

MIXING POULTRY FEED

The problem of the composition, mixing and supplying the ration, for poultry of all classes and for all processes is one of the most important considerations in the practical handling of birds. Success requires close association with the birds.

In compounding the ration or daily diet for the laying hen, sev-eral factors should be carefully considered: Breed, age of birds, housing condition, season, and range. The prices of feed and the amount of labor must be taken into account

The first requisite in a successful ration is that it contain a sufficient amount of feed adapted to the purpose desired. The nourishing parts of feeds are called "nutriments;" these are of several kinds: Protein, carbohydrates, and fats. The nutriments in a feed may be expressed either in the amount required per bird or the amount required per 100 pounds live weight. Owing to the great variation in the weight of individuals, it is usually expressed in the latter form. Two features mut be considered in this respect: (1) the amount of each of the three nutrients-protein, carbohydrates and fat-that 100 pounds live weight will require; and (2) the heat or energy the ration will develop when consumed.

Standards have been devised that give approximately the amounts of the different nutrients and the number of heat units required. Wheeler's standard shows digestible nutrients per day for 100 pounds live weight for hens in full laying condition. By this standard it will be noted that as birds increase in size the amount of feed required. On the other hand if the feed per On the other hand if the feed per individual, but actually decreased for each 100 pounds live weight. This is due to the fact that the fewer individuals are required to make the 100 pounds weight. Feed-ers often fail to supply enough nu-trients for heavy layers. Nutrients must be in the right proportion. It is just as essential that the nutrients of a ration be of the right proportion as that they

of the right proportion as that they should be sufficient in amount. The should be sufficient in amount. The right proportion will be determined by the purpose of feeding and by the age and character of the indi-viduals themselves. For instance, if the purpose is to feed for fat and flesh as in the preparation of birds for market, an increased proportion of the fots and carbohydrates in the of the fats and carbohydrates in the feed will be required. On the other hand if the feeding is for egg production. a large amount of protein material will be essential.

The age and the breed of the specimens being fed influence the pro-portion nutrients in the following manner: The heavier breeds naturally have a tendency to take on flesh quickly, and therefore, large proportions of fat forming nutrients are not required when feeding for egg production. With more active breeds, as the leghorns, more of such nutrients may be used. As the

gestive system in first class condi-tion which in turn makes it possible to digest a larger percentage of the nutritive elements in the feed.

It isn't necessary to feed grain and protein supplement in a selffeeder, but it saves labor to do so. Besides with a self-feeder the pigs are never neglected. With feed be-fore them at all times, should the caretaker get busy in the field or be away from home some evening the pigs will be fed just the same. Regularity in feeding any animal is of great advantage, and the pig seems to be a better judge of what reg-ularity means than most men. If it is not desirable to feed the

protein supplement in a self-feeder, then corn or other grain may be fed in that way and the protein be supplied in definite quantities by hand. One should figure on feeding about one pound of tankage or its equivalent in some other protein concentrate per peck of corn or other grains consumed on legume pas-ture. Six and a half bushels of corn and 25 pounds of a high protein feed, when fed on pasture, will pro-duce a hundred pounds of pork when pigs are full fed from birth to block on a good pasture.

THE RENEGADE DOG

Throughout the year, but in the fall and winter months especially, the problem of preventing livestock losses through the activities of stray dogs is one that confronts every farmer. This problem should be equally as important to the dog owner as to the livestock owner and in fact should receive more attention, because sheep, calves and hogs are a direct source of income while dogs, with a few exceptions are accessories on the farm and not income producers.

Income producers. In one county, recent claims for loss sustained through the depreda-tions of dogs bring the importance of this issue strongly before farm-ers and dog owners. One former has asked the county for \$58 for five pigs killed by dogs. Another has placed a claim of \$70 for a 2-year-old befor Filled by dogs. while still old heifer killed by dogs, while still another farmer has placed his claims for \$60 for one sheep killed and five injured by the same agents, Losses such as these represent a double loss to the agricultural inter-

ests of the state. The nation loses food products thus destroyed the and the county is required by law to reimburse the farmer for the loss he has sustained, if claims are properly presented. Every farmer and every dog owner who pays taxes is contributing to the fund maintained for adjusting such claims. The amount of this loss is enormthe greater part of it is unneces-sary. The claims listed above, totaling \$178, represent the claims in one county and for only a only short period of time.

If anyone has use for a good dog, it is the farmer. A dog is an asset on any farm, if well trained and properly handled. His value depends pretty largely on how well he re-mains at home, however. It behooves every dog owner to see that his dog is propertly confined at night, in case he has the habit of roaming the country. The dog owner is helping to pay for the loss of a neighbor's sheep, hogs or calves, and it is an economic advantage to keep the dog at home where he will not kill the neighbor's livestock and where he will be of value as a guardian and helper with the livestock. Livestock owner should combine to get rid of the menace of stray dogs without license tags and apparently without owners, and, after this is done, co-operation on the part of dog owners in confining their canine friends should do much to reduce this annual loss.

O'NEILL FRONTIER



One couldn't ask for a prettier or more graceful evening wraf than this creation of deep orchid chiffon velvet. It is worn over a pink chiffon dress of simple cut, the lower tier of the skirt being full and of uneven length. The ever-popular camellias are favored flowers.

Up the Thames

A boat is pushing deeper and leeper into a country of unbroken repost. There is not a ripple on the water, except that made by its passing, not a motion in the boughs overhead. Green fields, elms and oaks in cluster, distant farmhouses, far up stream the sound of a bel comes rolling down as it has rolled at just this hour on every evening of the last 500 years.

Wealth

Ouotas Under Immigration Plans Provide Fuel for Group Politics

From the New York Times.

In his annual report, Secretary of Labor Davis advocates several changes in the immigration laws. The most important is an increase in the number of Europeans who may be admitted, with a limitation of the Latin Americans and Canadians. He reprints a letter which he wrote to Senator Johnson last spring commenting on a proposed bill embodying these and other changes. His explanation indicates that he is anxious to give all concerned the most favorable possible consideration. For example, he would adhere to the present quotas for European nationals where these quotas are larger than the allotments under the socalled national origins provision which has been deferred until next June. Where the quotas are larger under the national origins provision he would accept them. As for immigration from the American nations and Canada, he favors a quota which would reduce the Mexican influx by 90 per cent., but postulates one for Canada in excess of the average immigration from that Dominion.

These details will be thoroughly discussed in congress. Many points are sure to be made. Should there be any radical change in the present quota system? The law provides that the national origins clause is to come into effect on June 30, 1929. This diminishes the total immigration from Europe, and reduces the German and Irish immigration at the same time that it increases the British and Italian. Congress has been unwilling to risk the animosity of the foreign groups which oppose it. A strong movement exists to discard it. If this is done, the present quotas, based on the census of 1890, will remain in force until modified. Is it wise to change this basis so drastically as the plan which Mr. Davis approves? The Davis project would increase the total European quota immigration from 164,000 to 204,000. The national origins plan would reduce it to 150,000.

The next point is whether it is fair as well as expedient to make an obvious discrimination between the quotas of Canada and the countries of Latin America as compared to the countries of Europe. The latter quotas are based on 2 per cent. of the foreign-born residents of those countries in the United States, according to the 1890 census. For Canada and Mexico the basis is 10 per cent. of the 1890 census and for the Latin-American countries a figure much in excess. An additional provision is made for an annual influx of temporary laborers from the two neighboring countries amounting to 10,000.

It has never been claimed that the use of the 1890 census as the basis of establishing quotas was either ideal or altogether just. Those who have studied the national origins figures are inclined to believe that their obvious errors more or less cancel each other, and that the results more nearly approximate the avowed purpose of preserving the present proportions of various racial strains in this country than does the present law. Another system has apparently been overlookedto use the records of the immigration service as far back as they exist, including the figures of the latest year, as a basis for determining the quotas. This would be somewhat unfair to the old American stock that made up the bulk of population a century ago. But as in the case of the national origins plan, the errors would more or less neutralize each other. No foreign group could feel that it was denied a fair basis for its quota.

An Artist at Dawn

The artist awoke when the first glimmer was silvering the little wooden bedroom. The silence was oroken by the constant splashing of Schmadribach, that great water fall that descends in one wide heavy ibbon from the glittering Breith-orn, across the deep valley. It was 3 o'clock. There were slight sounds in the passage, a muffled knocking, creaking boards. The artist got out of bed to look at the mountains opposite, dimly white in the lessening moonlight and the nearing dawn. She was not of the snow, a fan light spread behin the rugged mountain edge, gradu-ally making the whole mass seem but a colored vapor. A second mor-and the sun topped the crest.

When Coffee Was Used to Cure Goul

From the London Daily Express The sale of a plain silver Georgian coffee pot for 2.0 pounds has made a great impression on the dealers.

A coffee pot of this kind might have been obtained at the begin-ning of the present century for 50 pounds and few examples of 18th century plate have appreciated more in value of recent years. Corfee, I believe, was introduced into England during the commonwealth era, and probably the first coffee pot was made in 1631. One of the first ceffee houses in London-opened in St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, in 1657-advertised the virtues of the new Arabian drink as follows: "It much quickens the spirits and makes the heart lightcome; it is good against sore eyes and the petter if you hold your head over it and take in the steam that way. It is excellent to prevent and cure the dropsy, gout and scurvy.

individual gets older, the natural tendency becomes more and more to take on excessive flesh, and this character of feed should be withheld The proportion of nutrients in

any ration is called the "nutritive ratio." By nutritive ratio is meant the relative value of the particular nutrients, expressed arbitrarily in terms of each other. The ratio is expressed in numbers giving the protein as one and comparing this with the combined carbohydrates and fats. For instance a ration containing 100 pounds of protein and 400 pounds of carbohydrates and fat will be expressed as having a nutritive ratio of one to four. A balanced ration is one which contains the nutrients in the proportion which meets the needs of the bird's body for its best development and for the most economical production of the product desired. The ration may be expressed in a number of different ways.

The palatability of the rations should not be overlooked, for if the bird does not like a ration it usually means that they will not consume a sufficient amount to supply their needs. The natural craving for a good ration will increase the amount consumed. In most cases the digestibility of a ration is increased by being palatable, because secretion of digestive juice is increased. Variety is an important factor in palatability.

FORCE THE PIGS

The idea, common a few years ago and still prevalent in many sections, of letting the pigs "grow out" on pasture without grain or a very small quantity of grain during the summer months and then starting to feed it about the time new corn is ready, is not so profitable as many people think. A pig will consume more patsure when it receives no grain, but the gain in weight will also be small. Then, too, the assumption on the part of the advocates of this plan that a pig will make more rapid gains when heavy grain feeding is begun after several months of "growing out on grass" is not well founded.

There are two principal objections to this method of raising pigs. First, it results in the pigs reaching the market two or three months later than when fed grain from birth. when prices are usually lower than earlier in the season; and second is requires more total feed per pound of grain consumed than when first grain feeding is followed. A good pasture is a great help in cheapening pork production costs, but there is a limit to the amount of roughage a pig can consume to advantage. The cheapest way to produce pork. according to carefully conducted tests at our experiment stations and our most successful hog raisers is to feed a well balanced grain ration from birth to finish while running on pasture. The pigs then consume enough roughage to keep their di-

AIM TO RETARD MOLT

Some hens molt because they are that kind. This fault may be due to breeding. It may be due to the fact that they were late hatched, failed to grow well and started to lay late. In general, the early-maturing hens which start to lay carly will be the late-molting hens, while the slow-maturing hens which start to lay late will molt early. Sometimes hot weather, with the consequent loss of appetite, may result in a run-down condition, which may start a molt. Regardless of the cause, early molters are usually inferior layers and have poor egg records.

EXTERMINATE THE RATS

Rats, it is estimated, cause losses amounting to not less than \$200,-000,000 each year in the United States. This enormous damage occurs in homes, stores and factories, and to a large extent on farms.

Temporary measures of rat con-trol include the use of poisons, traps, and deadly gases. These devices merely eliminate the animals for a short time and do not in any way prevent others from reinfesting premises. Nevertheless, temporary measures are the first consideration in dealing with the rat prob-Permanent control consists lem. primarily in depriving rats of one or both their necessities of life-food and shelter. Attention to such community rat-breeding places and garbage dumps and city abattoirs will keep down the rat population. Every community interested in preventing disease epidemics that may possibly be spread by rats should make it a point to provide for prop-er maintenance of dumps and and similar places for garbage and refuse disposal. Changes in the construction of buildings can be effected to make them rat proof, and building codes of cities and towns can require rat proof construction.

Calcium cyanide fumigant has been widely and effectively used to kill rats that live in burrows in the ground, under concrete, or in other inaccessible places. It comes in powder form and is applied with a duster or blower. When the dust comes in contact with air it forms a poisonous gas. Calcium cyanide is a deadly poison and should be kept out of reach of children, irresponsible persons, and livestock.

HAVE YOU MET HER? Six hundred dollars, new coon coat; three thousand dollars, brand new boat: two hundred dollars, old table-three legs-but how she kicks at the price of eggs!

One hundred thousand, place to stay; several thousand to throw away; best seats at opera-but mutter she does and kicks at the price of butter!

Ten beans for hubby's wild neckties, like he does not like but she buys: two cooks and 10 maids, all wear silk- but how she kicks at the price of milk!

CALF FEEDING RULES

The calf should be taken from its dam as soon as it has a good fill of colostrum milk. Feed whole milk for 10 to 14 day, three to four quarts daily and gradually increasing the quantity. There is no harm in a calf being slightly hungry the first week. At two weeks, gradually sub-stitute for the whole milk a similar quantity of skim milk as its entire skim milk with nine pints of water at body temperature. When on full feed the calf will be getting about eight quarts of liquid daily in two factors liquid feed. Mix one pound of dry

and the very clouds in the sky, are as still as though painted in a picture. The sheep and cattle, if they move at all as they browse, seem to be walking in sleep. This is the heart of England, and it is at peace.

In these upper reaches the Thames is hardly wider than a country road—and indeed' it is very ike a shining dustless lane, sunk ieep between hedges of flowers. On either bank the tall stems of willowherb and loosestrife hold up their whit or purple blossoms, screening the water so that it cannot be seen from a distance of 50 feet. Here and there along the water's edge stands a line of pollarded willows, gray as hoarfrost, with a mighty elm or two towering above them; and, at longer intervals, a colony of reeds standing six feet out of the water, like so many green and delicately fashioned sword blades. The current is not swift enough to make them quiver, and even their sensitive tops are motionless against the

Almost impossible it is t think of this youthful stream as the historic Thames or to believe that, before it reaches the sea, it will flow under the many bridges of London and hold the ships of half the world. The ripple of the boat reaches from bank to bank, and the little waterhen jerks herself across with very few strokes of her swift-working paddles. If one should row on for a few hours, one might come to the river's source, where it issues from a hillside in a pool hardly larger than a bird bath.

But the mood of the upper Thames does not incite to exploration. Rather, its mood is one of peace and contentment with the There is no hurrying topresent. ward the adventures that may lie ahead, no lingering over the past, but a strong suggestion that the present moment is sufficient in itself and is to be enjoyed. This is evidently the conclusion reached by the ferryman at Bablockhythe, who stands gazing into the water, one bronzed and brawny arm stretched along the rope. He has heard and understood the stream's message. He never hurries, seldom lingers, but floats effortlessly upon the lapsing moments. The peace of the river is seen also in the meditative cattle that look out her aend there from openings in the ranks of loost-strife and willow herb-and indeed it is visible in all the quiet creatures that inhabit the river and its banks, excepting only the jerky little waterhen that crosses and recrosses the stream 40 times an hour as though unable to determine which side she prefers.

It is impossible to believe that anything of moment has ever happened here in all the ages since Caesar led his legions through these fields, or that anything of importance ever can happen in a country-side so somnolent, so content with its ancient peace. From some village

Good trick If-

From Judge.

Dentist: How did you lose those front teeth?

Patient: Trying to drink out of a flask while falling downstairs.

Q. Who was the model Whistler's White Girls? S. W. for

A. Jo Hefferman posed for this, or as Pennell says: "This plate was mostly done when Jo, tired out, threw herself back and refused to pose any longer, and yet Whistler, never tired, always with so much

William H. Todd is described in a current magazine as the wealthiest ship owner in the western hemisphere. Mr. Todd earned his first dollar as a riveter and still wori... with his hands. Although he can sign bank checks for millions of dollars, he still eats in "beaneries." There is no doubt that Mr. Todd

has genius, unusual executive ability and a faculty to make money He is wealthy and finds much happiness in accumulating more wealth and in remaining the kind of man he was when a poor laborer. That Mr. Todd "came from the people and still is of the people" is to his credit.

But the millionaire William H. Todd may be like thousands of other men, who have accumulated wealth and can find happiness only in carrying on as they have done for years. Wealth plainly does not add to the personality of many men. They own their wealth, but they are not able to enrich themselves culturally or otherwise.

Life means nothing more to thousands of people after they have acquired riches than before they had it. The pleasure of working is, of course, one of the greatest satisfactions we have. Accumulating more wealth is like a fascinating game. It gives many people their biggest thrills. But a man's philosophy of life must seem at times to offer little real compensation, if he leaves untouched the great riches of the mind and heart that the world has in such adbundance.

There is something pathetic in the life of a rich man, whose imagination runs only on one track, whose appreciations are narrowly limited and whose inner life is poor. while in terms of material prosperity the man possesses much.

Wealth is more than dollars. Wealth includes ideas and emotion. Wealth is well being. Wealth is the richness of a well rounded Wealth is fullness of personality. living. Wealth and poverty in their widest and deepest significance are not outward circumstances, but inward realities.

He-I've come to a conclusion.

She-What is it? He-I realized today that I have been a bachelor for 38 years, and-She-Oh. Jack. this is-H:-And I decided I'd had a folly time and that I'd keep it up-

Q. Hhas anyone ever gone by au-

ico, has been made by several motorists. Some have gone as far as Mexico City, but this trip was not advisable as there are several bad stretches of road between Monter-

On the Boys-

From Life.

"There seems to be more girls here than boys."

"Yeah. The petting is two to one." ...

Q. If a ship tows another in re-sponse to an S O S. must it be paid for the service? T. G. C.

A. If a ship in midocean sends out an S O S call and is towed to shore by a relief ship, compensation is due the ship giving the service, unless it is done by the United States navy. The exact amount of compensation depends upon the value of the cargo and the cost to the ship providing assistance

Fluh to the Rottal Hutte, that tiny refuge, 9,000 feet above the sea, ouilt by the Swiss Alpine club on the sheltered side of the Jungfrau. But, tempted by the still beauty without, she decided to take advantage of the early breakfast and catch some pictures of the sun's appearing on the snows.

There were exclamations of surprise when the artist appeared downstairs. The little low-ceilinged 'speisesaal," with its rows of long tables, was dimly lit by the single hanging lamp, below which the company was seated. The artist smiled denial of any intention to climb, and went out into the little passage to catch the eye of courteous Frauein Hulda, who was bringing along plates of bread and of meat rolled butter. 'The artist sat down where she could watch her friends and enjoy the zest for the expedition which each was expressing in his own manner. Opposite sat Peter, a handsome boy of 20, eyes bright and beaming, face alert with remembrance of details. He was to act as "trager," or porter, no light matter when food for 10 people and sufficient for a day and a half is to be carried to such a height; not to speak of ice picks, phonographic apparatus, and extra clothing for oneself and the ladies of the party. The leader in his collarless striped shirt, bore no sign of Alpine climbing except for his great boots, rucksack, shovel hat, and the gigan-tic coli of light rope he was carrying to help the others at difficult parts. Presently they stood about the dim room, lacing up boots, buttoning coats and pocketing oddments and arranging straps on the ce picks.

In the kitchen the proprietress and Fraulein Hulda were busy with the rations and presently Peter's tucksack was compelled to swallow four large loaves, tins of sugar, jam butter, cooked eggs, squares of soup. meat, cheese and dried muits. great flurry, some quiet cheers and singing, joking and handshakes and they were gone.

The helpers retired to snatch another hour's sleep, but the artist tiptoed up past the numbered wooden doors, with pairs of hobnailed boots outside them, to her own room, got her colors and took them to the balcony. After the ex-citment of the little human band. the still mountains were yet lovelier and more lofty in their aloofness. an encouragement of that type of A star stood over the Jungirau. Intellectual curiosity which Matthew which was to suffer the conquest Arnold found synchymous with and welcome the presence of the genuine culture. mountaineers. Soon it paled and disappeared. Little rose-leaf clouds, rising from their hiding place in the hollows of the mountain caught

the rays of the hidden sun. The artist painted rapidly. One, two, three, four, five, six little paper memories. Then, while the gold still gleamed on one high bank of

MAY BE MISSING LINK

Fond Du Lac, Wis .- A man called Jerry, who looks 30 years old and claims to be 125 years old, is lodged in jail here, apparently a victlin of amnesia. He has been searching for relatives for a long time-so long that he doesn't remember when he started on his hunt. One thing, he remembers distinctly, is that he was a drummer boy in the war of 1812.

... "Can I be of any assistance to you, sir?"

"I'm looking for something appropriate for the tenth anniversary of & divorce."-Life.

Tolerance and Progress.

If the large audience that lis-tened to the entertaining, intellectual and exceedingly worth-while discussion of John Cowper Powys at the Grand Avenue temple af-fords any index to the future, then the plan of the Kansas City University Extension Center in making its lecture coarse free to the public will be amply justified.

Just now in America the ques-tion of racial characteristics and the antipathies to which they commonly give rise is a particular concern.

Racial purity, and the spirit of nationalism to which it often is related, is desirable, if not accually essential to civilized progress. This if one may be permitted to say was a point hardly stressed by Mr. Powers. It is not to be regretted that in America the so-called melt-ing pot, as he pointed out, has failed to do any perceptible melting. Nor need that be hoped for or expected The melting pot fallacy has been pretty well discounted by scientific study, not to mention actual developments, of the last two or three decades.

But with the races what they are and are likely to remain pretty well throughout the world, what is to be done about it? The world constantly is growing smaller. Peo-ple, in America and in Europe, must live together. How can it best be done? On that point Mr. Powys carries absolute conviction. For there is, as he indicated, a single fundamental to maintenance of harmony, good will and a con-stantly broadened and enriched civilization. It is growth of that liberal spirit of tolerance, sympathy and understanding, a willingness and eagerness to learn from others,

genurie culture. Where such an attitude exists there is neither bigotry nor strife. however accentuated may be racial or other differences. Where this condition is met and where there is no artificial, feelish and unwarranted juxtaposition of races and nationalities, there will be room enough for all to live and advance together in peace.

SUNSET DIVORCE

Poughkeepsie, N. Y .- Mrs. L" --beth Jones of White Plains, who mothered nine children to maturity in 51 years of married life, obtained a divorce from her husband on her charge of infidelity. The action was not contexted, although the defendant was represented by counsel.

Professor (pointing to map of Canada)-When you see this map of a country of limitless distances of untamed wilds, what do you think of?

Prep-Ginger-ale!-Life.

rey and Mexico City.

Tit-Bits.

tomobile from this country to Mex-ico City? O. T.

A. The Pan-American union save an automobile trip between the United States and Monterey. Mex-

