

A Weekly Page of Poultry Hints to You

Here is a Department Full of Bright Ideas for Readers of the Home and Farm Magazine Section.

An interesting article in which Clara M. Nixon of Oregon Agricultural College continues her discussion of the feeding of young chickens.

By CLARA M. NIXON.

MAINTENANCE ration for chicks is one which will provide energy forming material to sustain the body processes, and supply the elements needed in the repair of the organs and the growth and development of the body. Wheeler gives the following, which was calculated from actual food consumption of chicks:

Digestible Nutrients per 100 Lbs. Live Weight of Chicks (for 1 da.)	To 2 Wks. To 4 Wks. To 6 Wks.		
	Dry Matter	10.1 lbs.	9.6 lbs.
Ash	0.5	0.7	0.6
Protein	2.0	2.2	2.0
Carbohydrates	7.2	6.2	5.6
Fat	0.4	0.5	0.4

The amounts here given are the amounts digested, not total amounts eaten. The table shows that the chicks, though they need more nutriment per chick as they grow older, do not require so much per pound weight.

SEVERAL GOOD RATIONS.

Oregon Experiment Station Ration.

Starting Food.
Bran mixed crumbly with raw egg; or bread squeezed dry out of milk.
Grain Mixture.
1 pint cracked wheat.
1 pint cracked corn.
Mash Mixture.
3 lbs. wheat bran.
1 lb. wheat middlings or shorts.
1 lb. corn meal.
Pinch of salt added when mixing.
First Feeding Time—24 to 36 Hours.
First Week—Starting food twice a day; grain mixture three times a day on clean sand; after two or three days, grain in litter; clean water; grit, charcoal, cracked bone, in separate dishes; green food.

One to Three Weeks—One feed a day of moist mash, what they will clean up in an hour; grain mixture in litter two or three times a day; grit, charcoal, cracked bone, and beef scrap in hoppers; water; green food.

Three to Six Weeks—Morning feed of moist mash; two feeds of grain mixture; dry middlings in a hopper, if signs of diarrhoea appear; hopper-fed beef scrap; water, grit, charcoal, cracked bone, always available; milk to drink; green food.

After Six Weeks, or On Range—Morning meal of moist mash; two feeds of grain mixture; milk (or beef scrap), charcoal, grit, bone, water. Oats may be added to the grain mixture, if desired; the proportion of wheat may be increased or decreased as it becomes lower or higher in price than corn.

Cornell Ration.

Starting Food.
8 lbs. rolled oats.
8 lbs. bread crumbs.
2 lbs. sifted beef scrap.
1 lb. bone meal.
Moistened with skim-milk.
Grain Mixture.
3 lbs. wheat.
2 lbs. corn.
1 lb. hulled oats.
Fine cracked for the youngest chicks; whole wheat and hulled oats and larger cracked corn for older chicks; oats omitted for range chicks.

Mash Mixture.

3 lbs. wheat bran.
3 lbs. wheat middlings.
3 lbs. corn meal.
3 lbs. beef scrap.
1 lb. bone meal.
Fed dry from first meal; moist and dry after five days.
First Feeding Time—36 to 48 hours.
First Five Days—Starting food five times a day, what they will eat in 15 minutes; grain mixture in tray of dry mash always available; fine grit, charcoal, bone and green food scattered over other food; water.
After Five Days—Grain twice a day in litter; scanty feed of moist mash three times a day; as chicks grow older, two feeds of moist mash, then only one—at noon; water, grit, charcoal, cracked bone, always at hand, and hopper-fed beef scrap if desired; milk to drink. Chicks should be hungry once a day, preferably in the morning.

On Range—Grain, dry mash, beef scrap, grit, shell, bone, water, always at

hand. One meal of moist mash if desired.

Maine Station Method.

Starting Food.
4 lbs. wheat bran.
3 1/2 lbs. corn meal.
2 lbs. screened beef scrap.
1 lb. alfalfa meal.
1/2 lb. linseed meal.
Mash Mixture No. 1.
2 lbs. wheat bran.
3 lbs. corn meal.
1 lb. Daisy flour (or other low-grade flour).
1 lb. screened beef scrap.
1/2 lb. linseed meal.

Grain Mixture.

15 lbs. cracked wheat.
10 lbs. pinhead oatmeal.
15 lbs. fine cracked corn.
3 lbs. fine cracked peas.
2 lbs. broken rice.
5 lbs. chick grit.
2 lbs. charcoal.

Mash Mixture No. 2.

1 lb. wheat bran.
2 lbs. corn meal.
1 lb. wheat middlings.
1 lb. beef scrap.
First Feeding Time—36 to 48 hours.
To Three Weeks—Two feeds of starting food, scalded and mixed with rolled oats, two parts of oats to six of mixture; two feeds of grain mixture in light litter; green food; fine grit, charcoal, cracked bone, and clean water always before the chicks.

Three to Six Weeks—Substitute mash mixture No. 1 (moist) for the starting food; otherwise as above.

On Range (after six or eight weeks)—Constant supply of wheat, cracked corn, beef scrap, cracked bone, oyster shell, and grit in separate troughs or hoppers; hopper-fed mash mixture No. 2; water.

Ontario Agricultural College Ration.

Starting Food.
4 lbs. bread crumbs.
1 lb. hard boiled egg.
Fed dry.
Grain Mixture.
30 lbs. cracked wheat.
30 lbs. granulated oatmeal.
30 lbs. fine cracked corn.
10 lbs. small grit.
Mash Mixture.
10 lbs. wheat bran.
10 lbs. shorts.
10 lbs. corn meal.
3 lbs. animal meal.
First Feeding Time—24 to 48 hours.
First Two Days—Starting food, fed five times a day; lukewarm water to drink.

After Two Days—Three feeds of grain mixture, with one of bread and milk, and one of whole wheat; or with two feeds of moist mash; fresh boiled liver twice a week, if obtainable—in that case, animal meal omitted from the mash; for chicks on range with the hens, the grain mixture may be hopper-fed.

After Eight Weeks—Moist mash in the morning; grain noon and night. An increase in the proportion of animal food will hasten the development of the chicks.

If there is no green food within reach, it should be furnished to chicks of all ages.

To Stimulate Turkey Raising.

In an effort to stimulate interest in the raising of turkeys, an industry that has been seriously lagging in the Inland Empire for several seasons, the poultry department of the interstate fair association has secured, through the National Bronze Turkey club, the awarding of a number of ribbons for toms and hens. This is in addition to regular prizes offered by the association. During the last season the lack of turkeys in the Inland Empire was sharply emphasized when a number of persons who desired to raise a few of the birds found themselves unable to get any local eggs. Inquiry showed that only a few flocks were to be

found anywhere in this region, and yet dressed turkeys bring high prices at the holiday season, so high that meat dealers find it profitable to ship in large quantities of the fowls in refrigeration.

Hens Laying Small Eggs.

To the Editor—Please tell me through your paper what makes my Buff Leghorn pullets lay very small eggs that are all yolk. There is no white to the egg at all.

E. H. T.

This indicates irritation in the oviduct. The affected birds should be separated from the flock and kept from all undue excitement. Doctor Salmon advises to give green and cooling food, avoiding meat, condition powders, pepper and all foods of an irritating nature, keeping the hen quiet and giving her 20 grains of Epsom salts and two grains common baking soda; this is to be followed with one-half drop tincture of aconite root three times a day.

Keep Your Eye on the Layers.

The average hen lays only seventy-five eggs a year. These seventy-five eggs, at the average price, would be worth a little more than a dollar. At the present price of feed, it costs all of \$1.50 to feed a hen for a year. Hence the margin appears on the wrong side of the ledger.

This means that men who expect to make money in egg production must select for layers hens that are above the average. In almost every other line of stock selection it is being carefully carried on. The breeders of cattle and swine have for years been improving their stock so as to meet the needs of the consumers. The dairyman daily weighs the milk of each individual cow to determine which cows are returning a profit and which are failing to pay their board, but the farm hen is going unnoticed.

PURITANISM SAID TO THREATEN FREEDOM

CONGRESSMAN DECLARES TENDENCY IN THIS COUNTRY IS TO ENSLAVE THE MANY FOR EXCESSES OF FEW.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—“The dark spectre of puritanism is beclouding the sun of freedom. It is the lot of the present generation to defend the sovereignty of the individual against the tyranny of the majority.” With these words United States Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, declared that Carl Schurz, Emil Preetorius and Carl Daenzer would find a new fight for freedom was to be waged if they were living in this epoch.

Mr. Bartholdt spoke at the unveiling of a monument to the three German editors, erected in commemoration of their support during the civil war.

“It seems,” he said, “as if it had fallen to the lot of the present generation to defend the sovereignty of the individual, the inherent right of self control against the majority, a struggle in which there is as much at stake as in all the preceding struggles for the preservation of liberty. The plan is to enslave the many because of the possible excesses of the few, and American self government, the proud boast of our leaders, is no longer to be a government of each by himself in matters of personal conduct, but of each by all the rest.”

(Paid Advertisement.)

Our Egg Exports.

Reports show that 121,000,000 dozens of eggs were exported to foreign countries during 12 months. From this it would be reasonably safe to estimate that the egg crop of this country, crowds the corn crop very closely, or would if accurate returns could be obtained of the number of eggs consumed in the homes of the farmers.

The number of eggs exported has rapidly increased in the last few years. It is reported that in 1903 the value of hens' eggs exported was \$33,297 and in 1913, \$4,391,653.

Kerosene for Poultry.

If kerosene were not so common and cheap we would consider it a great poultry remedy.

I have cured my hens by the use of a small spring bottom oil can, with which I injected a little oil into their nests.

If their heads are swelled anoint the swollen part with common vaseline. Continue this treatment about four days.

Kerosene is a good lice killer; so is hot salt brine.

Often a teaspoonful of kerosene will cure the cholera in chicks.

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