POULTRY

ALL-MASH RATION GIVEN APPROVAL

All-mash poultry rations, for both growing chicks and laying hens, are suggested in the most recent bulletin on poultry procedure issued by the extension service of the Ohio state university. "The newer idea of poultry feeding favors the feeding of all the ingredients ground, mixed, and fed as a mash," says Prof. A. R. Winter, of the poultry husbandry department of the university, author of the bulletin.

"The method is simpler, more sanitary, and more economical in the use of the feed than where the ration is fed partly as scratch grain and partly as mash. Since birds prefer a granular mash to one finely ground, it is advisable not to grind the ingredients any finer than is necessary to prevent the chickens from picking over the material and taking out what they like best."

Two "starting and growing" rations, both of them all-mash, are listed in the bulletin. Three all-mash rations and one scratch grain and mash ration are suggested for laying hens.

The first starting and growing ration, a mash, consists of:

Ground yellow corn	72 pounds
Wheat middlings	20 pounds
Meat scraps (50% protein)	5 pounds
Poultry bone meal	2 pounds
Salt	1 pound

Skim milk instead of water is given to drink during the first eight or ten weeks. Other forms of milk may be substituted.

The first ration suggested for laying hens is:

Ground yellow corn	65 pounds
Middlings or ground wheat	20 pounds
Meat scraps	10 pounds
Bone meal	4 pounds
Salt	1 pound

Water is given to drink. If milk is available, the meat scraps in the ration may be reduced to five pounds.

The bulletin discusses 21 feeding materials for poultry, with reference to their constituents and the particular feeding purpose for which they are available. It is entitled "Poultry Feeding Stuffs and Rations" and may be obtained by writing to the agricultural publications department of the Ohio state university.

Toulouse Best Goose Breed for Marketing

The best breeds of geese for market are the Toulouse which is sometimes called the Land goose because it does not seem to miss the water; the Embden geese which are white and are profitable market geese, and the African which are nearly the color of the Toulouse and are also fine, large market geese. These are smaller, however, weighing only a little more than one-half of what the others do. Whenever Canadian geese are used to cross with the three or four above mentioned breeds, this cross produces a hybrid goose which is called a mongrel goose on the market. They are considered a great delicacy and bring the highest prices of any poultry per pound. Only a few of them are raised, however, as the demand is limited.

Successful Incubation

Successful and careful incubation, in the case of either duck or chicken eggs, is one of the first and most essential steps towards a strong, healthy flock. Many early chick losses are due to improper incubation and much of the low hatchability of eggs can be traced to poor incubator management. As a consequence, care to details at this time will mean dollars and cents for the poultryman when selling or egg-laying time comes.

Goose Septicemia

There is a disease of geese and goslings known as goose septicemia which causes sudden death. This is a disease undoubtedly due to poison in the feed. No cure is yet known. Sanitary conditions will prevent the disease.

The healthy goslings should be removed to new quarters, a coarse mash should be fed and everything kept as clean as possible. With clean water and a fresh range there should be no trouble to raise them.

Raising Baby Chicks

Raising baby chicks is not such a difficult operation as some would think. Yet a few things are necessary for proper care and raising of chicks. You can raise chicks without much preparation or very much equipment, but your losses will be heavy and your profits will be little if you do not use the proper methods.

You should be prepared to receive the chicks so that when they come you will not have to delay putting them in their future home.

Dirt Floors Poor

Dirt floors are the poorest kind for the poultry house because of the great amount of labor required to keep them clean through each year. Board floors are better than dirt but are hard to clean thoroughly. Concrete floors are the most sanitary and economical. It pays to put in concrete floors in the spring or early summer so they will have time to dry out before the hens are housed for winter. The concrete floor should be 6 or 8 inches above the outside soil

The DAIRY

PREVENTING BULL FROM DOING HARM

Every precaution should be taken to prevent the bull from injuring persons or animals, or doing any other damage while he is being led about.

Begin teaching the bull to be led while he is still young. When six to eight months of age he may readily become accustomed to the halter. Lead him about the barnyard, making him familiar with different conditions, such as the noise of machinery, the sight of the other animals, etc. If he is to be exhibited at fairs, train him to pose

Do not attempt to lead a well-grown bull without a staff attached securely to a ring in his nose. The bull must be trained to the staff as well as to the halter. In leading the bull with the staff, always walk at his side and never in front of him. Keep his head held high, as a bull can do little damage with his head in that position Watch him constantly while leading or holding him.

Some staffs are equipped with prongs or teeth which, by turning the staff, can be pressed on the bull's nose This device should not be used except when necessary.

Whenever a bull that is known to be vicious, or one that behaves in a dangerous manner, is to be led, always employ two men. Each man may use a staff, each staff being attached to a separate ring in the bull's nose. A common method of leading such bulls is for one man to use a strong staff attached to one nose ring, while the other man uses a heavy strap snapped into a second ring. In either case, the men walk on opposite sides of the bull, keeping abreast of him, and forcing him to hold his head high.

When a vicious bull, or one whose disposition is unknown, is kept in a yard or box stall, make the animal secure before entering the stall to attach the staff. This may often be done by enticing the bull to the manger by means of some grain mixture, and then snapping a rope or strap in his ring The bull may then be tied or held by an attendant before the keeper enters the stall with the staff.

Treat every bull with caution and respect. Whenever a bull is being led, use caution and have respect for his great strength. Accidents with bulls are not always due to the animal's being vicious but may result from their being frightened. Do not take chances when leading a bull, but use every precaution to safeguard yourself and others.—Dairy Cattle by Yapp and Nevens, Wisconsin.

Best to Vaccinate Calf Immediately After Born

Vaccinating cows before they come fresh will not prevent calves from getting white scours However, vaccinating calves just after they are born will prevent white scours in many cases.

White scours in young calves is a germ disease. These germs are in your barn and in many cases get into the system of the young calf through the navel cord.

Thoroughly clean and disinfect your barn and when a cow comes fresh put her into a clean box stall that has been disinfected. As soon as the calf is born paint the navel with iodine or dip it into a solution of a good disinfectant and then tie a string around the cord. This will prevent infection through the navel cord. The udder of the cow must also be washed and then disinfected with some disinfecting solution before the calf is allowed to drink.

Cleaning and disinfecting the barn and taking proper precautions to prevent infection of the young calf will save most of your calves. So long as these germs are in your barn you will have trouble with your calves unless you take precautions to prevent infection of calves.

Animals Require Plenty of Fresh, Pure Water

All animals require plenty of good, pure water at all seasons of the year This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the total volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water may also carry disease germs, which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption or be dangerous to the cow herself. During the winter, when cows are stabled the greater part of the time, they should be watered two or three times a day unless arrangements have been made to keep water before them at all times.

Free From Abortion

If a herd is free from infectious abortion the owner can, through the application of sanitary measures, prevent its introduction. Since abortion and breeding diseases are frequently introduced through the purchase of infected animals, caution in buying may prevent disaster. A clean herd can also be developed from a mildly infected herd, but if the herd is badly diseased it is probably more economical to replace the herd with healthy animals.

"DEVIL JOHN" NOW LIVES IN PEACE

Kentucky Gunman Admits Seven Notches on Gun.

Pound, Va.—"Devil John" Wright, from whom John Fox, Jr., drew his fiction character, "Devil Judd" Tolliver, after living a strenuous life as Indian fighter, warrior, performer in John Robinson's shows, federal detective and leader of the notorious Wright feud gang of eastern Kentucky, has settled down at the eastern base of the Cumberland mountains to live in peace and quiet. He is now seventy-six; recently he served a short term as deputy sheriff of Wise county, Va.

"Have you killed as many men as people say you have?" he was asked recently.

"Well," he replied, his keen eyes piercing through the shadows of evening, "people tell that I've killed from seven to twenty-seven. I know positively that I have killed seven outside of war, and I may have killed more. But I didn't kill a man but what it was my duty to kill. Just after the Civil war there was too many horse thieves and murderers; somethin' had to be done. But when I went to arrest a man I always gave him a chance. Many a time I was shot at before I could open fire; didn't resort to gunfire unless I was forced to. But when I did fire I always got my man."

"Did you practice shooting a good deal?"

"Every day. I got so I could race my horse, swing under his neck three times in rapid succession and each time as I came to the top put a bullet in the middle of a tree along the road."

He ambled into the house. Se returned with a queer-looking revolver, well oiled and loaded.

"Here's the war gun I packed," he explained. "Best one I ever shot. Got it off a dead soldier on the bank of the Mississippi. I saw the man couldn't use it and I needed it plum bad. And, sir, she went on through several battles with Indians in the West."

Bride Tears Up License When Called a Widow

Washington.—The mystery of the fate of an absent-minded bridegroom and an irate bride, who tore up the marriage license, was solved when it became known that Raymond F. Mickum and Miss Jean Dempsey, who wouldn't get married in Maryland were successfully united in Virginia.

The couple first appeared at the license bureau at Rockville seeking a license to wed. Mickum acted as spokesman for the pair and gave his age as thirty-three and his condition as unmarried, and said that Miss Dempsey was twenty-six and a widow Mr. Wiley forthwith issued the license

Mickum returned a few minutes later and said he had made a mistake, and Miss Dempsey wasn't a widow after all. Mr. Wiley suggested that she appear in person, so there wouldn't be any doubt about it this time. Miss Dempsey did return, in which Mr Wiley described as a very rude manner, and then proceeded to tear up the license.

That spoiled their plans for getting married in Montgomery county. From Arlington county, Virginia, however came word that they had appeared at the courthouse there, obtained a license and had been joined in matrimony.

The marriage described Miss Dempsey as single.

Brother and Sister Tortured With Fire

Huntingdon, Tenn.—Robbers using medieval methods of torture applied hot irons to the flesh of William Woodward, aged recluse and reputed miser, and his eighty-one-year-old invalid sister in a vain effort to force them to reveal the hiding place of their life savings.

After their victims had withstood the torture for three hours and Woodward lost consciousness from the pain, the intruders numbering three and described as white men, wrecked the little farm home in a search that netted them $700.

Community stories had given Woodward a reputation for possessing a hoard of gold estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000.

Turns on Gas, Wants Smoke, Blast Saves Him

Los Angeles, Calif.—A desire for one more cigarette before he passed into oblivion, so police say, saved the life of Roy Boythe, forty-eight, here recently. Roy, tired of his monotonous life, the officers say, had decided to turn on the gas.

He did.

Shortly afterward he decided to have one last cgarette.

He did.

The explosion wrecked the room and brought the police and fire departments. Boythe was placed in a cell in the psychopathic ward.

Bumps Mothers-in-Law

Berlin.—The rights of mothers-in-law do not stand so high as they might with the German federal Supreme court, the reichsgericht. Wives have precedence over them in all family disputes, says the reichsgericht in repealing a number of decisions of the lower courts in which the wives were given the edge over their husbands' mothers.

Years of Service in Model T Fords

Expenditure of few dollars may enable you to get thousands of miles from your old car

THE Model T Ford is still a great car. It led the motor industry for twenty years and it is used today by more people than any other automobile. More than eight million Model T Fords are in active service in city, town and country, and many of them can be driven for two, three and five years and even longer at very small up-keep expense.

The cost of Model T parts and of necessary labor is unusually low because of established Ford policies.

New fenders, for instance, cost from $3.50 to $5 each, with a labor charge of $1 to $2.50. Tuning up the motor and replacing commutator case, brush and vibrator points costs only $1, with a small charge for material. Brake shoes can be installed and emergency brakes equalized for a labor charge of only $1.25. A labor charge of $4 to $5 will cover the overhauling of the front axle, rebushing springs and spring perches, and straightening, aligning and adjusting wheels.

The labor charge for overhauling the average rear axle runs from $5.75 to $7. Grinding valves and cleaning carbon can be done for $3 to $4.

A set of four new pistons costs only $7. For a labor charge of $20 to $25 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. Parts are extra.

All of these prices are approximate, of course, because the cost of materials needed will depend on the condition of each car. They show, however, the low cost of putting the Model T Ford in shape for thousands of miles of additional service.

See the nearest Ford dealer, therefore, and have him estimate on the cost of re-conditioning your Model T Ford. He will tell you, in advance, exactly how much the complete job will cost.

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