

SELECTION OF FOOD FOR GROWING POULTRY

RAPID, HEALTHY GROWTH DEPENDS LARGELY ON PROPER KINDS OF NUTRITION.

By FRANK HECK, Author and Poultry Expert.

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Attention to the food given growing poultry is all-important. Nutrition lies at the foundation of health and development.

Science has developed formulae which can be used according to the poultry raiser's needs, and these prepared foods can be obtained on the market or manufactured at home. For the beginner some general formulae would better be followed. Valuable information is given in the following article.

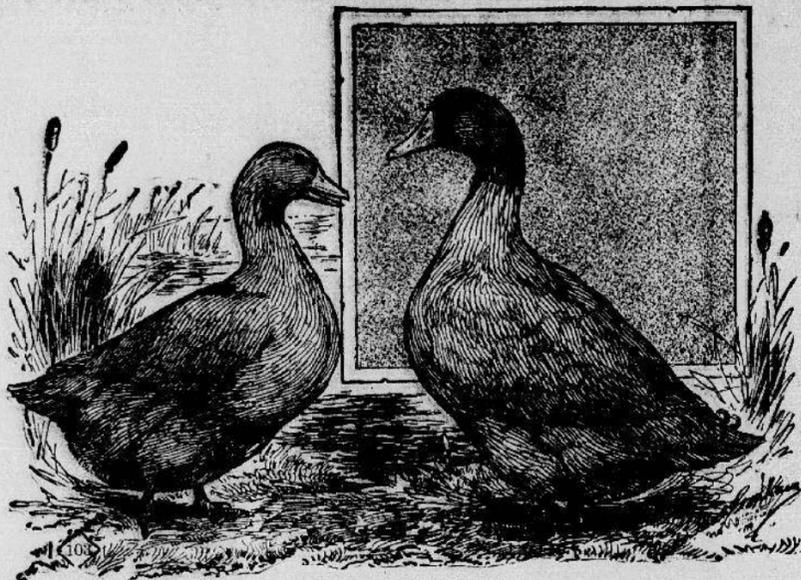
One of the most important things demanding the special attention of the poultry raiser at this season of the year is the matter of developing the young stock and of securing rapid, healthy growth. There are several items of care and management which affect the growth of the young chicks, but none is more important than intelligent feeding, and while this is true, it is well to remember that food alone will not accomplish the desired result. Our remarks at this time will be confined to the question of feeding, but we cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that feeding is not the sole factor as many people suppose, and who consequently do not get results because of lack of attention to other details.

The list of poultry foods is a long one and is very generally known. Briefly, it consists of all kinds of grain, whole and ground, including small grains such as buckwheat, millet, kafir corn, etc. In addition to the various grains there is green food such as grass, clover, alfalfa and all kinds of growing vegetation and all root vegetables. Animal foods form another important group, and under this head may be included all forms of insect life, which is usually necessary to fowls that have free range, and the meat foods in the form of fresh meat scraps, which many poultry raisers can procure at a reasonable cost.

There are also various meat meals, beef scraps and concentrated meat foods on the market that are of value if procured and fed in a fresh condition. Oil meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, etc., are valuable only as occasional additions to the rations and they serve principally as bowel regulators. Condiments and similar prepared foods are not necessary and frequently are harmful in their effects. Skimmed milk, butter-milk and other milk products are of value.

Problem to Beginners.
The beginner in poultry raising is bewildered when he starts to investigate the feeding question and is confronted with the long list of available feedstuffs. He is apt to become discouraged, if he gains the impression that he must have everything in the list, which is, of course, impossible and undesirable. Each section of the country has its own local conditions, and no matter where the poultry raiser is located, he can find sufficient variety in the foods at hand to serve his needs. He should not be misled into thinking that there is a set formula, comprising a few spe-

English Ducks That Are Popular



BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS.

These ducks were originated by the late William Cook of Kent, England, after much experimenting. They are gaining wide popularity among American breeders. They have gained a reputation as layers and for early maturing, one California flock hatched on February 6th having started to lay on June 28th, a period of less than 16

weeks. Another record shows two ducks produced 258 eggs in six months, an average of 129 each.

The plumage of this variety is a beautiful soft buff over all, with the exception of the male, one character- istic of a Buff Orpington drake being a seal brown head several shades darker than the body color. The bills on both sexes are greenish yellow, inclined to brownish yellow in the duck-

ing being especially valuable. The corn should be cracked, the oats hulled and the wheat may be fed whole. A mash mixture of cornmeal, wheat middlings and ground oats, in equal parts, is especially valuable and all the more so if moistened by the addition of skimmed milk. The rations should contain some form of animal food if there is not a plentiful supply of insect life on the range. The above suggestions cover the matter in a general way and we need only add that a sufficient variety should be given to prevent the birds from getting tired of their food and losing their appetites.

Good General Formula.

Readers who prefer to have a regular formula and who do not wish to be bothered with trying to provide a changing variety, will find the following a most excellent combination: Cracked wheat, 25 parts; pinhead oatmeal, 15 parts; millet seed, 10 parts; cracked corn, 10 parts; granulated charcoal, 5 parts; chick-size grit, 10 parts; buckwheat, 5 parts; rape seed, 5 parts; broken rice, 5 parts; cracked peas, 5 parts; and ground beef scraps or other meat meal, 5 parts. Some of the above articles are not easily obtainable in all localities and the mixture should be made with the ingredients at hand and considering cost. A dry mash consisting of ground wheat, corn and oats may be kept in hoppers where the chick can go to it at will. A little granulated charcoal and cottonseed meal make a desirable addition to the dry mash; the former sweetens the crop and aids digestion and the latter is a good regulator.

We have refrained from discussing the chemical analysis of foodstuffs because lack of space prevents a technical consideration of the subject, and the average reader is not sufficiently interested to study the question from that standpoint. It is also a mistake

for the uninitiated to endeavor to follow too closely a "cut-and-dried" rule or combination of foods. A policy of that kind usually results in the poultryman sticking too closely to his methods and paying too little attention to the changing condition of the fowls. They should be carefully watched and when they fail to grow properly and constantly there should be a change in the food, and sometimes a complete change for a limited period is helpful. There will always be a few chicks in every flock that are naturally weak and unable to stand forcing for growth. It is better that such specimens be removed from the flock and disposed of for market purposes before they develop one or more of the digestive diseases which may spread through the entire flock. This action is especially advisable if the birds are to be used or sold for breeding stock when matured.

Sallow complexion comes from bilious impurities in the blood and the fault lies with the liver and bowels;— they are torpid. The medicine that gives results in such cases is HERBINE. It is a fine liver stimulant and bowel regulator. Price 50c. Sold by Geo. Freeseheimer.—Adv.

Talks on Thrift

THRIFTY ALIENS.

"Thrift, to become a fixed habit must be practiced with regularity and be given an opportunity for exercise over an appreciable length of time. And unless it becomes fixed as a habit it is of comparatively little value. Spasmodic saving followed by spasmodic extravagance makes for ruin as surely as does habitual improvidence."—Frank C. Mortimer, Berkeley, California.

A Swiss banker, visiting in this country recently, said:

"I notice that it is the custom in America for men to spend most of their salaries. They do not appear to be much concerned about the 'rainy' day. In Switzerland and other countries of Europe the people have developed the saving habit.

"There is so much money deposited in the savings banks in our country that we have to go to foreign countries to find investments for it.

"In America the people seem to believe in keeping plenty of money in circulation. In a general way, this policy is beneficial, but it shows lack of thrift in the individual.

"There should be a happy medium between the saving habit of the Europeans and the spending habit of Americans. There is a happy-way ground in which the advantages of both methods may be realized."

The American people owe a great deal to the aliens, or those who quite recently have become naturalized, for lessons in thrift.

The average foreign-born citizen and the average alien is not a spendthrift. In a single year the foreign born people of Massachusetts have sent abroad, via one route, over \$9,000,000. In addition these same foreign-born people have saved—deposited in banks or elsewhere at home—other millions. In this respect, the old-time American can afford to take off his hat to most of the foreign-born, who are among our most thrifty people.

It would be hard to say which are the most thrifty. French and Italian stand high in this matter. Thrift is likewise characteristic of the Germans, the Scandinavians and the Scotch, and in countless instances it has rewarded its possessors a thousand fold. These people have learned the first essential in acquiring the art of making money is to learn to save. Can not native born Americans learn this lesson from them?

In these days of electric motors and gasoline engines we don't very often see a treadmill, but most persons know pretty well what it is—a moving inclined platform geared up so that the weight of the horses walking on it turns the machinery.

The point about it is that the horses never get anywhere, for all their hard work.

How many persons are occupied in just the same way! They work hard and they accomplish things for somebody else, but they never get anywhere themselves. That is exactly the position YOU are in if you are working for somebody else and do not regularly save from your income to build up some reserve capital to fall back upon when your strength is no longer equal to the treadmill of ceaseless work.

T. D. MACGREGOR.

EYES TROUBLE YOU?

Try This Simple Receipt.
We all know some home remedy for our minor troubles, and by the use of these remedies many a doctor's bill is saved and doubtless many a life.

How few know what to do when their eyes become tired and ache, or feel dry and inflamed from abuse and overuse. In the morning your eyes feel rough or sticky, or they trouble you when you read. What do you do? Most of us rush off and get glasses (perhaps at some cheap store where no skill is used in fitting our eyes), which we very often do not need at all. Thousands are wearing misfit or unnecessary glasses which they might better discard and other thousands can, with little care, probably so strengthen their eyes that glasses might never be necessary. Here is a free receipt that may be relied upon to give comfort and to help the eyes of some people; it is harmless and has the enthusiastic indorsement of thousands who have used it:

5 grains Optona (1 tablet 7 ounces water).
Use as an eye wash night and morning, or oftener if possible. It makes most eyes feel fine, quickly allays irritation, brightens the eyes and sharpens the vision. Many who have used it no longer feel the need of glasses; many others have ceased to wear them. Get the Optona tablets from H. H. Bateman & Co., or any druggist can fill this prescription.—Adv.

How to Cure a Sprain.

A sprain may be cured in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions with each bottle. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

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William L. Murphy

Candidate for Nomination of Republican Party for

STATE SENATOR

for Missoula County, Montana.

To The Voters of Missoula County:—

I have caused my name to be submitted, under the primary system, to the voters of Missoula County for nomination as Candidate for State Senator.

In view of the fact that I have felt unable to spend either the time or money necessary to make a preliminary campaign for the purpose of meeting the voters of the County prior to the primary election, I thought it fair to make a statement concerning my candidacy, which, through the medium of the press, will reach a large number of people who may be interested in the personnel of the several County tickets.

Let it not be thought that I attach undue importance to my candidacy or that I have an exaggerated idea of my ability to render valuable service in the State Legislature. If nominated and elected, I expect to accomplish as much and no more, than any man of average intelligence who brings to his work a sincere desire to advance the material prosperity and general happiness of his constituents, in so far as that end may be accomplished by support of, or opposition to proposed legislative enactments.

The matters which will engage the consideration and study of a member of the assembly during a session of sixty days are so varied, so hard to anticipate and so devious in form that an attempt to frame a specific and detailed legislative policy seems impossible. The most that can be done in that direction by any candidate is to fairly and honestly set down some principles by which his general course of conduct can be largely determined. That statement of principles constitutes, in effect, a platform. If the platform is found to be economically sound then support of the candidate should be bestowed or withheld upon his individual character and ability. No candidate should hesitate to submit himself to measurement under this rule and in fact such should be required to do so.

1st. I am definitely and finally committed to the proposition that a republican form of government must be conducted by all the people for the benefit of all the people.

Properly understood and rigidly adhered to, the principle stated constitutes an infallible sailing chart for every member of a legislative assembly. It means that laws shall not be made by an aristocracy either of birth or wealth or brains, or for the special benefit of any class; it means that the legislature shall give pre-eminent importance to the effect of legislation on the majority, which majority must be counted not in property, or education or caste, or voting strength, but in human happiness and contentment.

2nd. I subscribe to the belief that the great resources of nature are primarily for the use and benefit of all the people. In that connection I believe that laws should be framed making it easier for the state or its political subdivisions to own and operate these sources of wealth; or where they require private capital for development, such regulation and control as will, in connection with a proper system of taxation, cover the unearned increment into the public treasury.

3rd. I favor the revision of laws regarding assessment and taxation to the effect that assessment may be made by scientific standard, and that all property may be valued by that single standard.

4th. I stand for an efficient, independent, American public school and for legislation which will foster the development of the institutions of higher education.

5th. I advocate a simplification of all court procedure and a reduction of costs to litigants.

Finally I believe that legislation should be directed along channels that will encourage investment of capital in industrial enterprises within the state, while insuring to workmen advanced and humane working conditions, ample hours of freedom from labor to enjoy the pleasures that can be derived from a fair remuneration, and a good opportunity to improve the mind and develop the blessings of family life.

As to my ability to develop effective strength in the legislature, each voter will, by some standard reach his own conclusion. A recent habit of contemplation and study has developed a philosophical attitude of mind; a fair basic education and a reasonably busy professional life lately, has perhaps somewhat sharpened the intellect, and a rather close and responsible connection with one of the important branches of the state has familiarized me with the affairs of government to the extent that I feel reasonably competent to give average service as a member of the law-making branch of the state government.

Character is perhaps the principal requisite of a good legislator. In this connection the fact that I was born in Western Montana, that I have always lived here and that I expect to continue to do so; that I have in some measure recently gained the growing respect and confidence of a small but widening circle of friends; and that as the years pass, that confidence and respect of my fellowmen seems to me to be the really important thing in life, may have some influence in determining my course of conduct along right lines. No person or class of persons, no company or corporation has been consulted by me in announcing my candidacy. My time, my conscience, my vote is and will continue to be exclusively my own. If nominated and elected I shall owe no duty or allegiance except to the sovereign state of Montana and to its present and future population.

I respectfully solicit the support of voters, with full assurance to them that no quibble or reservation affects the plain meaning of what is herein written.

Very sincerely,
William L. Murphy

Candidate for State Senator for Missoula County, Montana, Republican party. Primaries August 25, 1914. (Paid Advertisement.)

J. E. McCormick

Of Boulder Springs, Montana,

Candidate for Democratic Nomination for

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I pledge the people of Montana my entire time and best efforts if nominated and elected.

This information furnished by J. E. McCormick.

—Paid Advertisement.

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