

Proper Ingredients Thoroughly Mixed, Needed to Make Poultry Ration

VITALLY IMPORTANT TO EGG PRODUCTION IS PROPER FEEDING

By Charles S. Brewster

The poultry industry in the northwest has grown very rapidly in the past few years until it is now one of the foremost agricultural industries in this section. The climatic conditions are favorable to the highest development of the business and, since the product constitutes one of the most important of our human foods, there is every reason to believe that the industry will continue to grow and prosper.

Proper feeding is one of the most important factors in securing good egg production and profit. Some of the large milling companies have studied this situation and have found that many poultrymen have had difficulty in feeding properly because of trouble in securing the various ingredients needed. It was felt that the poultrymen needed assistance in getting better feeds and that they would appreciate a line of feeds that would be made up along scientific lines and which would be guaranteed as to quality and uniformity. They realized also that the feed manufacturer has several definite advantages over the small producer in mixing good feeds.

1. Better Grade of Material.—The manufacturer buying in large quantities can more easily get material of better quality and appearance.

2. Lower Price.—By buying in large quantities and through being in touch with the principal markets, it is possible for the manufacturer to buy more economically. They can also buy in the seasons of production when prices are low and store the feeds for use later when prices are high.

3. Lower Manufacturing Cost.—The large manufacturer with the use of machinery and superior facilities for handling and shipping both the material and the finished product can make the feed at a lower cost.

4. Lower Overhead Costs; Less Profit Per Ton.—The fixed overhead costs of the large manufacturer are spread over a large volume of business and therefore constitute a smaller charge per ton.

5. Proper and Thorough Mixing of the Ingredients.—Through the use of machinery it is possible for the manufacturer to mix the ingredients more thoroughly and uniformly than the individual doing it with a shovel.

In a great majority of cases, if the poultryman will figure out what it costs him to prepare his own mash, he will find that he can get a prepared mash just as cheap; he will save his mash, his mixing and yet get a mixture more accurately mixed; he will save the necessity of having to buy and carry in stock a supply of all the different ingredients which are necessary; he will do away with the possibility of having to change his mash frequently because of difficulty in getting some of the ingredients; if he uses a mash put out by a reliable company, he will get better results with less worry and expense and labor, because the mixture will be properly made and will be uniformly the same, month after month.

Winlock Poultrymen Organize Association

Winlock, Wash., May 1.—At a meeting of the Winlock poultrymen a permanent poultry organization was perfected. J. H. Guffey of Seattle, a high official in the Washington Cooperative Poultry and Egg association, delivered the main address of the evening. The committee on investigation made a favorable report. The local association will affiliate with the state organization. In all probability a station for the collection of produce will be established in Winlock with a local man at its head.

JUDICIARY SYSTEM

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

By Dr. JAMES E. TALMAGE
Of the Council of the Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Note: For free copies of other articles of this series, send request to the author.

The essential purpose of the Gospel of Jesus Christ is to save mankind from sin, and to enable the sinner to retrieve his character through contrite repentance and by further compliance with the laws and ordinances based on the Atonement wrought by the Savior of the race.

The Church of Jesus Christ, which as a corporate entity is the organized body of which the Gospel is the vital spirit, must of necessity provide a system of order and discipline for the guidance and government of its members.

In accordance with the revealed law of the Church, a complete judiciary organization is maintained in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and its operation has been strikingly effective from the beginning.

On the basis of territorial classification, the smallest fully organized unit is the Ward, which is presided over by a Bishop, with whom are associated two other High Priests as Counselors, the three constituting the Ward Presidency. As assistants to the Bishop, there are deacons, teachers and priests.

Wards are aggregated in broader territorial units, known as Stakes, each limitation except as the requirements of efficiency make necessary. The presiding body within a Stake is the Stake Presidency, consisting of the Bishop and two Counselors, each of the three being a High Priest. Assisting the Stake Presidency is a High Council, composed of twelve High Priests.

The General Authorities have jurisdiction over the entire Church, according to their respective callings. At the head stands the President with two other High Priests as Counselors, the three constituting the First Presidency of the Church. Next in authority is the body of the Twelve Apostles, specially ordained as Apostles, and these form the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

The usual order of reformatory and disciplinary ministry is in general as follows: Should knowledge of any case of wrongdoing or lack of harmony between or among members, come to the attention of the Bishop of a Ward, it is his duty to delegate two or more priests or teachers to visit the parties concerned, and to try by brotherly mediation to bring about a reconciliation, or if there be evidence of actual sin, to report the facts to the Bishop and make formal accusation. If the case so warrants, the Bishop sits as a court, before whom the accused person appears after due notice and summons. If he denies the allegations of misconduct, he is given trial, in which his rights are scrupulously protected. Should he be found guilty, the Bishop's court requires the offender to make restitution if such be practicable, or he amends so far as the nature of the case allows; or, in cases of grave offense, formally withdraws fellowship from the guilty one, or excommunicates him. The penalties never involve fines, imprisonment, or any other civil property, and the extreme judgment that can be rendered is that of excommunication from the Church, or for lesser offenses, disfellowshipment.

An appeal may be taken from the Bishop's court to the Stake Presidency and High Council, which tribunal possesses both appellate and original jurisdiction. Appeals from the action of a High Council may be made to the First Presidency only, whose decision is final. The Council of the Twelve Apostles is designated as the Traveling Presiding High Council of the Church, and they may officiate as a trial court anywhere within the Church; though this they do only in cases of very serious concern, or wherein Church members of different local units are involved, or as the First Presidency directs to assume jurisdiction.

The purpose and basal plan of operation of the ecclesiastical courts was thus set forth by Joseph Smith, and the affirmation is authoritative through formal acceptance by the church.

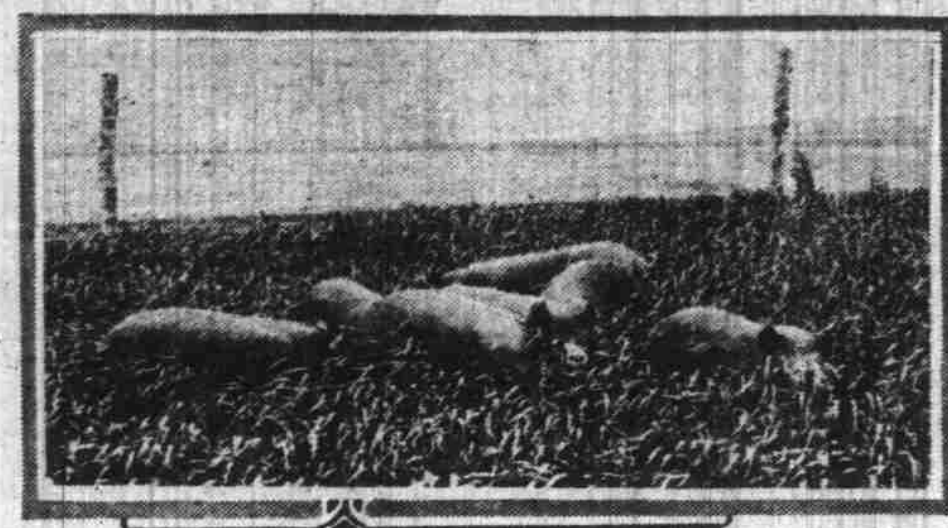
"We believe that all religious societies have a right to deal with their members for disorderly conduct according to the rules and regulations of such societies, providing that such dealings be for fellowship and good standing; but we do not believe that any religious society has authority to try or to put them upon them; they can only excommunicate them from their society and withdraw from them their fellowship." (Doctrine & Covenants 134:10.)

That the courts of the Church in no sense assume to oppose or supersede the secular law is shown in a revelation given as early as 1829, when it was expressly required that if members of the Church commit crime, if they kill, or rob, or lie, they "shall be delivered up unto the law of the land." See Doctrine & Covenants 42.

We hold that in matters of difference between brethren, in which no specific infraction of the secular law is involved, and in offenses called "civil" as distinguished from "criminal," it is as truly unworthy of members of the Church today as it was in Paul's time that "brother goeth to law with brother," and that it stands to our shame if righteous judgment cannot be rendered among ourselves. See 1 Cor. 6:1-7.

For price list of Book of Mormon and other publications, including "The Vitality of Mormonism," which comprises 184 of these articles, apply to Northwestern States Mission, 518 East Madison St., Portland, Ore.—Adv.

MONEY MAKERS



Well bred hogs turn good pasture into high priced meat.

POULTRY NOTES

It is urged by the United States department of agriculture that all farmers and poultrymen adhere strictly to the following principal rules in handling their poultry and eggs:

Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.

Gather the eggs twice daily.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room.

Market the eggs at least twice a week.

Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over, so as to produce infertile eggs.

The male bird has no effect on the number of eggs produced.

From the very first chicks should be induced to exercise, for activity is a prime factor in promoting health and growth.

In supplying feed to fowls, there are three kinds of constituents which should be present in certain fairly well fixed proportions if the desired results are to be obtained economically.

These constituents are mineral, nitrogenous, and carbonaceous, all of which are contained in corn, wheat, oats and barley, but not in the right proportions to give the greatest egg yield.

In addition, some animal feed and green feed should be supplied.

Everything about a poultry house should be kept reasonably clean.

As a rule droppings should be removed daily, for the accumulation of excrement harbors parasites, contaminates the air and breeds contagion.

After the droppings have been cleaned they should be sprinkled with road dust, coal ashes or land plaster, to absorb the liquid excrement; the poultry division of the United States department of agriculture suggests that the material used should be cleaned out and new straw put in about once every three or four weeks, or oftener if it becomes damp or dirty.

The quarters should be thoroughly whitewashed at least once a year, late in summer or early in the fall. The whitewash can be made by slaking lime in boiling water and then thinning to the proper consistency for applying. The addition of four ounces of carbolic acid to each gallon of whitewash will increase its disinfecting power.

The runs should be plowed occasionally in order to bury the accumulated droppings and also to turn up fresh soil.

Uniformity Strong Point for Poultry

Uniform poultry products command the best prices. Purebred fowls produce uniform products.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh 15 pounds or attain a marketable weight.

COMPLETE BREEDING RECORD IMPORTANT TO POULTRY RAISERS

To keep a complete breeding record of even a small flock of chickens is not an easy task as anyone who has had any experience knows, but accurate records are of inestimable value in building up breeds and flocks and are well worth the time expended in obtaining them.

The first step in the work is the recording by a leg-band number or some other accurate means of identification of the male and female which have been mated together. With the aid of a trap nest each egg is identified and immediately marked with the number of the hen that laid it. The eggs from one hen are put into a separate wire basket or netting bag in the incubator. By this means each chick when it hatches, will be included and have a label on it which will identify it with its dam.

CHICK INDEX KEPT

When the chick is removed from the incubator a band is put on the leg with an individual number. This is also recorded in the chick index.

When not more than 16 hens are kept, the toe punch can be used successfully for identification purposes. The punch is made in the web of the baby chick's foot. All chicks by the same dam are given the same toe punch. To make sure that the holes haven't grown together, it is an excellent plan to go over the chicks about two weeks after the first punch and if the hole has filled in, punch it out again. This usually results in a permanent mark.

When leg bands are used the chicks must be looked over frequently to make sure that the bands are not becoming too tight. A tight band will prevent proper circulation and might cause fatal injury. Regular inspection, however, will avoid any such danger.

PUTTING RING IN WING

When the chick is about six weeks old

Vigorous Breeding Stock Brings Only Chicks Worth While

For success in raising chickens it is necessary to have healthy and vigorous breeding stock, for the lack of vigor in the newly hatched chicks is often traceable to weak parents.

Only the most vigorous and the best grown birds should be put in the breeding yards. Each bird should be full of life and energy and free from any serious deformity.

Yearling hens are usually better than pullets for breeders, because hens are more mature and do not lay so many eggs during the early winter, and consequently do not reduce their vitality so much before the breeding season.

Vigorous hens 2 to 4 years old can often be advantageously retained in the breeding yard.

The male bird chosen should be young and active. An early hatched well developed cockerel is usually satisfactory.

Poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture affirm, or a good vigorous yearling or 2-year-old cock may be chosen. The hens used for breeding purposes should be given the best care possible; they should be provided with large runs and should not be forced for heavy egg production during the early winter.

The quarters should be thoroughly whitewashed at least once a year, late in summer or early in the fall. The whitewash can be made by slaking lime in boiling water and then thinning to the proper consistency for applying. The addition of four ounces of carbolic acid to each gallon of whitewash will increase its disinfecting power.

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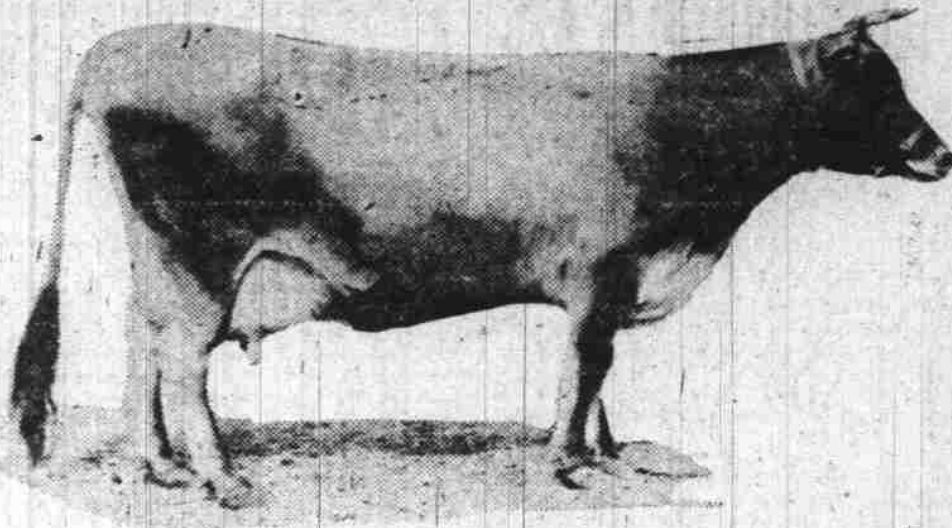
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Record 830 pounds fat, daughter of Rosaire Olga Lad, who has 35 daughters in R. of M. She is one of a few good ones in the Doerfler-Fox Bros. sale to be held at Salem May 7.

The band is removed from the leg and inserted in the wing. To do this, one of the chicken's wings is spread and held against the light. A point is selected about one fourth of an inch from the edge of the wing where there are no large blood vessels and with a small

penknife a clean incision is made. There will be little or no bleeding from the wound. One end of the band is slipped through the hole and the ends are brought together. If there is no fastening the ends are simply lapped. The ring should not be pressed together or

the circulation will be cut off and the chicken may lose the band. When the fastening is completed, the band should be in ring form.

This wing ring gives a permanent mark which will last years. Usually, however, when the chicken reaches maturity, the breeder puts on a leg band in addition as this is easier to read. Better still, a band is put on each leg. If one is lost the bird still can be identified.

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