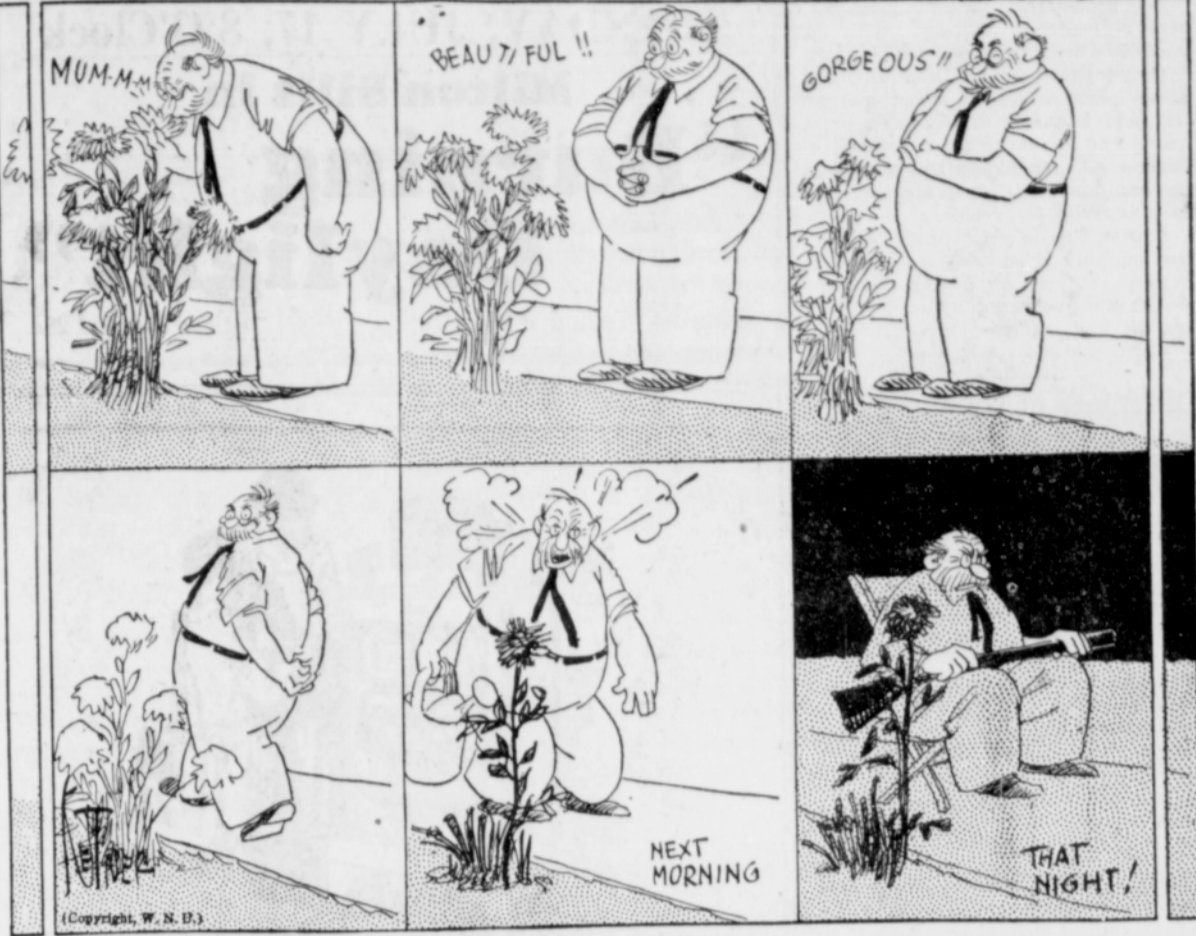


OUR COMIC SECTION

Our Pet Peeve



POULTRY GRAIN AND MASH BEST FOR CHICKS

The Cornell poultry department advocates a combination of scratch grain and mash for feeding young chickens.

During the first four to six weeks, any time between eight and ten o'clock each morning, chicks should be fed enough dry mash to last them until late in the afternoon. Grain should be put before them in the middle of the afternoon, depending on the amount of mash they eat. Both grain and mash should be fed in shallow boxes or troughs.

The grain mixture for this period consists of 40 pounds of cracked wheat and 60 pounds of fine cracked corn. The mash mixture consists of 30 pounds yellow cornmeal, 20 of wheat bran, 15 of flour wheat middlings, 10 of fine ground heavy oats or oat flour, 10 of fine ground meat scrap, 5 of bone meal, 10 of dry milk products, and one-half pound of salt.

For the first four to six weeks, the mash is usually left before the chicks until the grain is fed and the grain is left before them until the mash is fed the following day.

Liquid skim milk is recommended in place of water during the first week. Fine oyster shell may be fed if desired in separate dishes or on the floor. Grit or charcoal are not necessary but may be fed the same as oyster shell.

If liquid skim milk or buttermilk is available as a drink, the dry milk products recommended in the mash mixture should be omitted. If re-ground heavy oats cannot be obtained for the mash, the cornmeal may be increased from 30 pounds to 40 pounds.

For chicks from six to twelve weeks old a grain mixture consisting of 60 pounds cracked corn and 40 pounds whole wheat is recommended. From twelve weeks to maturity 200 pounds cracked corn, 200 pounds whole wheat and 100 pounds heavy oats are recommended. The same mash mixture as the one on which the chicks are started should be used throughout.

During the first six weeks the chicks should be fed more mash than grain. The second six weeks they should have about equal amounts of mash and grain, and after that more grain than mash.

DAIRY TALES PURE-BRED SIRES AID SCRUB HERD

The purchase of a proved sire which will increase the scrub herd average production 1,000 pounds, at a value of \$23.25 a head, is sound business, say dairy specialists at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Almost any pure-bred bull will improve the condition of the scrub herd. With the increase in herd production, however, replacement bulls must be chosen more and more carefully in order that the herd production may continue to increase. The dairyman, therefore, either must buy a bull calf from proved antecedents or he must buy a proved sire.

The purchase of proved sires is the safest method from a financial standpoint, because records are available of what the bull has done.

The management of an old bull, which may be unruly and treacherous, is greatly simplified by the construction of a strong, safe, well-arranged bull pen.

For replacements, the majority of breeders choose bull calves from proved ancestors. A great chance is thus run, for the particular individual purchased may not transmit the desired characteristics for which he was purchased.

"The good that bulls do lives after them," is a true statement, but the good is often limited to a few of their descendants, and in many cases the bulls have gone to the shambles before their daughters have proved that they are an improvement over their dams.

Musician Honored

Henry Bishop, an original member of the Philharmonic Society of London and for many years the leader at Covent Garden, was the first to be knighted on account of his musical contributions. He wrote no less than 130 operas, farces, ballets and adaptations. "My Pretty Jane" and "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark," are still popular.

Ancient Door Restored

An ancient door belonging to Elgin Cathedral at Elgin, Scotland, has been re-erected in its original position in the cathedral ruins. The door was in use in an adjacent building known as the bishop's palace, and a local donor offered to move it and erect another in its place in the bishop's palace.

United States Possessions

The United States owns Big and Little Corn Islands, in the Caribbean. Big Corn Island is two and one-half miles in length and about two miles wide. There are about 900 inhabitants. Little Corn Island is one and one-half miles long and half a mile wide. There are few inhabitants.

Alfalfa Cultivation

The American colonists made repeated efforts to establish the alfalfa plant as a forage crop, the first recorded attempts being made in Georgia in 1733, but as its soil and cultural requirements were not well understood, the early efforts resulted in failure.

Peculiar Window

A "one-way" window recently invented looks like an opaque gold panel to a person on the outside, but is transparent and of a greenish tint to one looking out. It is made by adding extremely thin films of gold to the glass.

Dependability

Dependability is one of the greatest virtues that any one may acquire. The person who is reliable is the person who is trusted. Men who say they have nothing to do cannot even be depended on to do that.—Grit.

Reporters Know

Reporters know more than you think they know. When it is announced that 1,000 persons will attend a mass-meeting, reporters know about sixty or seventy will attend.—Acheson Globe.

The Pastor Says:

A child enters your home and for 20 years makes so much noise that you can hardly stand it. Then it departs, leaving the house so silent that you think you will go mad.—John Andrew Holmes.

Immortal Melody

"Home, Sweet Home" was sung in May, 1823, in "Cari, the Maid of Milan." The air used was a transcription of an old Sicilian air made by Henry Bishop, who wrote the opera.

Power of Trees

The power of tree roots is tremendous. Those of a five-year-old oak lifted a block of granite weighing 6½ tons. In seven years the block had been raised two inches.

Wisdom

We expect wisdom to be sitting upon a golden throne and console us and instruct us! But wisdom sits on the curbstone, looks, and smiles.—Plain Talk Magazine.

Refuge From Elephants

Some natives in the mountains of northeast India live in huts during the day, but at night stay in little bamboo houses to resist the attacks of the wild elephant.

Incandescent Ideas

Sometimes an idea is so brilliant that it makes people blink and the originator is penalized for not flinching his headlights.—Farm and Fireside.

Look Upward

Lift thyself up, look around, and see something higher and brighter; that earth, earthworms and earthly darkness.—Jean Paul Richter.

Not to Be Avoided

Responsibility walks hand in hand with capacity and power.—J. G. Holland.

Too True!

Laugh and the class laughs with you—but stay after school alone.

DEAN PORTLAND CREAMERY

PROOF RESTS WITH PATIENTS

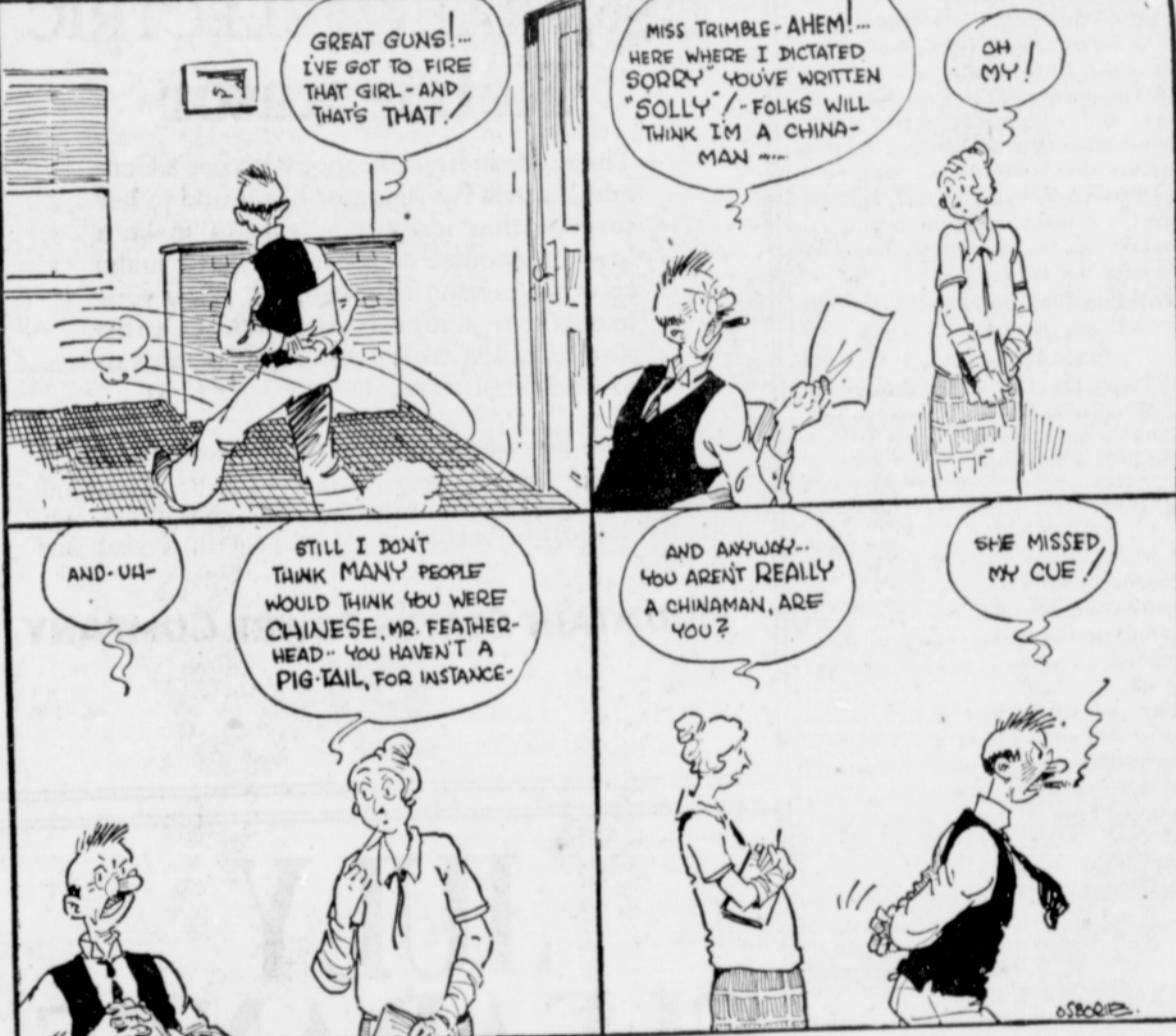
Letters and names and addresses of hundreds of grateful patients contained in our FREE BOOK on Rectal and Colon ailments also details of Dr. C. J. Dean's non-surgical method of treatment, which we use exclusively. Send for it today and learn of our WRITTEN ASSURANCE TO ELIMINATE PILES OR FEE REFUNDED.

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DEAN'S PILE CURE

MENTION THIS PAGE WHEN WRITING

THE FEATHERHEADS



You Know the Kind

Spray Solution Kills Mites in Hot Weather

Poultry mites make their first bid for fresh chicken meat in early summer. Sometimes they take the eggs also, or it seems that way because nobody else gets any eggs when they are present in large numbers.

Mites hide in the cracks and crevices of roosts and walls, but do not stay long on the bodies of the fowls. That is different than with lice, which stay on the bodies.

To keep down mites it is best to spray the house before they appear, very thoroughly. Don't wait until the chickens are restless and feverish at night with the attacks of these parasites. Don't presume that your house is clean because it used to be.

Spray well with one gallon of kerosene, one gallon of crude oil or worn-out crank-case oil, four ounces of crude carbolic acid and a half pint of any cresol solution, sheep dip or creolin. Repeat the dose in a few days, and put it on with force enough to reach the hidden places. This solution is a good disinfectant.

FINNEY OF THE FORCE



Retrospect

Poultry Facts

A box of crushed oyster shell should always be within reach.

The hen needs a balanced ration, the same as the cow or the man.

Examine all feed by sight, taste and smell before giving it to baby chicks.

More little chickens are killed by overfeeding with damp, mushy food than in any other way.

The roosts should be low, especially for large, heavy fowls, and they should all be of the same height.

It is said that if alfalfa hay is used for hens' nests and scattered around the chicken coops the chicken mites will beat a hasty retreat.

Do not go into the poultry business. Grow into it. Start on a small scale and learn the details of the business before you put much capital into it.

Turkeys, whether sold for breeders at a fancy price or sold to the merchant for Thanksgiving or Christmas trade, should have some special care along about the first of October.

Eggs may be set after the males have been with the females a week or ten days.

If one is to market cockerels from the early hatches as broilers they should be placed upon the market as early as possible.

That the addition of milk to the regular grain ration of growing chicks leads to a greatly increased rate of growth is a conclusion reached by poultry specialists who have studied the matter experimentally.

Better Milk Notes

1. Don't mix warm and cold milk together. Never mix any milk together without first thoroughly stirring the same.
2. Use a stiff brush, a good dairy washing powder and plenty of hot water in washing all milk utensils, at least once a day.
3. Cool your milk before clamping the lids down tightly.
4. Wash your cans as soon as possible.
5. Don't feed silage, hay or any feed that may transmit an odor into the milk, directly before milking time.
6. Keep your milk in the milkhouse—and not in the barn.
7. Keep your barn whitewashed the year around.
8. Keep manure piles out of paths of the cows.
9. Deliver milk every day.
10. Groom your cows daily.—Pittsburgh Dairy Council.

Good Dairy Practice to Cull Unprofitable Cows

While it is always sound dairying practice to cull the unprofitable cows instead of letting them drag down the profits of the entire herd, present conditions make it an exceptionally good time to get rid of the boarders, slow producers and blemished cows. It is pointed out by C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois.

"Beef prices are high at the present time and the farmer therefore can sell his cull, inefficient cows for meat at good prices. Furthermore, the feed supply runs low on many farms at this time of the year and herd owners have a tendency to underfeed; a bad practice. It would be better to cull a few of the poorer cows and take better care of the others. A third reason for culling out the poor cows now is that the efficiency of the herd will be built up and a higher price realized for the feeds that are sold through the cows," he says.

Care for Cream

As long as creameries receive an inferior quality of cream, they are forced to pay inferior prices for outer fat. Cream that is sweet and clean in flavor is the type of cream that will command the best prices. One of the most important steps in the production of such cream is to cool it in cold water immediately after separation. The cost of cooling tanks for this purpose is very small. Such an investment is a profit maker for the dairyman.