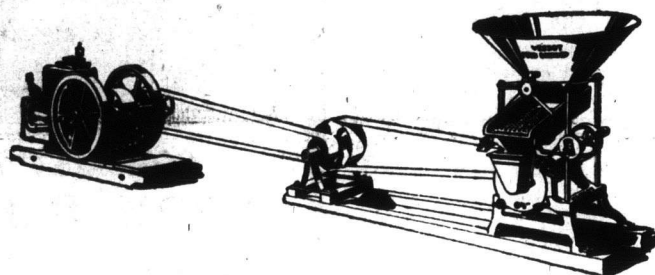


Look for the "SV"



THE highest of all compliments is being paid to Vessot grinding plates—imitations are now being offered for sale. We appreciate the compliment, however, more than our customers will appreciate the imitation plates. Therefore, to protect our customers as well as ourselves, we have arranged to mark every genuine Vessot grinding plate with the raised letters, "SV" showing plainly in the face of the plate near the center. It will, therefore, be easy for you, hereafter, to identify any plate offered to you for use in your Vessot feed grinder.

Look for the "SV." If it's there you are buying a plate guaranteed as fully as your grinder was guaranteed when you bought it. We cannot stand behind the performance of Vessot grinders, unless genuine Vessot plates are used.

Another point—even the genuine Vessot plate will do better work and give better service when driven by the steady power of a Titan engine. If it should happen that you are not fully informed on the advantages of the Vessot feed grinder, with its two sieve spout and grinding plates so good they are imitated, and with the kerosene-burning feature of the Titan engine, see the Deering local agent, or write to us at the nearest branch house. It will pay you to have this information.



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on his dairy herd, that would not be worth \$25 if it were not pure-bred, and so sink \$50. But it seems to me the question is how can he afford not to buy, and to go on in the old way? Suppose a grade cow, sired by a pure-bred bull, gives but one pound per milking more than her dam, an amount so small that the milker could not notice it without the scales. In the 300 days of milking season, or 600 milkings, she will give 600 pounds of milk, worth at the very lowest 75 cents per 100 pounds, or \$4.50 for the season. But a good dairy cow is milked eight seasons, and that would be \$36 for the one cow, and if the bull got but ten such it would have earned its owner \$360. But a good bull will do three times as well as this, and make three times the money for its owner.

The Proper Feeding of Poultry

One of the most important items in poultry-raising is the feeding of the fowls. The care and wisdom which the poultry-raiser wishes to exercise in this problem must begin really as soon as the chicks are out of the shell. The very first food to give is some soft oats, the kind used as breakfast food; sprinkle a handful in front of the coop on the evening of the first or second day after hatching.

Continue feeding the soft oats throughout the first week, mixing it in ever-decreasing quantities with the other feed, which should be given every two hours. I strongly advise the use of a commercial chick-feed for the first month or six weeks. There are a number of good ones now on the market, all more or less scientifically balanced and containing a much greater variety of grains and seeds than the ordinary individual could procure, even if he knew the correct proportion of each to feed. Some of them contain beef-scrap and grit, but when they do not, or when other feed is used, these should be placed, along with fresh water, where the chicks will have free access to them. Green food must also be supplied in the form of chopped-up apple, potato, onion-top or lettuce, unless grass or other growing stuff is available. If you cannot procure or do not care for a ready-mixed feed, use stale bread; Johnny-cake made of one part wheat-bran and two parts cornmeal, mixed with milk or water, baked until hard and then crumbled; boiled rice and cracked wheat, gradually changing after the first week or ten days to whole wheat and cracked corn, with hulled oats and millet occasionally for variety. Milk is excellent for growing chicks and may be given sweet or sour to drink, or with stale bread soaked in it. During the second week place a little trough or a self-feeding box of grain where the chicks can always get at it; throw some feed in a litter of chaff, hay or leaves two or three times a day so they can scratch for it, and at the end of three weeks, if you have good range for your chicks, you need only see that the hoppers of grain, beef-scrap and grit are kept full. If, however, they must be confined in a small yard, continue to scatter grain in the litter that they may have abundant exercise, and give them all the green food they will eat.

What to Give the Older Fowls

And now as to the diet of the maturer fowls. The morning meal should be a warm mash of cooked food, such as potatoes, turnips, onions, hominy, and anything else of the kind left over from the dining-room, or it can be bought in an inferior quality at a very cheap price. A pinch of salt should be stirred in the food, and occasionally a little cayenne pepper and a little powdered charcoal. This food should be not merely scalded, but actually cooked, and fed to the chickens as thick as it can be stirred. The chickens should be fed on a clean board or in a clean trough, long enough for all to have room so that each may get its share of the food. The noon meal may consist of oats or whole barley or wheat well scattered over the yard, so that the fowls will have to exercise themselves in hunting for their food. Two or three times a week the chickens ought to be fed chopped bone, and occasionally a little fresh meat chopped fine. The

night meal, given before sunset, should consist of wheat or corn, fed abundantly where the fowls can easily pick it up. Each fowl should have at the evening meal as much as it can eat. In cold weather this meal should consist of corn; in mild weather, of wheat and oats fed alternately.

Hens which you wish to have "go broody" should be fed a somewhat special diet. Provide them with fresh water and green food, either grass or chopped-up vegetables, and feed them corn—whole or cracked—morning and night, a quart a day to twelve hens. Corn being fattening and heating is believed to hasten broodiness.

There should always be accessible in the poultry-yard a supply of grit. Finely-broken glass or china will be eaten by chickens with great relish. In fact, something of the kind is necessary for them in digesting their food, as it has to be ground after they eat it. Crushed oyster-shells make the best grit, as they not only act as a grinder for the food but also furnish material for the shell of the egg. When hens lay soft-shelled eggs it is because they lack this material. In a large range chickens can pick up grit where they like, but in limited quarters this provision must be supplied. Chickens do not drink a great deal of water, but it should be always where they can get it, and it should be clean.

So much for correct methods of feeding; but there should always be given also some warnings against certain errors. Do not give the chickens any food that is spoiled, never feed wet or sloppy food, never feed on filthy or muddy ground, and at the first symptoms of bowel trouble (a sure sign of bad feeding) feed boiled rice sprinkled over with cinnamon for two or three meals, and give lime-water or boiled milk to drink.

Pitfalls Which Are Apt to be Encountered

Perhaps some other pitfalls may be mentioned that come in the course of the general care of poultry. Besides incorrect feeding there are three things that are most commonly fatal: damp, dirt and vermin. Do not allow the chicks to sleep on damp ground or run in wet grass. Move the coops every day to a fresh spot of ground unless the earth is damp from recent rain, in which case scrape out the coop and put in a little dry sand. Keep the drinking vessels sweet and clean and the water fresh. Dust the hen with insect powder when she is setting and while running with her brood, and if the chicks become infested grease them lightly on head and throat with lard or sweet oil. Once in a while pour kerosene in the cracks of the coop.

One last word: If you wish to get from the chicken business all there is in it subscribe to several poultry journals. There are a score or more of monthly and bi-monthly magazines devoted entirely to poultry-keeping and containing timely articles by experts on various methods of breeding, rearing, housing, feeding and marketing, together with reports of the government experiment stations, and of the doings of the American Poultry Association. The subscription price is usually fifty cents a year—too cheap, you see, to do without—and, to use a hackneyed expression, "a single copy is often worth the price of a year's subscription," especially to the beginner.

Life's Highway

Though it's only a brief "Good morning,"
Say it, 'twill lighten the day
Of another, weary and careworn,
As you pass along life's way.

It may be the word you have spoken.
And the kind deed you have wrought.
Has helped and cheered your brother,
And to him God's sunshine brought.

It may be the deed of kindness
Will run through the coming years;
Your words shall live on forever,
Brighten eyes oft filled with tears.

Each word you have uttered of comfort
Each heart by kindness won,
Will bless you on earth, and in heaven
You shall hear God's sweet "Well done."