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seeds mixed in just the proper propor-
tions to promote thrift and rapid
growth among chicks. The inexperi-
enced feeder is thus relieved of the
bother and uncertainty of balancing the
ration. Chicks may be raised on this
prepared feed alone until they are five
or six weeks old, provided meat and
green stuff are supplied. The feed may
be purchased in any quantity desired,
and usually sells for two or three dol-
lars a hundred-pound bag. It is best in
the end to buy one of the better grade
products, for the cheap ones often con-
tain dirt and wastes that the chicks
cannot use. At \$2.50 or \$3 a hundred
pounds the prepared feeds are as cheap
as anything that can be fed with satis-
factory results.

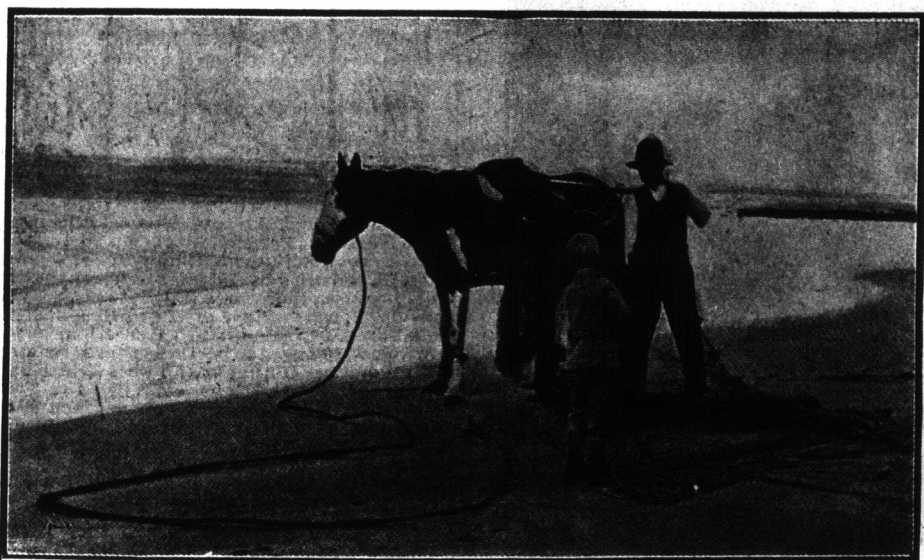
A Good Home-Made Ration.

There are few cases where it is not
more advisable for the unprofessional
poultry raiser to purchase the prepared
feed than to mix it himself. In isolated
places, however, where railroad facili-
ties are poor and transportation charges
excessive, it is sometimes cheaper to
mix the feed at home. In this case an
excellent formula is as follows:—

Forty-five pounds of cracked wheat,
twenty pounds of cracked corn with
meal sifted out, fifteen pounds of millet
seed, ten pounds of hulled oats and ten
pounds of broken rice.

If the hulled oats cannot be procured,
pinhead oatmeal that can be purchased
at any grocery may be substituted.

Keep the chicks scratching and dig-
ging for all the food they get; never
feed them grains on a bare surface



The Fishing Pony.

where they can eat without scratching.
This is the easiest and surest way to in-
sure strong, rugged chicks that will not
be subject to leg weakness and similar
ailments. Scatter all the dry feed in
litter which should be about two inches
deep for chicks less than a month old.
Cut straw or hay is good. Chaff from
the floor of the hay mow is especially
good because of the small seeds that it
contains. Sawdust is bad, as the chicks
will often eat it.

When soft food is used, make sure
that it is just crumbly and not sloppy.
Keep it in clean pans or troughs, where
the chicks cannot foul or contaminate it
quickly. Only as much should be placed
before the chicks at one time as they
will eat up clean in a few minutes. Keep
everything sweet and clean, for soured
food and filthy troughs are frequent
causes of bowel disorders among little
chickens.

Wheat screenings are not so good as
wheat itself, but may be used if they
are of fair quality and can be secured
cheaply. Milk is all right for an occa-
sional feed, but the attendant must
carefully guard against soiled plumage
on the chicks and the general unsanitary
conditions resulting from its use. Meat
in some form should be provided. Green
cut bone and ground beef scraps are the
most generally available and probably
the best that can be used. Do not, how-
ever, feed meat in any form too freely
while the chicks are still small, for it is
liable to produce looseness of the bowels.

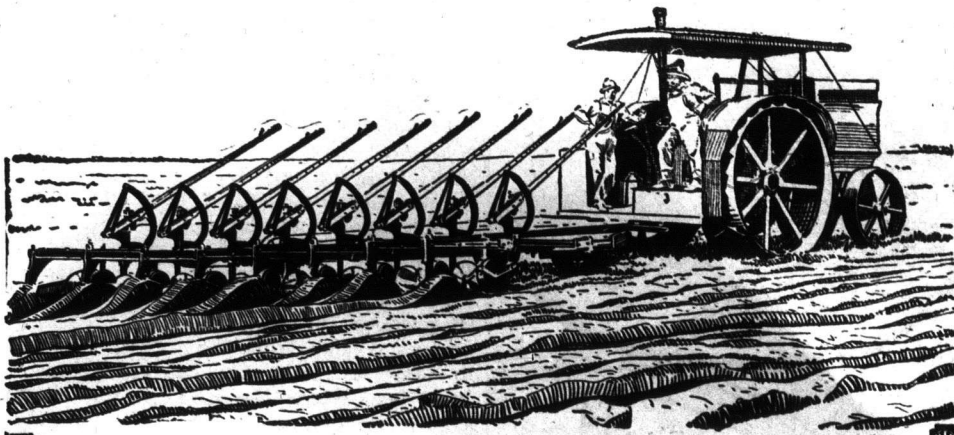
Green food is another essential. It
may be supplied in various forms and
ways, according to the convenience of
the attendant. Lettuce, cabbage, and
any other kinds of vegetable matter
that the fowls relish, if not fed to ex-
cess, are good.

How the Frenchman Grows Wheat.

By E. K. Parkinson.

Even the most prejudiced German
must acknowledge that French bread
has no equal the world over. History
bears witness to the fact that since the
fourteenth century Paris has been cele-
brated for its bread. The writer, af-
ter proving to his own satisfaction that
French bread is really worthy of all
the praise bestowed upon it, determined
to visit the source of supply. In France
wheat-farming is always combined with
some other branches of agriculture, such
as sheep raising or the growing of beets,
and often the three go together success-
fully. In America we are accustomed to
think that in order to raise wheat suc-
cessfully one must plant hundreds of
acres and devote his entire time to this
one crop. The statement that it doesn't
pay to raise wheat on the small farms
in the east is often heard, but is with-
out foundation. The average wheat
crop in the west, on the farms devoted
to that cereal, is about 15 bushels per
acre; in France, where wheat is grown
in rotation with other crops, the aver-
age is about 35 bushels.

The wheat farm that the writer visit-
ed comprises one thousand acres and is
situated on a level plateau, from which
on clear days the spires of Paris may be
seen. On the day of the writer's visit
the men were busy planting wheat and
gathering beets. The first signs of life
to be seen as the visitor approached



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danger of fire, and, with all these advantages, it has done, is doing, and
will do more work in less time at lower cost, and will last longer than
any other tractor you can buy. These are statements of fact, backed
by records made in actual use both in contest fields and on real farms.

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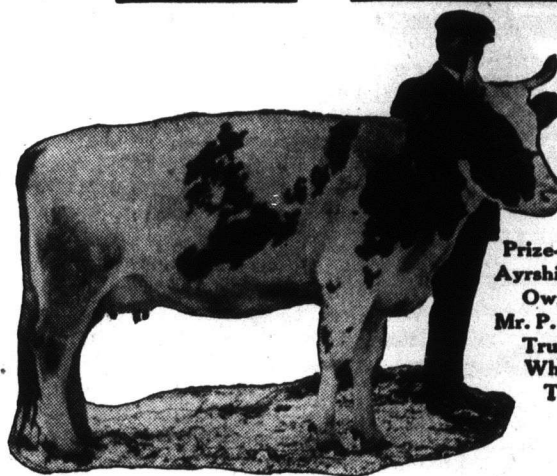
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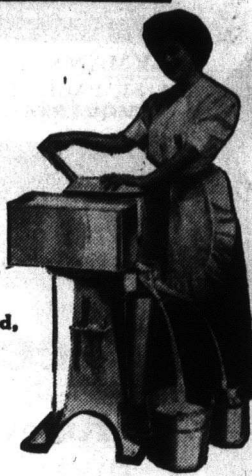
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Truro, N. S.
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Tubular



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