sour or musty food is more apt to be used for poultry feed than in the winter. Severe losses will result from the use of poor feed, so it pays to know the exact condition of the grain in the bins which may have been there for a long time. Never allow portions of the mash to remain in the troughs on hot days as it may become contaminated with dirt and then be eaten by the young stock.

FARM ANIMALS

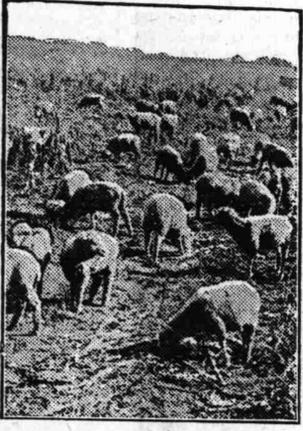
FEED SHEEP IN CORNFIELDS

Practice Has Proved Satisfactory in Saving Considerable Labor in Many States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ordinarily the management of the farm flock of sheep calls for comparatively small demands upon farm labor. The labor cost per dollar's worth of wool or lamb is lower than for any other farm animal product. Yet, while sheep raising does not necessitate expensive equipment or heavy labor, it does require study and continuous attention. However, the effects of the reduced supply of available farm labor, brought about by the drain upon it by the army and war industries, may be counteracted in part by the adoption, where possible, of one or more of the following suggestions:

Some labor can be saved on the stock farm by a more general adoption of the practice of feeding sheep in



Sheep Harvesting Their Own Feed and Saving Labor for Their Owner.

cornfields. This practice has proved very satisfactory in many states. It, of course, necessitates purchases in the fall and marketing in December or January, and is, therefore, adaptable on a large scale only to such farms or sections as are in a position to make a practice of speculative feeding of live stock, as few farms at present raise a sufficient number of lambs to harvest the grain from a large acreage of corn.

A larger use of forage crops for fattening meat stock can be adopted with a saving of labor. This plan permits the putting on of large gains with crops which are harvested entirely by the animals themselves.

In many sections fall-sown wheat and rye can be grazed by sheep, thereby making a great saving in winter feed as well as in the labor of feeding. In sections such as Tennessee this practice has become very general, and is found to work exceedingly well in the production of winter wheat.

Self-feeders for the feeding of hay to fatten sheep and lambs can be used to good advantage. Although their use in the feeding of grain to hogs will prove very satisfactory in the saving of labor, it is not recommended that they be used in feeding grain to sheep and lambs.

In range sections considerable winter labor can be economized and greater safety secured by the distribution of supplies of feed to strategic points on the winter range. Corn, cottonseed cake, or velvet beans can be stored in metal granaries at points which will permit their ready distribution to the stock in case of storms, which commonly make it impossible to get feed to the stock from the nearest railroad points. In the event of a very open winter this feed may deteriorate during the following summer. In most sections, however, the climate is sufficiently dry to allow it to remain in storage for use in good condition during the second winter.

In the past, injury has been done by advocating sheep raising on lands where little or no labor or attention is needed and farms are thereby cleaned of weeds. So far as their appetite for weeds is concerned, sheep may be regarded to some extent as scavengers. They will eat most weeds and on any farm will reduce greatly the amount of land labor needed to hold weeds in check on the areas of pasture and grain crops. It is a mistake, however, to advocate the raising of sheep where the main interest is in weed control.

While the labor required for sheep production is continuous, it is not heavy, and if properly supervised can well be performed by boys or aged men incapable of other kinds of farm labor, and by girls and women. Sheep management can be learned and understood and the labor performed by anyone who is willing to observe carefully and think and attend to the details as attention is required.

It must be understood, however, that sheep raising should not be engaged in with an idea that little attention is required. The wants of sheep are numerous and varied, and frequent attention is required to forestall conditions that will result in ill health or lack of thrift. At lambing time frequent attendance day and night is necessary to avoid losses of ewes and young lambs.

Orchard Information

POISON FOR JAPANESE BUGS

Campaign of Eradication Being Waged Against Beetle in New Jersey—Injures Foliage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Japanese beetle, a small insect that attacks a great variety of plants, has become established over an area of approximately 10,000 acres near Riverton, N. J. The United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the New Jersey department of agriculture, is waging a campaign of eradication, or if eradication is impossible, of such control as to hold the insect within a limited territory.

The mature beetle feeds on the leaves of orchard trees and ornamental plants as well as a number of annual plants. It shows a fondness for flowering plants, and is particularly destructive to roses. However, it is not fastidious in its tastes. It feeds voraciously on the foliage of smart weed.

In the control campaign poison belts have been established, one immediately outside the infested area and others at intervals farther back, somewhat like a defensive system of trenches in human warfare. The foliage of all vegetation in these belts is poisoned. Hand picking is resorted to, and the insects are collected by bushels.

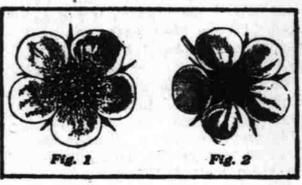
The larva is a white grub that feeds on the roots of living plants and to some extent on decaying vegetation. The destruction of larvae in the soil is undertaken by the use of insecticides and by plowing operations.

The great danger of the spread of the insect is in shipments of sweet corn. The beetle burrows into the ear and detection is difficult. All sweet corn shipped out of the infested area must undergo inspection, and any that is infested cannot be shipped but must be canned or otherwise disposed of.

HOME GARDEN STRAWBERRIES

Varieties Having High Quality Should Be Given Preference—Get Some "Perfect."

In selecting varieties of strawberries for the home garden those having high quality should have preference, and a group of varieties which will give the longest possible ripening period should be selected, says Farm Journal. In deciding which to plant be sure to get some "perfect" (Fig. 1) varieties—that is, varieties which have both stamens and pistils in the blossom. The "imperfect" (Fig. 2) varieties have the pistils and not the stamens, and will not produce fruit unless fertilized by pollen from other plants having both stamens and pistils. The



Perfect and Imperfect Varieties.

common method of arranging the varieties where the imperfects are planted is to plant one row of the perfect variety, then two of the imperfect, and so on.

FILLING UP APPLE ORCHARD

Smaller Growing Trees, Such as Peach or Plum, May Be Placed There Temporarily.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is possible to plant between apple trees, when set 32 feet apart, smaller growing trees, such as the peach or plum, placing one between each two trees in the row, as well as planting a row in the center of the spaces between the tree rows. This is a temporary arrangement, however, since the apple trees will eventually need all the space. Before crowding begins the interplanted trees should be removed.

VARIETIES OF FRUIT SOILS

Best to Avoid Light, Sandy Land and Heavy Clays—Latter Are Difficult to Manage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most fruits can be grown on a great variety of soils, but where possible it is better to avoid light, sandy soils, and heavy clays. The latter are often difficult to manage in the intensive way necessary for the best success with fruit, while the light soils are likely to be affected by the extremes of heat, cold and drought.

KEEP ORCHARD PESTS DOWN

Desirability of Keeping Insects Reduced Cannot Be Emphasized Too Strongly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The great desirability of keeping insects reduced by modern orchard practice, and attention to pruning and other operations, cannot be emphasized too strongly and is well appreciated by most progressive and successful growers.

MECKLENBURG "OVER TOP"

The Estimated Amount Subscribed by City of Charlotte and the County is \$321,850 Over Quota.

Charlotte. — Mecklenburg county's Victory loan subscriptions will exceed \$3,043,350 or an over-subscription in excess of \$321,850, according to a final estimate given out by H. M. Victor, county campaign chairman. All banks of this county except one have submitted their final reports, and the bank not reporting informed Mr. Victor its total of subscriptions would at least equal its quota. The county quota was \$2,721,500, all but about \$65,000 being assigned to Charlotte banks.

The award by lot of the six German helmets, trophies for service in the loan drive in this county, was held at a meeting of the team captains and members. Those successful in the drawing were Frank Boomershine, L. A. Dodsworth, G. T. Buxton, M. E. Boyer, L. W. Buck and Father Jerome. Mr. Victor said the records of the teams were such that a fair plan of awarding the trophies, except by lot, could be devised.

Wiseman Sentenced to Death.

Selby.—With no signs of flinching, Aaron Wiseman heard his death sentence pronounced by Judge B. F. Long.

Having been convicted of murder in the first degree at the conclusion of his trial here on charge of having killed Dr. E. A. Hennessee, of Burke county, at Glen Alpine, January 31, 1918, the Avery county mountaineer was sentenced by Judge Long to be electrocuted June 20.

The defendant received the verdict of the jury with slight show of emotion. The jury had been out an hour and 10 minutes following the charge of Judge Long. It is reported that on the first ballot the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. Two friends of the late Dr. Hennessee went to the box and shook hands with jurors after the verdict was rendered.

Husband Takes Vengeance.

Wadesboro.—Claming that he had been paying his wife undue attention, Sanders Lindsay, a colored carpenter, shot and probably fatally wounded a negro Baptist preacher named Hicks here. The shooting occurred at Lindsay's home in the negro section of the city.

It is reported here that the negroes, John Liles and Paul Crowder, who were arrested on a charge of being implicated in the wrecking of a Seaboard train near Lilesville, have confessed to complicity in the crime and have named a negro named Eli Bennett, as being the instigator.

Increase in City Taxes.

Wilmington.—City council has tentatively increased the tax levy from \$2 to \$2.10 on the \$100 valuation and has also increased privilege taxes in several instances. During the past year demands on the treasury broke through the annual budget several times and other demands are expected this year, necessitating higher taxation.

Officer Gets the Drop.

Asheville.—When Will Harris and Jim Lankford, said to be the most notorious bootleggers of this district, refused to let a member of the local police force arrest them and drew guns on the officer, Harris was shot, the bullet grazing the scalp and wounding him enough to send him to the hospital. The M. P. caught the men in the act of transporting 11 quarts of moonshine. Both of the men drew pistols but he was quicker than they and had the drop on them before they knew it.

Summer Institute at Trinity.

Trinity College.—The second annual session of the Trinity College summer school for preachers will be held this year from June 4 to 13. The first service will be held Wednesday evening, June 4, with an address by Dr. Charles L. Goodell of New York City. Dr. Goodell is now connected with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He is a Methodist minister of far-reaching reputation and has held the leading pastorates in New York City.

Molasses Dealer Retires.

Wilmington.—C. C. Covington, owner of C. C. Covington, Inc., one of the largest molasses importing firms in the country, has closed out his interests to the recently chartered branch of American Molasses Co. of New York, and will retire from active business for a year, in order to rest. The business was founded by Mr. Covington's father, the late Edwin P. Covington. The first order placed was for five barrels of molasses. The other day Mr. Covington ordered 30,000 barrels.

Opposed to Co-Education.

Chapel Hill.—The Philanthropic Society of the State University has gone on record as being opposed to co-education at this institution. Significance is the fact that this proposition was the first to be brought up for discussion at the first meeting of the society, in which the motion passed several weeks ago, making provision for the organization of the society into a body modeled after the State Legislature, went into effect. Officers for the first term of next year were also elected.

Home Town Helps

TREES FOR THE ROADSIDE

Western Journal Advocates the Planting of Apple and Various Other Kinds of Fruits.

The example of a Minnesota village which is planting rows of apple trees along its roadsides instead of the more conventional Lombardy poplars, Norway maples, box elders and white elms, is capable of adaption to almost every American community. The practice, like a good many others which now commend themselves to favor, is the result of individual initiative. About 20 years ago, it seems, a retired minister introduced fruit trees to the roadside running through his own property. The school district, seeing their value, has now arranged for planting 250 more apple trees of an approved variety and has committed itself to care for them. These are theoretically the property of the lot owner, but it is a safe guess that the public will harvest a good deal of the crop.

It is nevertheless a pleasing custom, and one which is not likely to interfere seriously with the commercial side of fruit growing. The spring months must be particularly beautiful in this part of Minnesota, to say nothing of the annually recurring harvest festival every autumn. One would not begrudge the passer-by his share of the ripe pomes, and it is practically certain that the privilege would not be greatly abused if planting of this kind were general. The experience of orchardists in such regions, for illustration, as the great prune-growing belts of Oregon and Washington shows that when certain fruits become reasonably common loss from pilfering is negligible. But part of the value of the roadside tree would be the tacit invitation to share in the product thereof.—Portland Oregonian.

RESEMBLES OLD LOG CABIN

Remarkably Pretty Bungalow Fashioned From Concrete, the Modern Building Material.

American pioneers have handed down an affectionate regard for log architecture, and many a city dweller would prefer a plain log cabin to a modern mansion for his country home. A builder in Yankton, S. D., has combined both in a pretty and homelike bungalow whose "logs" are made of concrete. The loglike units are pre-cast separately, flat on top, bottom and inside, but with the outside surface molded round and with an imitation



In This Pretty Bungalow the "Logs" Are Precast Concrete Units, Laid Up With Mortar, Like Any Masonry, and Stained Wood-Brown on the Outside to Look Natural.

bark finish. Ends are cast with dovetails, and interlock at the corners. Ordinary mortar joints are used, and the exterior is finished to a natural effect with a wood-brown stain, preserving in form all the esthetic value of the rustic model, but with the cleanliness and sanitary value of the modern material.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Proper Housing Means Much.

In England the principal original investors in a garden city development are not concerned solely with the financial profit obtainable from the venture. The basis of income return is sufficient to remove any suspicion of charity from the transaction, while it is at the same time recognized by all the investors—including in part, of course, those manufacturing concerns which may have a certain amount of selfish interest in the matter—that the contented and more efficient workmen thus obtained represent a better return than a few per cent additional on their investment. From a larger point of view it is also apparent that the healthier generations that will result from workmen living under these better conditions mean greater power, wealth and efficiency to the whole nation.

Pure Air.

On every "mote that dances in a sunbeam" there rides many a disease germ. The dust particles sent flying by motor vehicles or gusts of wind are so many infinitesimal omnibuses carrying loads of passengers who wish to be put off in some warm nose, throat or lung where they may multiply. And the same holds true of every particle of soot that escapes unburned from a chimney.

To the man who knows this much of science, dirty streets, and sooty air are more dangerous than all the murderers at large in the world. But to the average person street dust and smoke are nothing more than unsightly and disagreeable objects.—Engineering and Contracting.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. E. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 1.

FAITH, WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES.

LESSON TEXTS—Hebrews 11:1-40; 12:1, 2.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye believe in God, believe also in me.—John 14:1.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 23:13; Mark 21:12; Rom. 1:16-17; 3:21-30; 5:1; 1 John 5:4.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Story of a Man Who Believed in Jesus. (John 9:1-38.)

JUNIOR TOPIC—Heroes of Faith.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The Victory of Faith.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The Place of Faith in Religious Life.

In Hebrews, chapters 1-10 the grounds of faith are clearly set forth. In this lesson its nature and glorious triumphs are displayed.

I. The Nature of Faith (11:1-3).

1. Faith is the eye of the soul, enabling it to see the invisible (v. 1). It is not merely intellectual assent to that which commends itself as being reasonable, but it is the soul's attitude toward God.

2. Faith seizes the things of the future and lives and walks in their power in the present (v. 1).

3. It enabled the "elders" to obtain a good report (v. 2). It made God's promises so living and real to them that it became the dominant force in their lives.

4. Faith enables us to understand how the worlds were made (v. 3). No man was present when God made the worlds, so the foundation for our knowledge is the Word of God. The one who has faith wholly believes that Word.

II. The Triumphant Victories of Faith (11:4-38).

1. Faith of the antediluvian saints (vv. 4-7). As representative of this period three men are pointed out: (a) Abel (v. 4), who displayed his faith in his worship. He took his place before God as a sinner and offered a bloody sacrifice, thereby showing that he looked forward to Christ's atonement, which is substitutionary—a life for a life. (b) Enoch, who displayed his faith in his walk in fellowship with God (v. 5). (c) Noah, who by faith stood loyal to God in a time of universal apostasy and wickedness (v. 7). Noah's task was a stupendous and difficult one. He executed it in the face of many a sneer and taunt, but his faith carried him through, securing salvation for himself and his family.

2. Faith of the Hebrew saints (vv. 8-38). (a) Abraham (vv. 8-10, 17-19). Abraham went out not knowing whether he went, but he knew that the Lord had spoken and that was enough. By faith he offered up Isaac, believing that God was able to raise him up from the dead and fulfill his promise that in Isaac the promised seed should obtain. (b) Sarah through faith received strength to conceive seed when she was old, counting him faithful who had promised (v. 11, 12). (c) Jacob by faith pronounced a prophecy concerning Joseph's sons (v. 21). By faith he penetrated the unseen and pronounced destinies which should be experienced by them both. (d) Joseph by faith foresaw the entrance of his people into the promised land and made them swear to carry his bones there for burial, for even his body must not be left behind in the land of judgment and death (v. 22). (e) Moses (vv. 23-28). Faith in the hearts of his parents caused them to disregard the king's decree. Faith caused him to turn his back upon the honors of Egypt and identify himself with his enslaved brethren.

III. Faith's Grand Exemplar (12:1, 2).

Christ taking upon himself human nature and passing through the trials of life to a triumphant goal is the supreme example for us. Those who fix their eyes upon him will (1) lay aside every weight. To run with success all burdens must be cast off. Things which may not be sinful in themselves, if they impede our progress must be laid aside. (2) Lay aside the sin which doth so easily beset us. (3) Run with patience the race set before us. (4) Looking unto Jesus. Our eyes must be steadfastly fixed upon him. Having him as our example we will endure the cross. To follow Jesus means suffering and trials.

Love as a Word.

Love, even as a word only, must stand alone. It is one of the great monosyllables of our great language.—Love. It is the invisible gravitation of life. With its invisible cords, powerless but potent, it draws hearts together over eternal spaces, and holds them together in an indissoluble bond in Time and Eternity.

The Wonder of It!

"Lord, when I look on my own life it seems thou hast fed me so carefully, so tenderly, that thou canst have attended to no one else. But when I see how wonderfully thou hast led the world, and art leading it, I am amazed that thou hast had time to attend to such as I."—St. Augustine.

Why Man Falls.

Man could not fall so low were he not so great. It is the abused God in a man that turns him into a devil.