

HINTS FOR THOSE WHO KEEP POULTRY

Dropping Boards Not for the Lazy.
The use of dropping boards as part of the poultry house equipment has been recommended unqualifiedly by the poultry editors, from the standpoint of convenience and sanitary considerations.

However, some poultry houses we have inspected lately causes us to make some exceptions. These exceptions are the poultrymen who try to avoid the labor of cleaning out their houses by using the dropping board, thereby causing a more unsanitary condition than if there was nothing under the roosts but the floor.

When droppings are allowed to accumulate under the perches the board is worse than useless, for fumes and dust particles from this filth must be breathed by the fowls whenever they are on the roosts. To get the full benefit from a dropping board it must be cleaned often and regularly.

Practical Dry Mash Hopper.

This hopper for dry mash feeding is recommended by the poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The advantages claimed for it are that a minimum of feed is wasted, it is easily constructed and furnished a maximum amount of room, thus lessening the danger of over-crowding.

Except for the three inch board on either side of the flat tray at the bottom and the strip of one-quarter inch wire used for the V shaped bottom of the food container, the hopper is made of inch boards 12 inches wide. The hopper is three feet long, one foot wide and 3 1/2 feet high from the ground to the ridge of the roof. The wire trough forming the base of the food container is 18 inches above the floor of the tray, and the point of the trough is 10 inches lower.

The birds pick at the contents of the trough through the wire meshes and the tray catches all that falls, which is also picked up by the fowls as it accumulates.

Salt is Dangerous.

I have 26 Rhode Island Reds which seemed to be healthy up until now, at 9 months old, writes a subscriber. One day I added about a cup of salt to their feed, thinking this to be good for them. One died that same night and the following day seven more died.

The direct cause of these deaths undoubtedly was the salt. A little salt is thought to be a good thing for birds. It acts as a condiment; but too much will act as a poison. We have heard of no official tests which determine the amount of salt it takes to kill a bird. A half pound of salt to 100 pounds of feed is considered about right. Any greater amount is dangerous.

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EASY WAYS TO TELL TIME

Possession of Watch or Clock is by No Means Necessary as the Article Shows.

A boy who does not own a watch need not go without any knowledge of the time of day. There is a boy who works in a wheat elevator in an Iowa town, and this is how he manages it. A big window almost fills one side of the little office. Into a corner of the window creeps the sunlight early in the morning, and it shines all day long and creeps out of the other corner in the evening. On the floor where the edge of the shadow from the window sash falls just at noon the boy has placed a long chalk mark, for one o'clock, and so on up to six. The forenoon is similarly divided on the floor. Each day by simply looking at the edge of the sun's light he can tell what time it is. Once in two weeks he changes these marks, because the shadows change as the sun gets higher in the spring or lower in the fall.

This clever device—any of you may use it—suggests the way that the natives of Liberia, in Africa, who have no clocks, tell the time. They take the kernels from the nuts of the candle tree and wash and string them on the rib of a palm leaf. The first or top kernel is then lighted. All of the kernels are of the same size and substance, and each will burn a certain number of minutes, and then set fire to the next one below. The natives tie the pieces of cloth at regular intervals along the strings to mark the divisions of time. Among the natives of Singar, in the Malay archipelago, another peculiar device is used. Two bottles are placed neck and neck and sand is put in one of them, which pours itself into the other every half hour, when the bottles are reversed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HAVE PEOPLED THE ISLAND

How Company of Dutch Soldiers and Their Wives Obeyed the Scriptural Injunction.

In 1865 eight Dutch soldiers were sent by the Netherlands East India company to the little island of Kissa, 16 miles off the most easterly point of Timor, according to "The Dutch East," a book by J. Macmillan Brown. A fort was built and they were told to watch the Portuguese.

The company forgot all about this lonely outpost, and Sergeant Kaffyn and his men realized that they were in fact marooned. They had their wives with them, a guiding principle of the Dutch East India company. They set to work to build houses and cultivate the land.

The descendants of these eight couples still remain. They have been wonderfully progressive in the two and a half centuries. The 16 have risen to 300, and they are a sturdy race with no signs of any evil effects from interbreeding. They still keep their blood pure and still have big families and many have fair European faces and complexions and many children have light hair and blue eyes.

These people had to work and work hard, and the consequence is that after 250 years in this tropical island despite intermarriages they are still prolific, and still keep their North European characteristics.

A Cleveland woman has married the man to whom her first husband willed his fortune in case his widow married again. Tell this to the old bromides who declare women have no capacity for business.

A young man may accumulate a lot of photos and letters for the purpose of making a bonfire the night before his wedding.

SHORTAGE OF PAPER CAUSES ECONOMIES

Movement to Eliminate Waste Spreads and Merchants Ask Co-operation of the Public.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

A movement for stores to retrench in the use of wrapping paper and for householders to co-operate with merchants in reducing an extravagant waste of paper and relieving a shortage, has spread to this city and Washington from Chicago and New York, where it has been successful in the last few weeks.

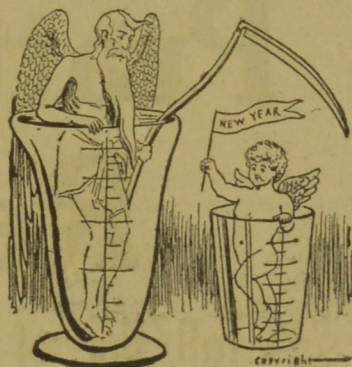
The economies in the use of paper are practical because of exorbitant prices demanded for each kind of paper. Paper bills of stores have doubled in the last year, and so steady has been the increase in the price of paper that it is almost worth its weight in money.

Business men have taken no official action on the paper famine question, but the shortage has been discussed informally at luncheons.

Merchants have also exchanged tips on innovations they have installed to keep the use of paper to a minimum and yet provide an efficient wrapping service for the customer as in the past.

Merchants now take care of the surplus or waste paper, which can be sold for good prices. The majority of business firms now have paper presses to bale up the waste product for sale.

Don't stay indoors. "Fape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will cure colds, coughs and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.
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"Fape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only 25 cents at drug stores.



HEALTH MEASURES

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NATIONAL SERVICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given under the authority of the "War Measures Act, 1914," that during the first week in January, 1917, an inventory will be made by the Post Office Authorities, of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, residing in Canada.

National Service Cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all Postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person of the prescribed ages is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt.

Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest Postmaster.

R. B. BENNETT,

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

Director General.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK : 1st to 7th JANUARY.