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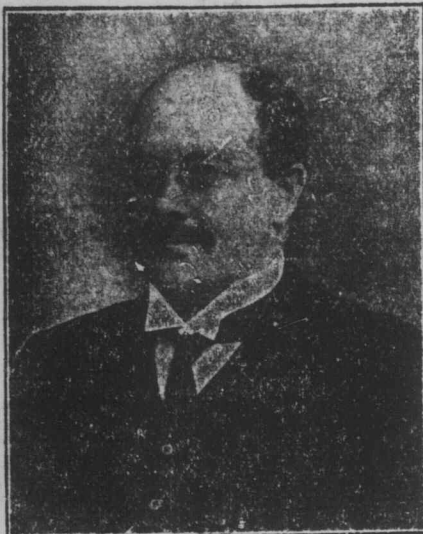
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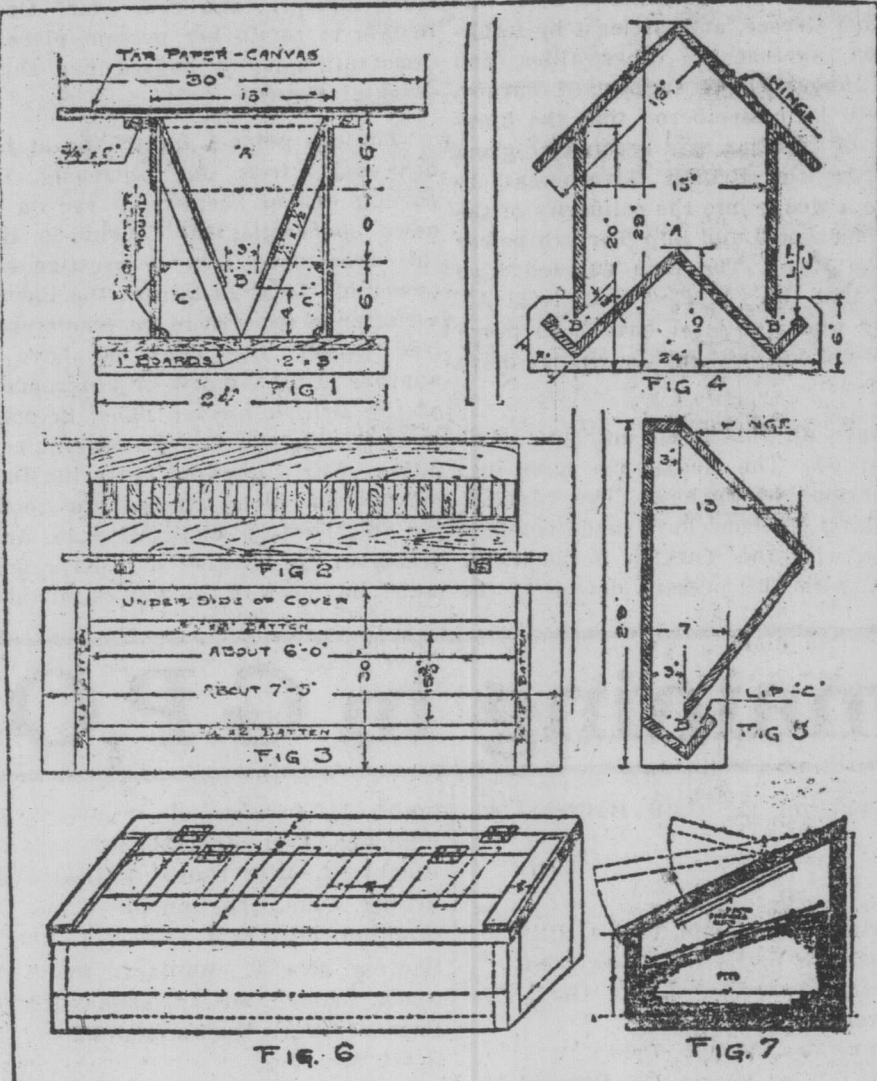
Removal Notice

On and after 1st October, business will be removed from 303 Water Street to 323 Duckworth Street, next Daily News Office. Business will be closed while removing Thursday and Friday.

J. D. RYAN

sep28,61

Poultry Farm And Garden Helps.



Practical Types of Mash Hoppers

Non-Wasteful Appliances That Keep the Feed Clean, Sweet and Appealing.

NEED WATER-TIGHT COVERS

Only Method of Feeding Which Insures Giving the Flock Well-Balanced

By H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

In feeding dry mash mixtures to poultry, which have come to represent about half of the diet, success depends in a large measure on the way these materials are placed before the flocks. As a rule, mash feeds are kept before the birds at all times, the idea being that the fowls can help themselves at will. This means placing the mash in some sort of a trough or receptacle, commonly called a hopper.

The desirable hopper is one that insures a constant supply of mash, easily accessible to the birds conveniently re-placed by the attendant, of ample storage capacity, so as to obviate the necessity for frequent refilling, and of such simplicity that it is readily cleaned. Above all, it must be portable and non-wasteful in its operation; also the contents must be kept dry, sweet, clean and appetizing.

If the hopper is placed outside, it must be proof against wind and rain, and if rats and mice abound it must be fitted with some means of protection against these pests at night. Rodents are not only thieves, but they have a way of soiling the mash and making their nests in it, practices which result in a general insanitary condition. Next to keeping the contents clean, the most important feature about a mash hopper, and one that is frequently overlooked, is some provision to keep the mash from going "flat," that is, compressed into a solid, compact mass, either by its own weight or by that of a heavy grid, such as is frequently installed to prevent waste.

Hopper That Prevents Compaction

Dry mash should be kept light and flaky, or it will not be relished by the fowls. Chickens will eat a mash that is compressed, just as we humans, when put to necessity, will eat distasteful or poorly cooked food, but they do not like it; therefore, they will not eat it in large quantities to meet the demands of heavy egg production. This is one of the objections to feeding a mash in an open box; the fowls trample it down hard, following which they pick at it indifferently, and only when hungry will they eat it in any quantity. It is a poor practice in another way—it is not sanitary—the birds are likely to contaminate the mash.

Guard Against Moldy Feed
Moisture will cake the mash or turn it into a sticky mass; later this will be followed by mildew or mold, which is injurious to the fowls. Mold is a fungus, and, therefore, poisonous. Guard against it if you would avoid bowel troubles, maybe serious outbreaks of sickness, with a heavy death list.

Asphalt roofing material and tar paper are useful in lining feed bins; they give off a peculiar odor, which is objectionable to rodents, hence these pests are not likely to gnaw through the stuff.

Build Hoppers Above Ground Level
Outdoor mash hoppers should be built with a stout platform raised above the ground a couple of inches to prevent moisture from seeping up through the woodwork. For the colony range a good plan is to build the hoppers on runners or skids, so that they can be moved from place to place.

Fowls have a way of hooking the mash out of a hopper with their beaks and wasting large quantities of the stuff on the ground or floor. To avoid this, a holding or lip should be nailed along the openings from which the mash is eaten, as shown in diagram. In addition to this lip molding, narrow boards may be hinged to the

sides of the hoppers, which are closed at night to keep out rats and mice.

Aside from the convenience of having feed before the fowls at all times, the idea of using mash mixtures affords the best means of giving the flock a well-balanced ration. Where whole or broken grain is fed exclusively or in large quantities, supplemented perhaps with a little dry mash, it is more good luck than good management if some hens do not eat an excess of corn or some other ingredient. And since no one grain is a complete ration, the error of this method is apparent. In a properly balanced, well-mixed mash the hen has no selection, consequently she eats just what the attendant prescribes.

Mash Feeds Are an Economy
The ingredients which are used in dry mash mixtures are very much cheaper than the whole grains. Feeds made of by-products can be compounded to meet the requirements of heavy egg production at approximately 20 per cent. cheaper than whole grain feeds and at the same time prove better for the flocks.

Whole grains, the scratch-grain mixtures, are sometimes fed in hoppers about the same as the dry mash. This plan works out fairly well for young stock, but it is not recommended for layers. Grown stock are likely to eat too much of the whole grains, ignore the mash entirely and then stand around and loaf and put on fat. The intent of the scratch-grain mixture is precisely as the name implies—a scratching ration. It should be fed in deep litter and the fowls made to work for it. This provides the necessary exercise, which, in turn, sharpens the appetite, without which the flock will not thrive and lay.

A flock that is not accustomed to eating dry mash may be a little slow in getting the idea at first. If necessary, place some scratch grains in the dry mash, to get the birds in the way of eating from the hopper. Wet mash is best fed in an open trough or box, in small quantities, which are consumed within an hour or two. If kept for any length of time, especially in warm weather, they will spoil. It is rather troublesome to feed a wet mash, and it is doubtful if this extra trouble pays. Its chief virtue is that the flock will consume a large quantity of the mash, and that milk is some form may be used to moisten the mash. The milk, however, can be given in a fountain by itself.

Health Hints

When one is troubled with an affection of the lungs Nurse says the following is a splendid drink and it can be taken as often as one wishes. Wash very clean a few pieces of Irish moss, put it in a pitcher and pour over it two cups of boiling water. Set it where it will keep at the boiling point, but not to boil, for two hours. Squeeze into this the juice of one lemon and sweeten to taste. If the patient does not like lemon it can be flavored with vanilla or nutmeg.

Not everyone understands how to sterilize milk. This is a simple way of doing it. Fill small necked bottles, holding half a pint, to one half

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Boys and Girls

There is a real difference between a child feeling fatigued or tired, and often a little one may feel fatigued and yet not be tired. When a grown person feels tired they know it and usually take the opportunity for rest or sleep. Young children show by their behavior that they do not feel energetic enough to go on with their work or play and in that case are just tired. In many cases they become fatigued without sensing it.

It is an unusually inexperienced person who would not be able to distinguish between the actions of a child who is just naughty and one who is really tired. It is different, however, when it comes to dealing with a child

Proper Manners

"I am having a luncheon for a few friends, will you tell me how the chairs should be placed at the table," asked Marie.

"Let the front edge of each chair be on a line with the lower edge of the tablecloth," responded her mother.