

Good Luck Horse Power and Grinder

One of the most profitable and convenient articles for farm use is a Good Luck Horse Power with Grinder Attachment. It can be used to grind all kinds of small grain with its own grinder attachment.

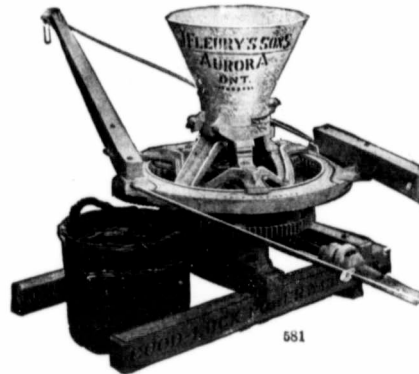
Grinder Removable

The hopper and grinder head can be easily removed and the horse power used for other purposes, such as sawing wood, operating feed grinders, or any other light running machine.

Convenient and Serviceable

With hopper and grinder head removed, the Good Luck triple gear can be used to operate any machine that requires two or four-horse power to drive.

It can be used to operate the Rapid Easy Grinders and Straw Cutters that are driven by rod drive, or with speed jack connected to tumbling rod and belt running from jack to whatever machine it is desired to operate.



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Fleury Rapid Easy Grinder

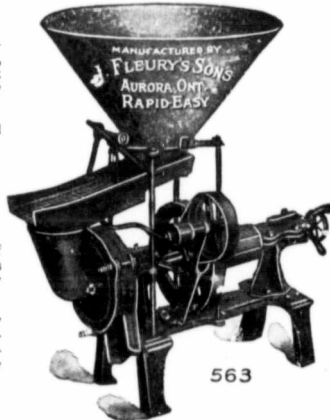
The Fleury Rapid Easy Grinders are the most economical, as they will do more work with the same power than any other style of plate grinder.

They are the most improved and efficient.

Thoroughly Constructed

Only the highest quality of steel is used. Journals, boxes and all parts are accurately fitted together.

In every respect the Fleury line represents the best material, workmanship and appearance and will give every user satisfactory service.



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No. 3 Rapid Easy Grinder is only one of many sizes.

Fleury Grinders are built to meet the requirements of every farmer—with 8, 10, 11, 12 or 13-inch plates, operated by rod or belt drive.

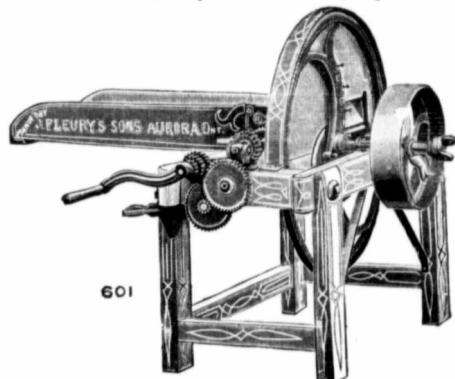
Plates

The plates are the most important part of the grinder. The results obtained depend on the plates.

The Rapid Easy plates are made of the hardest and most durable material obtainable. A file will not mark them. They are made in various degrees of fineness in the corrugation.

Fleury Straw Cutters

A Staunchly Built Machine, capable of a Large Amount of Work



601

Fleury Straw Cutters are simpler in construction and do more work with less power than any other machine of their kind.

The No. 4 Cutter is of large capacity. It will cut up to one and one-half tons of hay an hour. May be operated by rod or belt drive or by hand with two cranks, one at the end of the machine and one on the front end of the main shaft.

Feed rollers can be stopped, set in motion, or reversed instantly. It has a twelve-inch mouth and is made to cut several lengths of straw.

Many Sizes

Fleury Straw Cutters are built in many sizes from the 8-inch hand lever machine to the large ensilage machine with steel carver and elevating pipe cutting and elevating from 7 to 15 tons per hour.

Ask your John Deere dealer about these machines

For further information write us. Get our Catalogue of Stock Raiser's Implements

John Deere Plow Company Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE EDMONTON

Live Stock

The necessity of combining stock-raising and grain farming should be emphasized for two very good reasons. First, fodders and coarse grains converted into meat and dairy products bring to the farmer greater returns than if the feeds were sold on the market. Second, eighty per cent of the fertility required to make the feeds are returned to the soil if products are fed to live stock and the manure applied to the land.

Profitable feeding and caring for live stock, however, is a science requiring knowledge and skill to even a greater degree than producing crops.

Many farmers say it does not pay to raise stock. But experience proves that it does pay.

The domestic and foreign demands for meat are increasing. The cost of feed is becoming greater and the cost of producing meat is increasing correspondingly.

By making the land produce greater yields of forage and grain, more animals can be fed in proportion to the number of acres available.

By feeding judiciously, they can be turned off sooner, enabling the feeder to turn his money over more rapidly.

Judicious feeding will also produce gains more economically than feeding by guess.

Many foods are more completely digested when fed in combination with others than when fed alone. Not only this, they often exert a beneficial effect upon the remainder of the mixture or ration.

These desirable mixtures or balanced rations should be carefully worked out, for successful feeding depends not only upon the selection of the right type of animals, but also upon feeding a ration suitable to their ages and digestive capacities.

There has been much discussion as to whether it is better to feed grain whole or ground.

GRAIN SHOULD BE GROUND

It is a sure thing that grinding does not add anything in the way of food elements, but the fact remains that many grains have a hard outer coating which is difficult for animals to crack.

Many kernels of corn, oats, etc., get by the teeth without being cracked and pass through the stomach without being digested. The grain waste in this way often amounts to a considerable per cent of the quantity fed. The only way to utilize this waste is to let hogs follow, if cattle are being fed. Ground grain is more easily digested and undoubtedly completely assimilated.

Often animals have poor teeth or their teeth become sore from eating hard grain like ear corn and are unable to chew whole grain properly. This is known to be true, especially with horses.

PURE WATER IMPORTANT

Pure water is a very essential factor in animal growth and health. Dirty troughs, mud-holes and stagnant streams tend to disorganize the digestive system and encourage diseases. Hog cholera is often transmitted to healthy hogs by drinking water from a contaminated stream.

The free drinking of water does not diminish the gains of animals nor increase the breaking down of protein in the body though flushing the intestines with much water may at first cause a more complete removal of the nitrogenous waste therefrom. With animals which continue to drink freely, the nitrogenous waste soon becomes normal again. Scientists now agree that farm animals should have all the water they will drink, for they do not take it in excess unless they are forced to live on watery foods or are given salt in their water.

Water taken into the body must be raised to the temperature of the body.

Warm cold water taken into the body does not necessarily mean that more food must be burned, for animals evolve a large amount of heat in the work of digesting food and converting the digested matter into body products or work. Due to this, many animals have an excess of body heat. Comfortably housed and well-fed steers and dairy cows burn more food than is needed to keep their bodies warm, and such excess may go to warm the water they drink, so that no food is directly turned for that purpose.

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