OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WHAT POULTRY WILL DO It wasn't so many years ago that the poultry flock on the farm was considered more of a bother than it was worth; lots of eggs were obthe was worth; lots of eggs were obtained in the spring when eggs were cheap and none, or scarcely any, at other seasons when eggs were "worth something." Today, the general feeling is aiferent. Men and women who were encouraged to give their poultry a real chance by providing comfortable houses for them, to feed them a balanced ration and to feed it before they started to lay rather than wait until they started laying before full feeding, and to improve their stock by buying better birds, have found that poultry is profitable. To say that these folks have found poultry profitable is to put it mildly in many cases. By this is meant that many have discovered that it was the most profitable branch of farm work and have made it the leading enterprise on the farm. In sections where land is poor it has been a real life saver, bringing to the owners not only a good living but cash above this for new buildings, new equipment and in some cases new dwellings. Farmers who were formerly only slightly interested in poultained in the spring when eggs were dwellings. Farmers who were form-erly only slightly interested in poul-try have seen what their neighbors have accomplished, and have themselves been convinced that the practice of good methods in poultry raising will produce worthwhile results. This increased interest is results. This increased interest is reflected in visits to neighboring farms to see how the job is done, in a subscription to a poultry magazine and in generally improved methods on the home flock. A concrete example of what actually results from the use of improved methods is seen in the fact that an additional sum of \$177.20 per farm or a total of \$62,229.60 was made by 351 farmers as a result of following a rational plan of growing healthy chicks. With 161,856 chicks placed in brooder houses, 90 out of every 100 were raised, which is 25 chicks more per 100 than are raised on the average farm and represents a savmore per 100 than are raised on the average farm and represents a saving in the initial value of the chicks on these farms of \$6,069.60. Poultry keeping does not offer huge profits to the inexperienced, but it does offer good profits to the man who builds up his poultry flock sanely on good stock, good houses and equipment, good feed and good care, and is willing to stay on the job and see that the stock gets good care 365 days in the year.

VALUE OF SILO

The stock keeper without a silo naturally asks the question, "What will a silo do for me? How much will it earn?" To answer these ques-tions, giving only facts and figures, is difficult because there is such a wide variation in values of all kinds of feed as well as with livestock and livestock products. Still, there is available a great volume of figures and facts which will furnish an intelligent answer to the questions. For the last 25 years many of our experiment stations have been carrying on feeding tests, and there are scores of bulletins giving the results of these experiments. It is interesting to note that in spite of variable conditions, the results are quite uniform. One silo enthusiast calls attention to the fact that the average of 20 separate feeding tests, carried on by different experiment stations in different years, showed that where silage was fed there was a saving of \$1.22 per hundred pounds of beef. It would be very safe then, to say with the silo a cattle feeder can save at least \$1 on producing 100 pounds of beef. To the dairy farmer keeping 10 head or more of cows, the silo becomes a necessity for economic production. There are a great many tests and experiments which conclusively prove this statement. As to the exact value, again we must take averages, for conditions are extremely vari-able in the different states and from year to year. I have averaged some of these tests he declares, and find that 10 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter fat, where the silo is used, is a very fair figure. the silo is used, is a very fair figure. For milk we can place the amount at 40 cents saved on 100 pounds. On all farms where cattle are kept there are always a number of bulls, steers, heifers, and dry cows, which must be carried over for periods of months or years, and the feeding of such stock can be greatly lowered by the use of silage. To arrive at some figure for this, I have computed that 30 per cent is saved on the feed bill, and this item will include the feeding of mules, colts, or horses. By using the figures given above, any farmer can figures given above, any farmer can easily figure out what a silo will save him in the course of a year. It is understood that to obtain the createst valume from feeding silage, balanced rations must be supplied. And along with the silage, every stockman must provide some protein feed, preferably roughage, and this can best be furnished in the form of legume hay or pasture. It has been wisely said that a stockman having an abundance of corn silage should always have a good supply of legume hay. Clover, aloats and peas and soybeans are the best crops to furnish this required balance. Many farmers believed that by shocking their corn they can obtain as good results and as cheaply as with the silo. Experi-ments and tests have proved this to be not true. From a good many of our states, covering a perior of 30 years, this question has been care-fully worked out and it has been shown that losses, even under favorable conditions, average 20 per cent or more with the shocked corn Then the shocked corn lacks succul-ency which is so valuable, especially with dairy cows. Besides this, we have many annoyances, and with-out doubt, the most disagreeable work on the farm is chopping cornstalks out of the snow. In hauling the manure with a spreader, corn-talks make the task almost impossible. And where crops are rotated. it is difficult to seed a field covered with shocks. Some farmers refuse to use the silo on account of the hard work of filling. To such I can simply say that improvements have been brought about in filling silos

FEED FUNCTIONS

In the nutrition of animals we know definitely that the protein of a ration is used by the animal principally for the production of body protein and that the carbohydrates and fats are used for the produc-tion of energy and heat. The min-eral constituents of the ration are used largely for the building of bones and they also take an active part in the circulation of the nu-trients to the various parts of the body. In other words, in animal nutrition certain food constituents perform certain definite functions which cannot be performed by other consituents. The animal body is

which make the task much easier, and there are figures to show that the cost of filling is not as high as it formerly was when we attempted to rush the crop in with large machinery and much help. By using smaller equipment and fewer hands, you will save much time as well as annoyance. By using low down wagons for hauling, or a bundle loader with the corn binder, the job of getting the corn to the cutter is simplified. We have found we do not need men in the silo to tramp. This saves two or three hands at filling time. Corn cut at the proper stage makes Corn cut at the proper stage makes the best silage, and keeps perfectly. With the small equipment it can be put up this way on each and every farm. Then we have many other benefits of the silo, too numerous to mention here, but it is safe to say that with our 500,000 users, anyone in any part of the country can easily find a silo user who can give him the facts and figures.

Ducklings or goslings do not require any feed until they are from 24 to 36 hours old. Then they car be given small amounts five times daily. For the first few days a mixture of bread crumbs, rolled oats and a little corn meal is satisfactory. A small amount of sand should be added to this mash to aid the birds in digesting their feed Green feed should be furnished to both types of birds from the start Goslings are great grazers and will not grow properly unless they have a liberal amount of green feed. In many respects ducklings are the FEEDING YOUNG WATER FOWI a liberal amount of green feed. In many respects ducklings are the same. A satisfactory ration after the first few days consists of 36 pounds wheat bran, 30 pounds low grade wheat flour or middlings, 36 pounds of corn meal, 10 pounds green feed and 5 pounds meat scraps. After they are two weeks old they can be fed three times daily. As the birds get older they will not need to be fed so often if they have good range. On good range they will do well if given grain twice daily. If range is not good, the meat scraps should be continued so as to aid in the development of their frames. If bugs are plentiful, this is not necessary. velopment of their frames. If bugs are plentiful this is not necessary. Watering vessels for both ducks and geese should be deep enough so they can immerse their bills. The vessels should be convenient to the feeding places so the birds can drink and eat at the same time. The water must be deep to enable them to rinse the sand and feed out of their postrils. Birds that are to be their nostrils. Birds that are to be fattened for early market should be kept on a ration such as suggested above. Those that are to be marketed in the growth on range plus one of of the growth on range plus one or two feeds of grain daily.

THAT BARNYARD MANURE The careless manner in which barnyard manure is often handled barnyard manure is often handled suggests that its value as a fertilizer and the manner in which it deteriorates when exposed to leaching and fermentation, are not fully appreciated. Half of the soluble plant food contained in manure may be lost in two or three months, especially when lying exposed to the elements in a sloping yard. Barnward manure has a two-fold value. yard manure has a two-fold value. First, it contains organic matter which has a very beneficial effect upon most soils in making them porous and in enabling them to re-tain moisture. Organic matter also helps to increase the number of bacteria in the soil which, in turn, convert insoluble minerals in the soil into soluble forms of plant food, the same constituents that we add to the soil when applying commercial fertilizer. Since we now have reached the stage when commercial fertilizer can be used to advantage on most Iowa soils, one may be justified in valuing manure on the basis of commercial plant food. Barnyard manure may be said to contain about 10 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash per ton.
These products on the commercial
basis have a value of about \$3 and
that not taking into account the value of the manure due to its content of organic matter. This may be said to be a theoretical value neversaid to be a theoretical value neverthe less since few farmers ever return as mucr plant food to their soils as crops remove from them, even under the most careful handling of the manure, the loss must ultimately be replaced by supplying commercial plant food. One reason why we never get the full commercial plant food value out of manure when applying it to land in the ordinary way is because its plant food content is unbalanced. Its percentage of nitrogen and potassium are too high for its content of phosphorus, hence these two elements are often leached out of the soil before they are actually taken ments are often leached out of the soil before they are actually taken up by the roots of plants. If the practice of adding superphosphate to the manure at the rate of about 50 pounds per ton, then applying four tons of the treated manure per acre instead of eight tons of untreated was followed, its nitrogen and potash content would be more economically used. Let us take the very best bossible care of our barnvery best possible care of our barnyard manure for no matter how one may figure, it is too valuable to al-low a large percentage of it to go

MAKE HOME MODERN If your home is "modern" it will include these features to meet the requirements of good health and comfort: Screens, running water, heat in all rooms, refrigeration, a modern bathroom, power for heavy work, effective sewage disposal, electric or gas lighting, telephone. electric or gas lighting, telephone. If you have these nine essentials, you may justly feel you are living in a home that meets modern American standards of convenience, comfort and health. Most city houses have them; any family that does not, city or country, should try its hardest to bring the home up to this standard. Of course, too a home that is modern will not be lacking in the essentials of brightness and cleanliness—the magic of soap and water, paint and varnish. really a factory in which plant constituents are converted into animal constituents. It is much the same with plants. They may be regarded as factories in which certain elements of the air and certain minerals of the soil are converted into vegetable matter.

SOMETHING TO WATCH FOR Feeds and weeds impart flavors and odors to milk mainly through the body of the cow, although feed tainted barn air may have some effect. The time of feeding, therefore, is an important factor to consider in preventing undesirable flavors in Well, Who's Right?



Agnes O'Laughin, top, show girl, seems very sure of her engagement to Joe Benjamin, below, former light heavyweight boxer, even though Joe doesn't seem quite decided on the matter. Joe once engaged in fisti-cuffs with Jack Dempsey and it is reported that Miss O'Laughin was the root of the trouble. Two other girls are interested in the reported betrothal which vexes Joe terribly.

Seeks New Honors



Miss Ella Van Heusen, Chicago beauty, and "Miss Universe of 1928," is bound for Deauville, France, where she will pit her charms against the reigning queens of the pulch-ritude world in an international contest.
(International Newsreel)

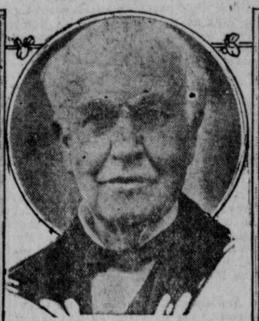
Son Brutally Slain



According to the story of Santi De Mora, father of little Salvatore, above, Boston, Mass., lad who was found brutally murdered after being missing for three weeks, he had paid demands of \$5,000 in ransom to a blackhand gang, but their threats were carried out any-

Help Edison Choose Youthful Protegee









Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, upper left, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will head the committee who will help Thomas A. Edison, center, decide who wins the Edison Scholarship. George Eastman, upper right; Henry Ford, lowleft, and Colonel Charles Lindbergh are serving on the com-



"It's So Nice Making Up," Say Pair

Hardest Hitter



are not parted for long. Edwin Carewe, film director, found that out, as did Mary Aiken, his erstwhile divorced wife, as they remarried in Chicago after a divorce and separation of eighteen months. The honey-moon spot will be Paris by a unanimous vote of the now ecstatically happy couple.



Joan Ridley, above, young English tennis star, proved more than a match for Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, Wimbledon women's singles champion of 24 years ago, and beat the veteran decisively. Miss Ridley, however, met her Waterloo in Miss Helen Jacobs io semi-finals. (International Newsreel)

First Love Still Holds



Not many actresses get the chance to turn down the figtires on the contract which was offered Ethel Barrymore to appear in a talkie movie. She said she did not like her first appearance in the silent films some years ago and thinks the talkies are terrible, although love—the stage.



Former President Calvin Coolidge is certainly a man's man See how contented he appears just after removing his fishing boots and donning shoes. Maybe it's the relief from the heavy film experts say that her voice boots. He has just finished doing a little trout fishing at the is ideal. She'll stick to her first Cape Cod trout club at Wareham, Mass., of which he is now ? member, and is getting ready to go home with his party.