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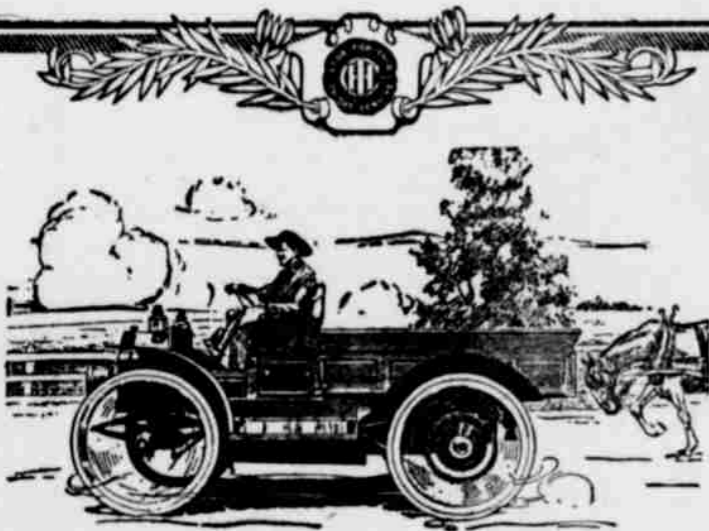
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POULTRY TALK

Proper feeding of fowls is a simple or complex proposition depending on the size of the flock.

The man who keeps a dozen hens and feeds them largely on scraps from the table, which are usually rich in protein, and supplements this with a feed of grain in the evening may know nothing about the comparative values of the various feeds, yet will get good results. But as the flock increases in size the problem of proper feeding becomes one which calls for considerable study.

Smith, who runs a boarding house, keeps about eighteen hens and their feed consists of a generous supply of scraps from the table and a little corn just before going to roost. His hens have been laying all winter.

Jones who lives just across the street keeps about ninety hens, and feeds them three times a day on wheat and rolled barley thrown on the ground, and about the only exercise they get is picking up their grain. He gets two and sometimes as many as four eggs a day. Occasionally they kill a fowl for the table, and he knows that those hens are rolling in fat, yet when he learns that Smith is feeding his hens corn and getting eggs he rushes to the feed store and gets a sack of corn to feed his already overfat hens in the vain hope that it will make them lay.

That shows how much thought some people give to the feeding question.

Of course any one can follow formulas for feeding and get good results, but as I have said before, it is best to know why we do things, instead of merely knowing how to do them.

In order to understand the problem of feeding for best results we must first understand what the various feeds are composed of and the amount of each element found in each.

Nearly all foods contain five elements in varying degrees, viz., protein, carbohydrates, ash or mineral matter, water and fat. Of all these protein is the most valuable—in fact, the protein of a food may be said to establish the value of the feed. For instance corn and wheat contain nearly the same amount of protein as wheat and corn, and are usually about double the price.

Animal protein as found in beef scrap, etc., and in the natural state are worth a little more than the vegetable protein, and cannot be entirely replaced by it. The animal protein is seemingly more easily digested and assimilated by fowls than the vegetable.

Fowls on free range will, in spring and summer find a considerable amount of food rich in protein, and can be given a wider ration than at other seasons of the year, or than can be given to fowls in confinement at any season.

The second in importance—carbohydrates—are used almost entirely in the production of heat and energy. They are found in largest quantity in starchy and sugary food and for a long time it was thought that carbohydrates were fattening, but demonstrations prove that fowls fed on a ration rich in carbohydrates and deficient in fats will not take on fat. However, if they be given a ration rich in both carbohydrates and fats, the carbohydrates will be used up in the production of body heat and energy, and the fats will be stored for future conversion into heat and energy. This proves pretty conclusively that carbohydrates cannot be stored in the form of adipose tissue as fats can. It is well known that fowls fed for long on rations rich in carbohydrates will soon become afflicted with liver disorder.

The ash or mineral matter is valuable in forming bone tissue, and in the formation of egg shells. Hence any food stuff rich in ash is particularly desirable for growing stock and laying hens.

In calculating the nutritive value of a ration, the fat is figured as having two and one-half times the value of the carbohydrates added to two and one-half times the percentage of fats is divided by the figure representing the value or percentage of the protein, and expressed as a ratio of one part protein to the resulting proportion of fats and carbohydrates.

Hence, wheat, containing 11.9 per cent protein and 71.9 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.1 per cent fat, the ratio would be found by multiplying the 2.1 per cent fat by 2 1/2 which gives 5.25. Add to this the 71.9 per cent carbohydrates and we have the full value of the heat and energy producing elements. The protein content is 11.9 per cent and by dividing 71.9 plus 5.25 by 11.9 we get a dividend of 6 1/2 plus as protein. It is written 1:6.5 or 1:6 1/2, and is too wide a ration for fowls in confinement, especially here on the coast where the weather is mild all the year, and comparatively little heat forming food needed.

A properly balanced ration for fowls in confinement is about one part protein to four parts carbohydrates and fats, and is written 1:4.

LOCAL TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

Oregon Lumber Company to A. L. Stephens, 12 acres at Dee.

Percy T. Shelley to Mina T. Barnes, 1 1/2 acres at Odell.

August Guignard to W. P. Reavis, 9.1 miles south of town.

W. B. North to Edith I. Kellogg, undivided half of lots 15 and 16, block 7, Idlewild.

Blanche R. DeWitt to William H. Baxter, 27 acres north of Fir.

Maud Frary to Charles A. Tucker and Dora A. Strang, tract south of Tucker's Bridge.

Hood Rivr Development Co., to O. W. R. & N. Co., 70-ft strip adjoining present right of way through Riverview Park, \$1000.

N. C. Evans to Two States Investment Co., 34 acres south of town.

Robert Jones to J. Okamura one acre in lot "D" Belmont, \$575.

William P. Reavis to T. A. Reavis, two and one-half acres south of cemetery.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking will not cure children of wetting the bed, because it is not a habit but a dangerous disease. The C. H. Rowan Drug Co., Dept. 1473, Chicago, Ill., have discovered a strictly harmless remedy for this distressing disease and to make known its merits they will send a 50c package securely wrapped and prepaid Absolutely Free to any reader of the Hood River News. This remedy also cures frequent desire to urinate and inability to control urine during the night or day in old or young. The C. H. Rowan Drug Co. is and Old Reliable House, write to them today for the free medicine. Cure the afflicted members of your family and then tell your neighbors and friends about this remedy.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

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Recognized Herself

Traveler—I am trying to find a lady whose married name I have forgotten, but I know she lives in the neighborhood. Perhaps you know her—a singularly beautiful creature, with pink and white complexion, sea-shell ears, lovely eyes, and hair such as a goddess might envy.

Servant—Really, sir, I don't know— Voice—Jane, tell the gentleman I will be down in a minute.

Regular Sunday excursion to Park dale. Pleasant trip for yourself and friends.

IN CLUB CIRCLES

Canby Post, C. A. R.—Meets at the K. of P. hall the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 2 p. m.

F. B. Nichols, commander; S. F. Rhye, adjutant.

Canby W. R. C. No. 16—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in K. of P. hall at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Gertrude Stark, president; Mrs. Jennie C. Bentley, secretary.

Court Hood River, No. 42, F. of A., meets second and fourth Monday in K. of P. hall. Visiting Foresters always welcome.

A. G. Bradley, C. R. W. W. Cotton, F. S. Dr. Kavaga, Court Doctor; Hood River Lodge No. 105, A. F. & A. M.—Meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon.

Geo. Bloom, W. M.; D. McDonald, secretary.

Hood River Camp, No. 702, M. W. A.—Meets in K. of P. hall first and third Wednesday nights.

A. R. Crump, V. C.; C. U. Dakin, clerk.

Hood River Valley Hamane Society—Phone 2. E. H. Hartwig, president; Harold Hershner, secretary; Louie Butler, treasurer.

Idlewild Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Fraternal hall every Thursday evening at 7:30, at the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. Visiting brothers welcome.

A. G. Frohn, N. G.; G. W. Thomson, secretary.

Kemp Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F.—Meets in the Old Folgers hall at Odell every Saturday night. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

Mark A. Cameron, N. G.; A. J. Lacey, secretary.

Lurel Rebekah Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month.

Lulu Corey, N. G.; Nettie Walsh, secretary.

Hood River Camp, No. 770, W. O. W.—Meets at K. of P. hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

A. C. Slavens, C. C.; Kent Shoemaker, clerk.

Mountain Home Camp, No. 3409, R. N. A.—Meets at K. of P. hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Mrs. Carrie Crump, Oracle; Mrs. Ella Dakin, recorder.

Olleta Assembly, No. 108, U. A.—Meets in their hall the first and third Wednesday nights, second and fourth Wednesday nights, social. C. D. Henrichs, M. A.; W. H. Austin, secretary.

Riverside Lodge, No. 88, A. O. U. W.—Meets in K. of P. hall the first and third Wednesday nights of the month. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

Newton Clark, M. W.; Chester Shuts, recorder.

Wascom Lodge, No. 30, K. of P.—Meets in their hall every Tuesday night, when visiting brothers are fraternally welcomed.

S. W. Stark, C. C.; Lou S. Isenberg, K. of R. & S.

R. A. M. Chapter No. 27—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

V. B. Brock, Sec.; J. K. Carson, H. P.

A MITE OF A REPUBLIC.

Moresnet is Only One and a Quarter Square Miles in Extent.

The smallest state in Europe, the autonomous republic of Moresnet, is on the boundary between Germany and Belgium.

Moresnet has an area of barely one and a quarter square miles and a population of 3,500. It owes its existence to a boundary controversy for the control of a once important zinc mine. A boundary commission settling the frontiers of Holland and Prussia after the fall of Napoleon in 1814 was unable to agree upon the ownership of this tiny piece of land, with its valuable mining rights, and finally left the question for future settlement. Neither power was to occupy it, and it was administered jointly by the two states.

In practice the joint administration soon resulted in an administration by neither state, and the community became autonomous under the protection and tutelage of Prussia and Holland and later of Prussia and Belgium. In 1841 the two guaranteeing countries regularized this and formally gave the district its own independent administration. It has no courts, but litigants can choose between the Belgium and Prussian tribunals in beginning litigation, which is subject to the laws neither of Germany nor of Belgium, but of the ancient Code Napoleon.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PRIMITIVE ARAB LIFE.

Desert People Still Have the Customs of Abraham's Time.

In the wild deserts Arab life is as primitive as in Abraham's time. Sheep are still slain to seal a vow. The salt or bread covenant is observed, and when a man dies his tent is torn down and destroyed.

Old names such as Joseph, Moses and Alexander are still in common use among Arabs, though pronounced "Yusuf," "Musa" and "Skandar."

To divorce his wife a man may repeat the formula Ent telek three times. Usually saying it once makes the woman behave, and its repetition is not necessary.

The "evil eye" superstition is common, and the first injunction given a visiting foreigner by experienced Arabian travelers is that he must not point at animals or persons in Arab settlements.

Arabs say a man gifted with this malign power can look at a bird flying in the air and that it will drop dead; that if he chooses to cast his wicked spell on a camel it may go lame or a child so selected will be struck blind.

None of the lower class can read or write, but the Arab is noted for his ready wit and his habit of speaking in allegory.—Christian Herald.

The Human Brain.

In estimating the size of the human brain in comparison with the brain of other animals we must figure on not only the positive size, but the relative. Were this not the case man would stand below the elephant and whale, as the brains of those creatures far exceed man's in positive size, while as regards relative size they stand so far below him that, while the brain of the elephant amounts to about the five-hundredth and that of the whale to three-thousandth part of the bodily weight of these animals respectively, the brain of man varies from one-thirty-fifth to one-thirty-seventh of his entire weight. This shows the immense superiority of the human brain as compared with the brains of the lower animals.—New York American.

Dogs That Hunt Crabs.

A collector for the London zoo has succeeded in capturing several crab hunting and crab eating dogs in Brazil. The dogs are half fox, but they do not seem to care very much for poultry. They have been known to turn up their noses at rice, fat pullets and go fishing for crabs instead. The dogs hunt in packs along the banks of the rivers in the Amazon valley, and the crawfish and land crabs of that region are their especial prey. The crabs often put up a vigorous fight, but the dogs have a way of turning them over and biting them in a vital spot just as the thoroughbred terrier polishes off a rat.—New York Herald.

Unfair Advantage.

A school inspector, examining a class in Bible history, asked, "Can any boy tell me what bird Noah let out of the ark?" There was a long silence, and then the smallest boy in the class put up his hand and answered, "Please, sir, a dove!" The inspector expressed his surprise that only the smallest boy in the class knew the answer to the question. "But, please, sir," replied one of the boys, evidently touched by this reproach, "his father keeps a bird shop!"—London Telegraph.

A Lesson in Pronunciation.

"How do you pronounce that word 'divorcee'?" professor" asked Mr. Slab-sided. "Is it 'divorasy' or 'divorsee'?" "That all depends, my young friend," smiled the professor. "When Mrs. Jones-Smythe Wiggles got her first divorce I should have called it 'Divorce A,' but now that she has come through with a third I should say that 'Divorce C' is a justifiable form."—Harper's.

Good Business.

"That is a fine business man," said one waiter. "He must be," replied the other. "He's the only man who comes in here who can get a dollar's worth of politeness for a twenty-five cent tip."—Washington Star.

Fancy requires much, necessity but little.—German proverb.

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