

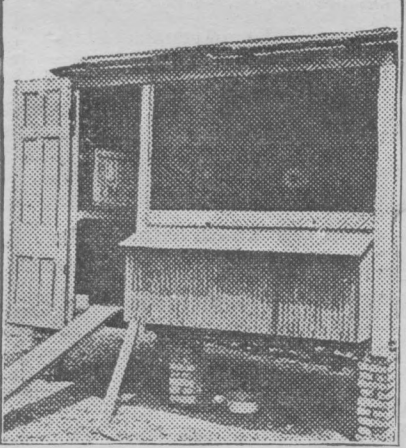
POULTRY

BEST HOUSES FOR CHICKENS

Several Plans and Arrangements Between Two Extremes Which May Suit Conditions.

In the manner of housing fowls there are two systems widely different in their extremes. At one extreme is the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to obviate the necessity of fences, thus giving free range with but little mingling of the different flocks. At the other extreme we have the continuous house. This kind of house consists of a series of separate pens, under one roof, opening directly into a hallway in the rear, or having doors between the pens without the hallway, or opening into a hallway and also into one another. There are several plans and arrangements between these two extremes which may be built to suit varying conditions.

The advantages of the colony plan, according to poultry specialists in the



Colony Houses Allow Flocks Free Range.

United States department of agriculture, are, first, small flocks on free range; second, no expense for fencing; third, there is less need for scrupulous attention to cleanliness and providing regular supplies of animal and vegetable feed during summer months. This plan, however, has the following disadvantages: First, extra cost of labor in caring for fowls in stormy weather, when it will often be difficult to get around to feed and care for the fowls regularly; second, houses built on the colony plan, if built as well, cost more than a continuous house of the same capacity, for partitions, which may be constructed largely of wire netting, are much cheaper than two end walls; third, the colony plan allows only about 100 birds to the acre, while the continuous-house system, with suitable yards, allows 450 to 500 birds to the acre.

ROOTS FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Difficult to Keep Youngsters Clean if They Are Permitted to Remain on Floor.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when eight to twelve weeks of age. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—three to four inches—are used there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor and placing with them one or two old hens or older chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights, until they have learned to go there of their own accord, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

TEST OUT BROODING SYSTEM

Greatest Loss Is Due to Chilling Received While Being Transferred From Incubator.

Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for a day or two at the proper temperature for receiving the chickens, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A beginner should try his brooding system carefully before he uses it. After placing the chicken in the brooder they can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They should be moved in a covered basket or receptacle in cool or cold weather.

CULL OUT ALL LOAFER HENS

Reason Why So Many Flocks Are Unprofitable Is Because of Presence of Nonlayers.

Lack of proper culling thus far has proved to be, in the majority of cases, the principal reason why a poultry flock is not profitable. Forty per cent of the hens in the average farm flock today are nonproductive and should be sold or eaten. It costs about \$2 a year, taking the country over, to feed each hen. If she does not produce more than that amount of eggs she is unprofitable.

ALL DELIGHT TO HONOR FOCH

Whole World Paid Homage to the Genius of the Great French Master of War.

Marshal Foch's home in the Avenue de Saxe, Paris, has become one of the wonderful dwelling places of the world. Far more than a dwelling place, it is now a museum of glory. The rooms of that modest first floor flat are crowded with the trophies which all civilization has offered in homage to the man who led the allies to victory. Such profusion of beautiful things and notable works of art is rare, and amidst it the unassuming figure of the marshal moves almost griefed, as it seems, by the possession of these precious tributes, which only his kindly courtesy induced him to accept.

They come from every part of the world. That large, solid silver statuette of a French general of the Napoleonic wars is signed by Los Amigos de Francia a Francophile league in Spain. Next to it is an alabaster figure by a French master. Over the hearth stands a great gilt empire clock inscribed "To Marshal Foch, from the grateful town of Cassel."

Gold caskets, jeweled swords of honor, antique and valuable miniatures and ivories, the splendid enameled collar of the Grand Cross of the Bath, are crowded together in the glass cabinets that line the walls. Here is all the respect, all the enthusiasm, all the gratitude and joy of victory of a whole world, expressed in the finest and loveliest forms that the ingenuity of great artists, sculptors, goldsmiths, can contrive. And it is proof and touchstone of the merit of the man to whom they have been offered that he lives in this illustrious treasury of glory without seeming to be conscious either of it or his fame.—G. Ward Price, in the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

BEFORE WHITE MAN'S COMING

Eight Groups of Indians Divided the Land Which We Now Know as North America.

The North American Indians were divided into seven or eight great groups, according to their various languages. The Algonquians made up the largest family, comprising the eastern tribes of Canada and the United States south of Hudson bay, east of the Mississippi river and south to Virginia and Tennessee, including the Ojibwas, Ottawas, Crees, Algonquians and Blackfeet. The Iroquois or Five Nations of Cooper's stirring tales inhabited the east central states, including New York. West of them lived the Dakotas or Sioux, from Canada to Arkansas and from the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains. The Muskokis or Appalachians occupied the southeastern states as far west as the Mississippi; while the Shoshonis were at home in the region from Texas to Montana and from California to Idaho. The Athabascas, the Yumas, and the Pueblos occupied Alaska and Canada, Oregon and New Mexico respectively.

Strange Hotel.

What is probably the queerest hotel and restaurant in the world is that recently erected at Atlantic City, N. J. It takes the form of a monster elephant. Seen from a distance the resemblance of the structure to a live elephant is remarkable. As you approach its huge size becomes apparent, but you quickly observe that it is only a thing of wood and iron, but most cleverly contrived. It boasts of many beds, and a dining pavilion on the animal's back capable of accommodating two hundred people. One reaches this novel restaurant by means of a staircase which runs up through the animal's legs and body. Here and there windows give the necessary light. Needless to say the elephant hotel is causing quite an attraction, and its owner bids fair to reap a good harvest as a result of his ingenuity.

Virginia Still Holds Record.

Even with the inauguration of an Ohioan as president next March assured, as nearly as human events can be, Virginia will still hold the record for native sons in the White House. The record then will stand: Virginia, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Wilson, S.; Ohio, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Harding or Cox. Of Virginia's sons five were of English paternal ancestry, two Scotch, one Welsh. Of Ohio's sons three were of English paternal ancestry, two Scotch, one Scotch-Irish. We have seen no authorized statement of the paternal ancestry of Harding or Cox.

Experiments in Road Building.

In order accurately to determine the durability of the various kinds of roadway, the government bureau has a stretch of roadway at Arlington representing all the different methods of road building, and over this a heavy machine is drawn back and forth by cable. This is supposed to reproduce the action of vehicles passing over it and the results are carefully noted and compared. The result of the operations will be used as a guide to the expenditure of nearly \$300,000,000 which will be made under government auspices during the next three years.

In Favor of Yachts.

"You prefer yacht racing to horse racing or motor racing?"
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Aids Digestion: Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insure gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

University Tested: Professor W. B. Combs while Ass't. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 25% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said \$30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of \$420. Leo Jackson of Vespingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood cows.

Can't Spoil: Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mold. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

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PLAN TO WATER VAST DRY AREA

Project Up to Congress to Reclaim 4,000,000 Acres at \$250,000,000 Expense.

TURN DESERT INTO EMPIRE

Members of House Committee on Appropriations and Group of Western Colleagues Make Inspection Tour of Government Projects.

Washington.—Plans for putting 4,000,000 acres of land on the agricultural map of the United States by a program of reclamation calling for the expenditure of about \$250,000,000 over a ten-year period are to be considered seriously by congress when it reassembles.

Members of the house appropriations committee and a group of Western colleagues who have been making an inspection tour of the government's reclamation projects and of the national parks in company with officials of the department of the interior, after traveling 10,000 miles by train and 4,000 miles by auto and viewing the irrigation achievements since 1902 have come back earnest converts to a big reclamation plan.

Arthur P. Davis, director and chief engineer of the reclamation service, who accompanied the congressional tour, is now in the West visiting other projects and preparing his recommendations for the annual estimates to be submitted to Secretary Payne.

Secretary Payne Enthusiastic.
Secretary Payne, who has just inspected two of the government's principal reclamation projects at Yakima, Wash., and Shoshone, Wyo., has become an enthusiast regarding the desirability of utilizing America's undeveloped resources by building new commonwealths in the arid West.

While the reclamation service is restricted in its estimates to \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000, equivalent to the amount received by sale of public lands, sale of water and returns on irrigation developments, Secretary Payne has already declared his intention of asking congress for \$12,000,000 to open up 160,000 acres of reclaimed land in small farms, with special consideration of the Shoshone project.

Representative Will R. Wood (Rep.) of Indiana, a member of the appropriations committee, says that he and others who have just inspected these projects have been converted from their previous reluctance to make such large appropriations and now believe that it is a national duty thus to create opportunities for its citizens to establish themselves in permanent homes on such fertile areas, wrested from the desert.

Many who opposed the "farms for service men" proposition in the last congress on the grounds that it was camouflaged reclamation have pledged their support to an out-and-out irrigation development.

Senator Jones of Washington introduced a bill in the last session which seeks an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for reclamation work and the interior department has drafted a program that calls for more than that.

Turn Desert into Empire.
Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon wrote a favorable report last December from the committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. He pointed out that under the reclamation act passed in 1902, the government has expended in construction work a little over \$123,000,000, that water for irrigation purposes has been made available for 1,780,000 acres of land, which had been largely barren, desert waste and unproductive. It is now worth from \$100 to \$750 an acre, with an average crop value per acre of \$63.60.

"Out of the uninhabited and almost worthless desert has been carved an empire of nearly 2,000,000 acres, intensively cultivated and producing crops whose annual average gross returns per acre are about double those of the rest of the country," says Director Davis of the reclamation service.

While the bill introduced by Senator Jones calls for \$250,000,000, the reclamation service is now working on 30 projects which call for a total appropriation of \$302,000,000, but returns would be coming in from some of the earlier construction before the entire expenditure was made. Of the 4,000,000 acres which it is proposed to add to the farm lands about one-third is public land belonging to the United States government.

Director Davis has figured out that the average value of lands in the projects did not exceed \$10 an acre, or \$17,000,000, when the government irrigation was started in 1902, and that today they easily represent increases in land values of \$58,000,000 due to this work, and has prepared a detailed report on this for congress. He figures that only 3.5 per cent of the total ultimate cost will be finally charged against the government.

Tarantula on Shoulder.
Devil's Lake, N. D.—After setting down a crate containing a bunch of bananas that he carried across the store on his back, John Lunak, an employee in a grocery store here, felt something crawling on his shoulder, and, putting up his hand, came in contact with the largest tarantula ever seen in the city. A bite from the creature would have meant almost certain death.

Rattlesnake and Old Man Fight to Death

Atlanta, Ga.—Word has been brought to Atlanta of a remarkable fight to the death between an aged farmer, living near Buckhead, and a giant rattlesnake.

The farmer, Mack Richards, who is well advanced in years, was mending a fence when he disturbed a rattlesnake so large that when piled in a coil its head was more than two feet above the ground.

The snake struck at him and would have reached its mark if it had not been deflected by heavy briars.

Before it could coil again, Mr. Richards seized a rail, and pinned the snake against the ground. He tried to call for help, but none was near.

The snake, by main strength, twisted itself out from under the rail and prepared to strike again.

This time Mr. Richards got beyond striking distance, but the snake followed him and continued the attack.

Mr. Richards picked up a shorter rail and with it gave battle, finally killing the reptile. It measures six feet in length.

BLAME DISASTER TO CARL

Austrian Collapse Charged to Emperor's Conflicting War Orders, Says Commission.

Vienna.—Chief blame for the collapse of the Austrian forces on the Piave river, in the Austro-Italian campaign, is placed on the former Emperor Carl by the report of a commission appointed to investigate war delinquencies.

On the fateful November 2, 1918, the report says, the then emperor issued three conflicting orders within a few hours. The first was for the conclusion of an armistice. Forty-five minutes later this was revoked and 95 minutes afterward it was issued again. During this period, it was said, the emperor consulted no one on the matter.

"We must ask," the report says, "whether the emperor and his advisers were not guided by the fear of the army flooding back on Vienna rather than by any other circumstances. It may be, perhaps, not by express intention but rather subconsciously, that the desire prevailed with more than one of these men that the troops had better not return home at all."

Hair and "Hoss" Tonic.

Louisville, Ky.—"I drinks hair tonic and hoss tonic, that's what 'toxicated me,'" Annie Walker told Patrolmen Revel and Fultz after they battled to place her under arrest at her home, 548 South Brook street.

Annie had just finished whipping one man—her husband—when the police arrived on the scene, drawn by her shouts of victory.

The police found an empty bottle of horse medicine.

Leaves Wreck to Wed.

Columbus, Ind.—When he emerged from a railroad wreck near Indianapolis and found he was not dead, Clifford K. Robbins, son of Mrs. B. F. Robbins of this city, hurried home and notified his fiancée, Miss Alice N. Huddleston, that he wanted to marry her at once. A preacher was awakened at 11 o'clock and the wedding ceremony performed. Then Robbins collapsed and was rushed to a hospital. He may die of internal injuries.

