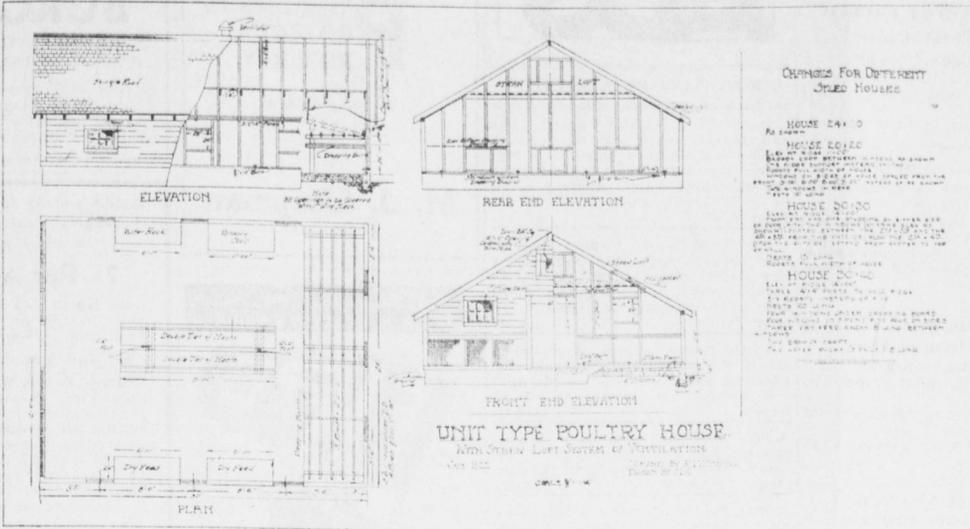


POULTRY HOUSING



By R. V. Mitchell, Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry, State College of Washington

The unit, or one flock type, poultry house is coming generally into use. It will accommodate flocks of from one to four or five hundred birds or more.

This house has good floor lighting, having windows and cloth openings on all four sides. With windows on all sides the house can be built with the open front toward the direction of least storm. It is easy to work in and is comfortable for the birds, both in summer and in winter.

This house is fitted with the straw loft, which is placed on 1x4 strips that are spaced two inches apart, and seven feet above the floor of the house. The straw lofts insure good ventilation without draughts. It also enables the moist air given off by the birds to be carried out of the house. This helps keep the litter dry for a longer period than where the straw loft is not used. In cold weather, the nail heads in the house and the wide walls will not be covered with frost. About five inches

of straw is sufficient to put on top of the lathe.

There should be an opening about one to two feet square in the gable ends of the house above the straw. In a house over 20 feet long there should be an eight-inch ventilator placed in the room every 20 feet. This gives free circulation of air and helps to remove the foul air from the pen as well as the excess moisture.

The straw loft makes a warmer house in winter and a cooler house in summer. It acts as an insulator, keeping the heat or cold of the roof out of the pen. A straw loft will make your house more livable for the birds and reduce the cost of litter and labor for caring for them.

The feed and water racks are clear of the floor, which gives the entire floor space for scratching. The window and cloth openings enable adjustment according to the season or weather, thus adding to the comforts of the flock.

The square type of house is economical to construct. The plan as shown here calls for a cement floor. There are few sections if any, where a cement floor is not practical and, in the long run, it is the cheapest. In cold sections the wall should be

below the frost line, and in any section it should be 18 inches below ground level. This is especially important in sections where rats are a pest. Write or further information to the Poultry Department, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

The Unit or Square Type House
With straw loft system of ventilation.

Studding.
Side—16 pcs. 2x4, 14 ft.
End—8 pcs. 2x4, 14 ft.; 12 pcs. 2x4, 12 ft.; 8 pcs. 2x4, 12 ft.
Sill—4 pcs. 2x4, 16 ft.; 4 pcs. 2x4, 12 ft.
Plate—8 pcs. 2x4, 16 ft.
Rafters—32 pcs. 2x6, 16 ft.; 4 pcs. 1x4, 16 ft.
Ridge—2 pcs. 2x8, 16 ft.
Roof ties—32 pcs. 2x6, 18 ft.
11 sash—28x24, 6 panes 8x10 glass.

1 door—3-6x6-8.
Feed racks.
Water rack—18 pcs. 1x1 1/2, 12 ft.; 5 pcs. 2x2 1/2, 12 ft.
Broody coop—6 ft. of 30-in. wide 1-in. mesh wire; 15 pcs. 1x1 1/2, 10 ft.; 1 pcs. 1x7, 5 ft.; 3 pcs. 1x2, 10 ft.; 1 cs. 1x5, 10 ft.
Ceiling over feed racks to straw loft—54 pcs. 1x8, 10 ft.

Nests—26 ft. of 1/4-in. mesh, 30-in. wide; 12 pcs. 1x8, 8 ft.; 4 pcs. 2x4, 10 ft.; 4 pcs. 1x5, 14 ft.; 4 pcs. 1x6, 14 ft.; 24 pcs. 1x8, 14 ft.
Trap nest bill not shown.
Concrete floor and wall—Mixture 1-3 1/2-7 2 in. thick plus skin coat 1/2-in.-1-in.-2-in.; 11 yards gravel; 6 yards sand; 40 sacks cement.
Shingles—9 M shingles or 36 bundles.

Roosts.
Dropping boards—36 pcs. flooring 1x4, 12 ft.; 3 pcs. 2x6, 24 ft. or 6 pcs. 2x6, 12 ft.; 3 pcs. 2x4, 10 ft.
Sheathing—60 pcs. 1x12, 10 ft. 30 pcs. 1x12, 12 ft.
Siding shiplap—Side 100 pcs. 1x8, 10 ft.; end 28 pcs. 1x8, 12 ft.; 20 pcs. 1x8, 12 ft.
Drop siding—100 pcs. 1x8, 10 ft.; 28 pcs. 1x8, 12 ft.; 20 pcs. 1x8, 12 ft.

Straw loft—108 pcs. 1x4, 10 ft.; 2 posts 4x4, 12 ft.
Cinders—14 yards.
Door timber and window timber, etc.—3 pcs. 1x4, 14 ft.; 13 pcs. 1x4, 6 ft.; 2 pcs. 1x4, 10 ft.
Paper—68 sq. yds. for walls.
Muslin frames and screens—228 lin. feet 1x2 1/2 wire 48 feet, 30-in. wire 1-in. mesh.
Hardware not included.

MURDER TOO EASY SAYS DR. HOLLAND

(Continued from first page)

were apprehended, he would stand a good chance of escaping even a penitentiary sentence. Before the war there were four times as many murders committed in Chicago as in Berlin, and four times more convictions in Berlin than in Chicago!

"Sometime, through the leadership of our best judges and the awakening of public opinion, we will no longer be ashamed of the way in which we punish our murderers and other malefactors. In addition to this, we are going sometime to appreciate what it means to have in our country hundreds of thousands of young people of good blood, and we should be pleased that congress has already put up barriers against the great flood of immigrants who might jeopardize not only our political safety, but also increase our number of paupers, incompetents and criminally inclined. It is time for us to be careful of the good blood of our citizens, and see that it is not contaminated by bad strains from other parts of the world because we must recognize the fact that America's greatest possession is to be found in its people of sound ancestry and good ability, who understand the spirit and organization of a democracy.

"Today, as a result of a study of our scientists, we know that a country is jeopardized that has an increase in its percentage of paupers, feeble minded and criminally inclined.

Today, we know how we can improve the human breed. First, we must prevent the feeble minded from perpetuating their kind; secondly, we must examine the record of all newcomers to this country and exclude those mentally and physically unsound. Finally, we must protect the adult immigrant and his children for he must know that the laws of America will give him the fullest possible protection.

"In the end, too, the poorest American citizen must come to understand that his children through public education will have as good a chance as any other child in the world to make the most of themselves and do their part in co-operating with others in aiding our government in the solution of new social and economic problems and realizing the highest ideals of our democracy."

Fresh supply of Eveready "B" batteries for radio, at the Electric Supply Store. Buy or build in College Park

WATER POWER POSSIBILITIES OF LOWER SNAKE RIVER

(Preliminary report by United States Geological Survey.)

Thousands of people are familiar with that part of Snake river which for over 300 miles, flows in a general westward course across the plains of Southern Idaho, but few have traversed the river where it flows northward and for 200 miles forms the boundary between Idaho and Oregon and for 30 miles the boundary between Idaho and Washington.

Snake river rises in the southern part of Yellowstone national park, flows southward for a short distance in northwestern Wyoming, turns and enters Idaho, and flows northward for about 70 miles to its junction with Henry's Fork. At this point it turns westward and flows in a crescent shaped course across southern Idaho.

A considerable part of the upper stretch of the Snake is paralleled by the main line of the Oregon Short Line railroad, which follows closely the route of the old overland caravans to the Northwest. The plains through which the river flows were, as late as 1900, little more than barren deserts; but now, through the utilization of the waters of the Snake and tributaries, some parts of them have literally blossomed. The irrigated tracts in the Minidoka, King Hill and Boise developments of the United States reclamation service, the North Side, and South Side Twin Falls districts, and many smaller diversion and pumping enterprises, amount to more than 1,000,000 acres, and crops are raised on them that make Idaho one of the greatest agricultural states.

Below Homestead, Ore., which is the end of a branch line of the Oregon Short Line railroad, Snake river has cut through the mountain ranges that blocked its path to Columbia river and flows in a canyon which, though not so well known, so majestic, nor kaleidoscopic in color, is in some respects worthy of comparison with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, for at some places the river flows in a canyon deeper and narrower than the Grand Canyon at El Tovar.

Throughout this stretch the Snake, unlike the Colorado, can be reached at many points through the valleys of tributary streams; and the early prospectors in this way no doubt thoroughly explored all parts of the canyon. To traverse the river between Homestead and Lewiston is, however, a difficult undertaking, and though many prospectors have

perhaps made such a trip there are only a few records of boat journeys through the canyon from Homestead to Lewiston.

In May, 1905, at a time when the river was in flood, Captain W. P. Gray took the steamer Norma through the canyon. Stretches of the river have been mapped by engineers of the United States army engineer corps, and in 1910 and 1911 reconnaissance surveys were made by engineers of the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation company to determine the feasibility of constructing a railroad between Homestead and Lewiston.

In the summer of 1920 engineers of the geological survey made surveys of the entire river between Huntington and Lewiston. The results of these surveys and of records of stream flow that have been collected by the geological survey in co-operation with the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, have been put into a preliminary report on the power possibilities of the lower part of Snake river by W. G. Hoyt, hydraulic engineer, United States geological survey. Mr. Hoyt's studies show that more than 900,000 horsepower could be developed at low-water flow. The report, which is illustrated and accompanied by maps of the river and dam sites is not yet published, but the manuscript may be consulted at the offices of the United States geological survey at the Interior Department building, Washington, D. C.; at 615 Idaho building, Boise, Idaho; at 496 Federal building, Tacoma, Washington; and at 606 Post Office building, Portland, Oregon.

ORDINANCE No. 414

An ordinance providing for the collection and disposal of garbage, manure, ashes, tin cans or rubbish within the corporate limits of the city of Pullman, Washington, fixing a license fee to be paid by those engaged in the business of hauling any of the above for hire, and fixing a penalty for the violation of this ordinance and repealing all ordinances in conflict with this ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Pullman do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That any person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in the business for hire of hauling garbage, manure, ashes, tin cans, or rubbish within the corporate limits of the city of Pullman, Washington, shall first make an application to the city council of the city of Pullman for a license.

Sec. 2. That the license fee shall be Five Dollars per quarter payable in advance and upon any application being granted the applicant shall pay the city clerk of the city of Pullman the sum of Five Dollars, this being the first quarter license fee, and a license shall thereupon be issued by and signed by the city clerk of the city of Pullman, and thereafter the

city person is empowered to issue each person whose application has been granted a license each quarter upon the payment of Five Dollars unless the applicant's license has theretofore been revoked by the city council.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation hauling garbage, manure, ashes, tin cans, or rubbish within the corporate limits of the city of Pullman to allow any of the above mentioned to drop and remain upon the public streets and thoroughfares of the city of Pullman, Washington.

Sec. 4. That all garbage, manure, ashes, tin cans, or rubbish shall be hauled to the dump grounds of the city of Pullman, Washington. All materials capable of being burned shall be so disposed of and all garbage shall be buried, and to be done at the cost of the persons hauling same, and all things herein provided for shall be disposed of under the direction and supervision of the superintendent of the city dump grounds.

Sec. 5. That the dump grounds of the city of Pullman, Washington, shall be open between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. of each and every day of the week except Sundays and legal holidays, during the period between April 15 and October 15, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the remainder of the year.

Sec. 6. That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$99 and costs for each and every offense.

Sec. 7. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval and five days after its publication in the official newspaper of the city of Pullman, Washington.

Passed July 18, 1922.
Approved July 18, 1922.
Published July 21, 1922.
N. E. J. GENTRY, Mayor.
MATILDA F. GANNON, City Clerk.
Approved as to form:
D. C. DOW, City Attorney.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

FRANK E. SANGER
Republican Candidate for the Nomination for PROSECUTING ATTORNEY at the Primaries September 12, 1922

E. B. THOMPSON
Republican Candidate for the Nomination for COUNTY TREASURER at the Primaries September 12, 1922

Western Electric Radio headsets and loud speakers at the Electric Supply Store. Jul 21

We Make the Best Ice Cream that can be made and deliver it Free!

DUTTON'S

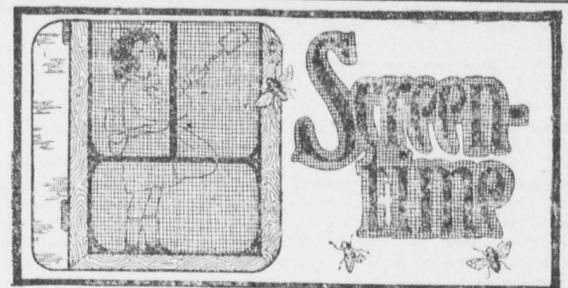
FARMERS:

A Hartford policy on your grain costs no more than any other old line company. It would be a source of satisfaction to have Hartford on your policies. Don't forget to insure your Combines and Threshing Machines.

D. C. DOWNEN

Insurance

Specialist



MAKE YOUR HOME FLY-TIGHT WITH OUR GOOD SCREENS

Keep out those flying pests. Make home really comfortable this summer.

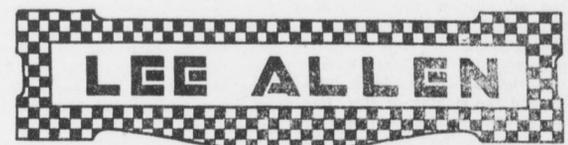
It doesn't cost much to screen even a large house completely—and you can screen a little one for just a few dollars.

It will pay you big dividends of pleasure and satisfaction to refuse to share your home with flies and mosquitoes.

We have a splendid line of material for screens, if you want to make 'em yourself.

All priced exceedingly low and worth the money.

We Are Ready to Serve All Your Needs



Phone 24

Good Goods Only

keep friction where it belongs

Friction consumes power and develops heat and wear.

Sometimes friction is utilized. In the automobile the friction of the clutch transmits the power of the engine to the rear or driving wheels, the friction of the tires and the road surface propels the machine, and the friction of the brakes stops the car. Friction should be confined to the parts named (the clutch, the tires and the brakes), if possible.

Lubricating oil used in the automobile to prevent friction between all moving parts in direct contact has friction within itself. This friction has to be overcome by and uses up engine power. The heavier the oil the more its internal friction, the less power it leaves for useful work.

Increasing Power, Speed and Gasoline Mileage

It may be proved that as much as 20% of the power at the driving wheels may be lost through the use of an incorrect oil.

The ideal oil is the thinnest oil which will keep the bearing surfaces separated and at the same time offer in itself the least frictional resistance to the engine power going to the driving wheels.

In addition, this oil must have stability to resist engine heat, and it must be pure.

Zerolene meets the conditions perfectly. Made from selected crudes by our own patented high-vacuum process, it has great "oiliness," which causes it to cling to bearing surfaces while offering in itself a minimum of frictional resistance to the engine power; it has great stability to resist engine heat, and it is pure.

Zerolene reduces friction, and permits the development of the maximum power, speed and gasoline mileage of the car.

Board of Lubrication Engineers
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

more power & speed ~
less friction and wear ~
thru Correct Lubrication