

EDITORIAL

A FINE STRONG FRIEND

GENERAL JOFFRE and the other members of the French party visiting the United States received a wonderful demonstration in Washington and elsewhere. The English delegates received a warm welcome also, but it was markedly less enthusiastic for them than for their French confreres. This was so striking that it was commented on by the newspapers, although in no spirit of hostility. Nothing could have been finer than the way in which the English commissioners recognized the situation; and Hon. Arthur Balfour's comments display the fine spirit of the man. He said: "Our reception was generous enough to inspire and cheer our hearts to gratitude. Most people love France better than they do England. We would rather have had Joffre receive this demonstration than to have had it ourselves. France has suffered most and should enjoy most, and of all men Joffre is most deserving

of universal acclaim." It is probably correct as Mr. Balfour says, that France inspires more love in the world than England; and it is certainly true that she is now inspiring respect as well; but the modesty with which great Englishmen like Mr. Balfour walk through life, and the generosity which prompts them to willingly surrender the palm to their ally, inspires something very like love for them. The character of the Briton is too rugged to provoke love among men, perhaps, but he is surely proving to the world now that he is a fine, strong friend to have at your back, and no one would be more ready to acknowledge this than General Joffre.

YOUNG GERMAN HOPEFULS

WHEN the war is ended and the German prisons give up the unfortunate Britons, French and Allies who have been confined there, the world is likely to hear such tales of horror as will make the German name "a by-word and a hissing" for generations to come. Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador who was

in Berlin until his country broke off relations with Germany, has been telling some of the things he learned, and it is known that the worst was concealed from him. He said he had seen German boys—the young hopefuls of the German people, whom President Wilson and so many others have been trying to excuse from responsibility—going through prison camps, shooting arrows at prisoners.

Such statements, made by a man of Ambassador Gerard's standing, must be accepted, although they stagger belief. What surprises is that Germans in this country continue to maintain silence, and do not hasten to put themselves right with the world by taking vigorous steps to disavow their sympathy with the race from which they have sprung. Until they do so, they need not be surprised if they are looked on with suspicion. After making all possible allowances for bias in the reports concerning the state of mind of the German people, it is impossible to get rid of the conviction that through them all runs the same horrible beastliness was given free rein in Belgium.

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CHICKS

Chicks should not be fed until they show positive signs of hunger, which will be between two and three days after hatching. They should then be fed a little at a time and often—say five times daily.

First feed, bread crumbs moistened with milk, just what the chicks will clean up on a little clean sand or chick grit; second, finely cracked mixed grain; third, rolled oats; fourth, moistened bread crumbs; fifth, finely cracked mixed grains. If too early to get the chicks on grass, green feed is supplied in the form of young lettuce, sprouted grains, or any other tender, succulent feed that is acceptable. After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old coarser feeds are allowed. All changes are made gradually. The infertile eggs are boiled with mash feed and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which are placed grains and dry mash or rolled oats should be put where they can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers the hand feeding is reduced to the mash feeds, and if the chicks are on good range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called. The mash may then be dropped, and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding. Place grit, water and, if possible, a dish of sour milk where the chicks will have free access to it.

The mash may consist of equal parts bran, middlings, and cornmeal, and half part beef scrap, but the composition is more or less dependent on the feeds that are most available.

LAYERS

Grit, oyster shell, charcoal, and dry mash are kept in hoppers constantly before the flock. Fresh water and when possible a dish of sour milk is also supplied. In the morning a light feed and in the evening a full feed of mixed grain is given in the litter; at noon, green feed, and if desired a feed of moist mash. When sour milk is not available, green cut bone may be fed alternately with the moist mash, or coarse beef scrap may be supplied in the hoppers.

The mash mixture is equal parts corn, bran, and middlings, half part gluten and half part blood flour or beef scrap. For old hens, either bran is used in place of the regular mash or the hopper is kept closed except at certain times of the day.

"When the whole blamed world seems
gone to pot
And farming is on the bum,
Then a two-cent grin and a lifted chin
Helps some, my boy, helps some!"

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