

Poultry, Farm and Garden Helps

THE ROOSTS THAT SAVE WORK IN THE CLEANING

Manure Is Accumulated in Pits On Floor and Rendered Harmless to Fowls

WIRE SCREEN PROTECTED

By H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS.
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Muslin curtains commonly used in the fronts of poultry houses for ventilation in cold weather must be brushed or occasionally, especially on the inside, they accumulate dust in large quantities, and in this state they do not admit a free circulation of air, which is their purpose. Moreover, dust-laden curtains deteriorate quickly. In most instances it is not necessary to lower the curtains except at night, and then only in extremely cold weather.

Some poultry keepers are doing away with dropping-boards under the perches for the accumulation of manure, because of the labor involved in scraping the boards at regular intervals. In their place manure pits are used, in which the manure is allowed to collect for months at a time. This arrangement has been found to be very satisfactory, provided the fowls are not allowed access to the pit, and provided the manure is kept dry, so that it will not give off offensive fumes or make the house damp.

Whereas dropping boards are erected a short distance beneath the perches, in the pit scheme the manure is made to accumulate on the floor and separated from the rest of the floor space by a suitable board partition. From the top of this partition to the rear wall is stretched a wire-mesh poultry netting, through which the droppings fall. This netting prevents the fowls from getting into the manure. The droppings are sprinkled occasionally with some absorbent to keep them dry. Considerable labor is saved by this pit system. The house is cleaned as the manure is required for fertilizer.

Pit System Needs Larger Quarters.
Among other considerations in adopting this scheme it should be borne in mind that the pit robs the house of floor space to some extent, hence fewer birds can be quartered in a house of given dimensions. The roosts should be elevated, as with the



Dry mash should be placed before the fowls in a sanitary non-wasteful hopper. If an automatic scratch grain feeder is also used the work of the attendant is greatly simplified.

dropping boards, to keep the birds as far above the pit as practicable. If you are going to keep chickens, be resolved to keep good ones—pure-breds. They cost very little more than scrub birds in the first instance and no more in feed and labor. On the other hand, the returns from a stock of well-bred fowls are more substantial, not only in increased egg yields and superior table meat, but because there is always the opportunity to sell winning eggs, baby chicks and brooding stock at good prices, which are denied the keeper of scrub poultry.

Poultry houses should be kept as warm as possible without the use of artificial heat but warmth obtained from the expense of bad ventilation is no go. Insufficient ventilation means a damp house, and dampness means colds and other ailments. Only fresh air can be kept dry.

Some means must be provided to keep the drinking fountains from freezing in cold weather. Non-freezing fountains can be bought, or devices can be made which will keep the water supply open during the daytime. At night, of course, most fountains have to be emptied. To neglect this is to run the risk of broken fountains, or an accumulation of ice, the removal of which is more troublesome than emptying the fountains.

Those who do not use artificial light in their hen houses can secure some of the benefits of this practice by prolonging the working hours of the fowls. Feed them early to get them off the roosts as soon as possible, and feed them as late as possible to prolong their day. At the same time have a bright interior to the house; whitewash and a goodly number of windows properly located will accomplish wonders in this respect.

Wet Mash Hastens Egg Production.
A warm, moist mash once a day will often start a flock of pullets to lay when everything has failed. Mix the mash with milk table scraps, boiled vegetables or green cut bone.

When roup in any form breaks out all birds should be observed for ulcers or sores in the mouth. When these are found, remove the pus and other foreign matter, then burn the surface of the exposed tissues with a stick of nitrate of silver, burning the membranes until they are white. It is understood, of course, that the sick birds should be kept by themselves, in more or less isolated quarters.

If a fowl is not interested in food, if it mopes around with ruffled feathers and head drawn close to the body, if it stings in any respect, especially if it moves away slowly when approached, it is not in normal health. A fowl in good condition is anxious to leave the perch in the morning; it is alert and active, keen for food and moves about with a free gait. Its movements and conduct are in such sharp contrast to the sick bird that the latter is almost always conspicuous.

Whether afflicted with a communicable disease or not, it is best to isolate the sick bird. It can be treated more conveniently, fed properly and the chances for its recovery are much better, inasmuch as the rest of the flock cannot be infected, which they are likely to do.

The flesh of the goose is sweet and tender, its liver is considered quite a delicacy, the fat is used for various purposes, the feathers are a valuable by-product and the goings are easy to raise. Some claim that geese are the easiest to raise of all poultry. One way or another the farmer will find a flock of geese a profitable side line.

Fowls Can Starve Amid Plenty.
It is possible for a flock of fowls to virtually starve in the midst of plenty. So far as quantity is concerned most of us feed liberally enough; in fact, some feed too liberally. That is not the trouble. The cause of complaint is usually a lack of variety, so that a well-balanced ration can be obtained.

No single grain or form of food is a complete ration for man or beast. An animal may subsist on one kind of food for a time, but sooner or later it will cease to thrive, and eventually it will perish by disease or starvation, induced by malnutrition.

The final stages of producing market poultry are fattening, killing, dressing and packing for shipment. Neglect one or more of these factors and you have squandered a part of your earlier efforts in raising the poultry.

A certain amount of mechanical skill is required of the poultry keeper. He must be, or should be, a jack of all trades. Not to be able to put on a new roof, hang a gate, erect wire netting, replace a foundation or build a door is to be at a serious disadvantage, because jobs of this sort are constantly demanding attention.

If the poultry keeper depends upon the professional mechanic the cost of upkeep will be unduly large, for jobbing work is always expensive. Then, too, it is seldom possible to secure the services of skilled mechanics at a moment's notice. Moral: Be your own builder, for it is part of the game.

There is a widespread belief that utility fowls have little class so far as showman qualities are concerned, and that exhibition stock is unproductive. In many instances this is true. Nevertheless, it is possible to combine fine feathers and eggs, and this is the end toward which many progressive poultrymen are working with good results.

Fowls Need Cleanliness To Thrive.
Fowls are the most accommodating creatures in the world in that they will live almost anywhere and under widely varying conditions. But they will not thrive and be of benefit to their keeper except under a regimen of cleanliness and sanitation.

ing by inbreeding, many poultry raisers consider it essential to bring in new males each year. Very often they make a practice of exchanging males with nearby farms, which is the vogue among farmers especially. This is inapplicable by the right idea, but it is likely to be accompanied by trouble. If it is desirable to introduce new blood, the rule should be to do so, not merely because it is new blood, but also because it is superior to your own vigor and other ways.

If you have not made a regular practice of giving your chickens green-

staffs, try it for a couple of months and see if the extra trouble is not more than compensated. Also, note if your feed bills are not reduced. You would not think of keeping a horse or sow without hay or fodder of some kind, because they are grazing animals. Remember that chickens are pretty much in the same class.

Egg production is an intensive process from beginning to end. It requires the eating, digestion and assimilation of large quantities of food. To meet these requirements hens must have adequate crop capacity. The best layers are almost always the birds with the largest crops. Beware of fowls with small or partly filled crops at roosting time. They are the droop-ers—non-producers. Letter mention them to the dinner table.

Hens should go to roost at night with their crops bulging, as large as a baseball. Nothing develops the crop to meet this capacity better than the bulky foods—greenstuffs. From the time chicks are able to walk about they should be fed green food of some sort.

TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN

LIKE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON

(Copyright Associated Press.)
Honolulu, T. H., Oct. 18.—The tale of a modern "Swiss Family Robinson" composed of two men and one woman who for nearly a year have been living a life of isolation on Kalahele island, a lonely atoll more than 700 miles south of Honolulu, but officially a part of the city and county of Honolulu, in an effort to start a copra plantation, was related here when the United States Eagle boat number 4 returned from a visit and aerial survey of the place-which dot on the map.

Mr. William Ming, the only woman aboard the vessel, for medical treatment. She, her husband, Col. William Ming, and Edward Bonner were the only human beings on the island which is far outside the regular steamer paths, without wireless or other regular communication with the world.

Tuberculosis Ravages Philippines
(Copyright Associated Press.)
Manila, P. I., Oct. 18.—The Philippine Islands Anti-Tuberculosis society has appealed to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Edward Bonner were the only human beings on the island which is far outside the regular steamer paths, without wireless or other regular communication with the world.

According to the records of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society approximately 500,000 people in the Philippines are suffering from tuberculosis at the present time.

History's Mysteries

No. 9.—The Secret of Glamis Castle

The grim walls of Glamis Castle, in Scotland, have concealed a mystery for a number of centuries—concealed it so well that no hint of what it is or whence its origin has ever been definitely brought to light. But that the existence of the secret is well known throughout the kingdom, is apparent from Sir Walter Scott's reference to a secret chamber in the castle which "by the law or custom of the family must be known only to three persons—the Earl, the heir and the third in the line of succession." "The popular version," adds the famous novelist, "is that there is some horrible remembrance connected with the secret which has existed for the past two or three hundred years."

on those who visited it, nor how it would lead to such extreme measures for the preservation of secrecy.

Still another story, and one which appears to possess elements of horror and at least an approach of plausibility not to be found in the other legends, is that which appeared in print in England only a few years ago:

"In the Castle of Glamis," stated the writer, an eminent authority on such subjects, "is a secret chamber which holds (or is reputed to hold) a monster who is heir to the title and property, but who is so hideous that it is necessary to keep him out of sight, and possession. The secret is known to only three persons, because, as the deformed man is the rightful Earl of Strathmore, he must be concealed in order to safeguard the title of the present Earl, but the same misshapen aspect which renders his imprisonment essential, has also prolonged his life far beyond the appointed span."

Another version of the secret of the castle appears in an old history of Scotland, where it is stated that "there is one chamber in the castle, in which, some centuries ago, two gamblers were walled in and condemned to continue their ghastly play, and where the rattling of the dice is still to be heard. The Earl of Strathmore and his eldest son, Lord Glamis, must each hear this once, and it is related that the present lord has not forgotten the effect it had upon him." But, unless stage-managed in a manner worthy of Belasco—with bluish lights, skeleton hands, and a dice-box suspended in mid-air—it is hard to see how the mere sight of a room where a not unusual torture was practiced centuries ago, could have such a profound effect up-

on those who visited it, nor how it would lead to such extreme measures for the preservation of secrecy.

The truth or falsity of these suppositions has never been settled, but the fact remains that Glamis Castle hides a secret of some kind, which will never be disclosed until the old pile is torn stone from stone.

Lloyd George is a good singer himself. In fact when he wants to be by himself, he starts to sing.

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal oil).

This inventor, E. Z. Johnson, 14 Washington Place, New York, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' free trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. hd.

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss and Attractiveness.

Almost every one knows that Sage and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago, the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at a small cost.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

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"Gets-It" Tickles Corns to Death

First Stops All Pain—Then Peels the Corn Off.

Don't try to cut corns on tortured feet. Get rid of your corn. If



Make Your Feet Happy! Remove Those Corns With 'Gets-It'

you have never seen a corn tickled to death, just apply a few drops of "Gets-It" to yours. Then watch that corn disappear as if it had gone to sleep. Soon it is nothing but a loose piece of dead skin that you can lift right off with your fingers.

Get after them now. Your druggist has "Gets-It." Costs but a trifle—nothing at all if it falls. Mfd. by E. Lawrence and Co., Chicago.

Sold in Greensboro by Greensboro Drug Company and Grissom Drug Co.

Gas, Indigestion, Stomach Misery —"Diapepsin"

"Pape's Diapepsin" really does put bad stomachs in order—really does overcome indigestion, gas, peptic gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—but just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and achy, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous—and the joy is its harmlessness. A large 60-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin is worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the most antacid and stomach regulator in the world. hd.

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