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GOOD POULTRY YARDS CAN BE EASILY MADE

Proper Hanging of Good Wire Netting is Most Essential in Controlling Your Flocks.

(By Robert Armstrong.)

Wire netting plays an important part in every poultry operation. It affects boundaries, partitions and limitations. It is the means by which flocks are controlled. It is indispensable. Also, it is contrary material to work, frequently attended by difficulties, particularly if the operator works single-handed and without previous experience.

If the following suggestions are borne in mind, the task will be greatly simplified: In purchasing poultry netting, even the best grades, it sometimes happens that one selvege is slightly longer than the other. This accounts for no end of trouble, unless proper precautions are taken.

Netting having uneven edges should always be hung with the shortest selvage at the top. Otherwise, if the longest salvage is place at the top, the upper section of the netting, after it is hung, will sag between the posts in spite of every effort to remedy it.

There is one exception to this rule, which will explain the principle of it: If a fence is to be erected on ground which is rolling, and the contour of the grade is uch that the highest ground is in the centre of the curve, grading away uniformly on each side, it is quite likely that this curve will conform to the curve in the netting, in which case the wire may be hung with the longest edge uppermost.

EXAMINE NETTING FIRST

To ascertain if a roll of netting is straight, unroll the wire on a level stretch of ground, and if instead of lying in a straight line, the netting describes a slight curve, it is because one edge of selvage is longer than the other, perhaps but a few inches, out enough to cause an unsatisfactory job, unless the above practice is followed. The selvage on the inside of the curve is the shortest side; the outside of the curve is the longest selvage.

This point is unimportant with nettings less than three feet in width, because any variation is easily taken up in the hanging. It applies to wider sizes, especially the six-foot netting, where there is no top rail to the fence from which the wire can be stretched. Most nettings run fifty yards to the bale or roll, and the better grades are galvanized after the netting is woven.

A yard or run should never be constructed with a rail at the top, unless the top is to be covered with netting, also, or unless the fence is built unusually high. Rails invite the birds to fly and alight on them, and once they form this habit the entire flock will be given to yard-breaking, hence the purpose of the fence is destroyed.

Top rails consisting of 2x4-inch lumber make a neat finish to the yard, but they are expensive and unnecessary. Let the wire netting form the top of the fence, and you will not be bothered by high-flying because it offers no perch for the birds to fly upon, and they seldom attempt flying clear over a fence. The plain netting is a mysterious barrier to them. Keep it so.

BASEBOARDS AND POSTS.

Baseboards, 12 inches wide, securely nailed to the fence posts, made an excellent bottom for a fence, and assist greatly in lining up the posts and stretching the netting, but they are likewise expensive, very much so if large areas are to be enclosed. They are not absolutely essential. Good results can be easily obtained by the following method:

The fence posts should be well planted in the ground, from 10 to 11 feet apart, and braced at the corners or in way of grates, to take the strain of stretching the wire. Then commencing at a corner, unroll the bale of netting for its entire length, or for the length of a particular side of the fence, keeping the netting as close to the post as possible. Start to hang the netting by the top selvage at the exact height from the ground, driving one staple—no more—in each post until the entire length is hung, all the while stretching the selvage away from the starting point.

Be careful not to walk on the netting unnecessarily, or to handle it in such a way that it develops bulges on sagged places, and do not attempt to stretch the middle of the netting at this time. It is also a bad plan to try and carry the netting around a corner without cutting it and making a new place of beginning, especially if the posts are round.

When the netting is hung by a single staple at each post, commence at the middle of the length of wire and secure the bottom selvage at each post at the ground line or an inch below, working each way from the place of beginning, and being careful not to stretch the netting beyond the distance allotted to it by each post interval. This method apportions the correct amount of netting over the correct area, whereupon it is then a simple matter to return and staple the wire to each post individually, stretching it slightly here and there as required.

STAKE DOWN BOTTOM.

To hold the bottom of the netting in place and make it hug the ground colsely drive stakes at intervals of three or four feet—two stakes between the posts are generally sufficient, and secure them to the netting by a staple. Discarded wooden fence palings are splendid for this purpose, especially if they are tapered. Drive the largest end in the ground for a distance of about eighteen inches, and they are not likely to heave upward by frost action.

The life of these stakes will be prolonged, as will the fence posts, if they are first dipped or soaked in a wood preservative, or else charred.

By the use of stakes in this manner it is possible to sink the netting into the ground without difficulty, and with a little practice one soon develops the "trick" of being able to drive the stakes with just enough tension on the netting to stretch it perfectly flat and tight.

For repairs to foundations of buildings, walls, piers and so on, there is no better material than concrete, which further commends itself to the farmer because of its simplicity. Anyone who can handle a hatchet and saw and build a rough wooden form, can execute a satisfactory concrete job. And most of the tools required are those used for every-day work about a farm, such as a wheelbarrow, hoe, water buckets, water barrel and shovel.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONCRETE

Walls for light buildings should be about eight inches thick and carried far enough into the ground to insure a solid foundation, without risk of upheaval by frost. Excavate about six inches below the point intended to be the bottom of the wall, and fill in this space with broken stone, cinders or any other hard, porous material that will obtain good drainage. Never use ashes. Tamp pound this foundation to a solid bed, and it is then ready for the concrete.

The following formula is recommended for general concrete work; 1 part cement, 2 1-2 parts sand, and 5 parts crushed stone, coarse pebbles or cinders. Measure the ingredients. Don't guess at them. And mix them thoroughly, first dry, then add the water. The secret of good concrete is to have the materials well mixed; following which the mixture should be poured into place as quickly as possible, before the cement starts to take its initial set.

To estimate the quantities required for a job, first figure the cubical contents of the work, in other words, multiply the length by the width by the depth. This product will equal the amount of crushed stone needed. And if the formula is as above, 1—21-2—5, the necessary sand will be one-half the quantity of the crushed stone, and the cement one-fifth the qualitity of the stone.

The sand must be clean, sharp and coarse, and the crushed stone or cinders must be free from loam, clay or organic matter, otherwise the concrete will be soft and crumbly.

OVERHAULING THE ROOFS

By all means look after the roofs of poultry houses. Nothing is more troublesome than a leaky roof. It means cold, wet living quarters for the flock, and mucky, filthy litter, which will soon convert the otherwise ideal house into a death trap.

If there are any shingles off, or any unsound or torn spots in the patent roofing, repair them before they grow serious and cause the framing timbers and sheathing lumber to warp and rot.

Patent roofings are commonly used on poultry buildings, especially on roofs of low pitch, and as soon as the outer coating on these roofings commences to wear, the roof should be painted. Don't delay, or the fabric will be impaired. If these roofs are painted once a year they will last almost indefinitely. Asphalt paint and similar preparations are specially made for this work; they are not expensive, like oil paint. Use a large flat brush, such as a whitewash brush, mounted on a handle and large areas can be covered in a jiffy.

NOTES.

The off-shelled egg is due to either overfat or lack of lime in the ration; sometimes both.

Where the attention of the male becomes a perfect harassment, the nervous derangement may decrease the egg product.

The first few eggs of the brown-egg layer are rich in color, but as laying continues they become more pale. This is due to a certain pigment from which the coloring comes, and which in its first strength is of good color.

The shortage of labor and the tremendous increase in feed prices make it imperative that only the very best producers should be kept. Stock that would return a substantial profit in pre-war times, when feed was cheap, will now, under the changed conditions, show a loss. This probably applies more strongly to poultry than to any other class of live stock, as the securing of suitable feed is becoming more and more difficult.

Mercurial ointment is effective in exterminating head lice. This material is also sold as blue ointment or "blue butter," but mercurial ointment, which contains 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, is cheaper at present prices, on the basis of mercury contained, than the other form. Since it is stiff and difficult to apply by itself, it is best mixed with vaseline, lanolin or a similar substance in the proportion of one part of the ointment to two of the ingredient used, and is then fully as effective. The material is applied by taking a lump of it about the size of a pea and rubbing it thoroughly at the base of the feathers about the head. Head lice rest mainly upon the feathers, usually at the point where the barbs begin.

Bad Blood Fatal To Good Looks

Easy Enough to Restore Both By a Simple Home Remedy That Costs But a Quarter.

Bad looks and bad breath go together. To look young, to be happy, to enjoy life, and be always at your best you must keep your blood pure, your liver active, your bowels well regulated. These are the prime essentials to a happy, healthy old age.

If you want a positive guarantee of good health, you can easily find it in the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which for forty years have been keeping thousands of people in the pink of condition. It's no experiment to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills as a regular round of life. They are composed of certain extracts and herbs that search out disease, that regulate, tone and strengthen the system.

If in need of better health, if lacking in strength, if subject to headaches, blood disorders, constipation, lack of appetite, and indigestion, 'tis safe to say you will be cured quickest by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold everywhere in 25c boxes.

CANADIAN PARKS.

Canada's magnificent scenery comprises one of her proudest possessions. While such a possession should not be appraised purely from a commercial standpoint, it is, nevertheless, a conservation policy of the most practical character to take steps to assure that this natural resource be administered as an economic asset. In so doing, the Dominion Parks Branch merits recognition as a very substantial factor assisting to maintain the solidity of Canada's financial standing. It is, in addition, a foremost agency in providing sanctuaries, in administering game laws and in otherwise contributing to the practical programme essential to prevent the depletion of our wild life resources.

Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Write for free trial treatment.

Mrs. M. Summers

BOX 2. WINDSOR, Ontario

CATTLE HOGS SHEEP

BRING BIG PRICES

When sold by Auction at the

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Classes for every feeder, whether big or small.

Show will be held at UNION STOCK YARDS

DEC. 9th AND 10th, 1920

Write Secretary, BOX 635, WEST TORONTO, for all particulars.

P-O-E-M-S

Charles James Lever was born at Dublin in 1806. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and afterward became a physician as well as a journalist, and the editor of the Dublin University Magazine. He was consul at Spezzia in 1858, and later at Trieste, where he died in 1872.

THE WIDOW MALONE.

Did you hear of the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
Who lived in the town of Athlone?
Alone?
Oh! she melted the hearts
Of the swains in them parts—
So lovely the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
So lovely the Widow Malone.

Of lovers she had a full score
Or more;
And fortunes they all had galore,
In store;
From the minister down
To the clerk of the crown,
All were courting the Widow Malone.

But so modest was Mistress Malone,
'Twas known
That no one could see her alone,
Ohone!
Let them ogle and sigh,
They could neer catch her eye—
So bashful the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
So bashful the Widow Malone.

Till one Mr. O'Brien, from Cla
How quare!
It's little for blushing they care
Down there—
Put his arm round her waist,
Gave ten kisses at laste—
"Oh," says he, "you're my Mol
lone."

And the widow they all thou
shy,
My eye!
Ne'er thought of a simper or
For why?
But - ucius," says she,
"Since you've not made so free,
You may marry your Mary Ma
Ohone!
You may marry your Mary M

There's a moral contained in m
Not wrong.
And, one comfort, it's not ver
But strong;
If for widows you die
Learn to kiss, not to sigh,
For they're all like sweet M
Malone!
Ohone!
Oh! they're all like sweet M
Malone

—Charles Le

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and am never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Our Debt to Nature.

(From an Invocation.)

We are what sun and winds and
waters make us;
The mountains are our sponsors, and
the rills
Fashion and win their nursling with
their smiles.
But wheer the land is dim from tyrannny,
There tiny pressures occupy the
place
Of glories and of duties; as the feet
Of fabled fairies, when the sun goes
down,
Trip o'er the grass where wrestlers
strove by day.

—Walter Savage Landor.

Manslaughter in Second Degree

Cutting corns with a razor is dangerous and useless. The only remedy is Putnam's Corn Extractor, which removes corns and warts in one day. Because painless and safe, use only "Putnam's," 25c per bottle at all dealers.

MOSTLY THAT.

Asker: "Didn't your wife inherit something from her mother?"

Stuckley: "Yes, a good deal"

Asker: "What was the nature of it?"

Stuckley: "Mostly temper."

ZENOLEUM

The Great Coal Tar Disinfectant Dip

Zenoleum is endorsed and used by the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa, and by the O. A. C. at Guelph.

Zenoleum will rid your live stock or poultry of lice, mites, fleas and ticks. Zenoleum will not burn and is not greasy or dirty. It is the cheapest and most powerful germicide. Ask your dealer, or direct from us if he cannot supply you.

WODEHOUSE'S

Animal Invigorator--Poultry Invigorator

WODEHOUSE'S ANIMAL INVIGORATOR will prevent disease among your like stock—will fatten your cattle and increase the flow of milk—will fatten and condition your swine.

WODEHOUSE'S POULTRY FOOD will keep your poultry healthy. It is an appetizer. It will materially increase the egg production.

For sale by flour and feed dealers and hardware stores, or direct from us if they cannot supply you.

Wodehouse Invigorator, Limited

69 STUART STREET WEST - HAMILTON, ONT.

The

Magic Carpet

Visits to New Worlds

THE VOLGA BASIN.

The Volga, which rises in the Valdai Hills in the Province of Tver, and flows finally into the Volga Lake, feeds one of the most fertile portions of Russia. The total length of the river is 2,325 miles, all of which is

The History of Your Na

STEWART.

VARIATIONS—Stuart, Stewart ardson, Stewartson.
RACIAL ORIGIN—Norman-Fre
SOURCE—A title of office.

It is one of the tricks of that this family name, which tinctly of Norman-French should have become chiefly re ative of Scots, and should have the name of that Scottish cla history is virtually the his Scotland from the twelfth cent the clan which has furnished of the kings of both Scotland a land.

There are, of course, many i of the title of "steward," an ant one under the Norman feudal system, growing into name in England, but whe English formed their family n dividually, the Scottish and t formed them on the wholesa an entire clan adopting a nam

The Scottish Stewards trace Alan, one of the first Norma of England, who obtained fr liam the Conqueror the baron westry in Shropshire. One of Walter, sought his fortunes land, at the court of King and about the middle of the century was made by him of the Royal Household," large estates. The office Steward" was later made h and in the course of a very erations the followers who about the standard of the Steward" after the Scottish custom, naturally welded themselves into a clan, adopting the name of Stewart. It was in 1370 that the first Stewart to become king succeeded his uncle, David II., and was crowned as Robert II.

Minard's Liniment For Distemper.

A LA MODE.

(Life.)

Shopper—I want to get a fashionable skirt.

Saleslady—Yes, madam. Will you have it tdoo tight or too short?

Minard's Liniment For Garget in Cows.

These statements may seem strange to some folks, who have all along been led to belief in the old "Uric Acid" humbug. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders, and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this particular trouble.

NOTE: If any reader of this paper wishes the book that reveals these facts regarding the true cause and cure of rheumatism, facts that were overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a post card or letter to H. P. Cyearwater, No. 555-L Street, Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Cut out this notice lest you forget! If not a sufferer yourself hand this good news to some afflicted friend.

GASOLINE IS DANGEROU .

Gasolene fumes came in contact with a lighted lantern. Ten buildings destroyed, loss, $250,000. Gasolene is dangerous. It is one of the most rapidly volatilizing fluids. One pint of gasolene will impregnate 200 feet of air and make it explosive.

Many serious fires have been started from the careless use of gasolene. Gasoline should only be used in the open air, and clothes, after being cleaned with it, should be hung outside to allow it to evaporate. It should always be kept in tightly closed metal cans, never in glass bottles or jars. The latter are liable to breakage and the consequent freeing of the dangerous fumes when open flame may ignite them and cause a serious fire.

Minard's Liniment For Diphtheria.