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Farm and Dairy is in an excellent position to champion the cause of the farmer in Canada, because it is owned and controlled exclusively by farmers.

3200 Weed Seeds Per Pound

(Continued from page 4.)

bie impurity. As the hull was removed they were soon convinced of the genuineness of that seed. They both pronounced it beautiful seed such as they would be glad to use.

3200 Weed Seeds per Pound.

This same lot was then examined in their presence and no less than 19 bladder campion seeds were picked out and one ribgrass seed. As there are over 18,000 seeds of red clover in an ounce, 11 per cent. weeds would figure out about 200 per ounce, or 3200 per pound. At the rate of eight pounds per acre, a farm would get pretty badly infested with what appeared in every other respect to be No. 1 seed.

The dealer said he would try out other farmers to enforce the lesson and would show the owner of the seed what he was up against. Had this seed been pure he could have had from \$35 to \$25 per bushel for it. It was excellently cleaned. Would it not have paid him to have cleaned it? Would other plants which could have been easily done when they were in bloom and at a very small expense comparatively. He could have paid from \$5 to \$10 per day. It could have been employed if male help was impossible.

We happen to know that this locality, not far from Peterboro city, is badly polluted with bladder campion and white cockle, two very bad weeds for clover seed growers, in that they become impurities that it is almost impossible to separate from the good seed. Who knows what up-to-date machinery might take out some; but they would likely have to dilute such seed with pure seed to make it saleable. What a crime against the land even this method would be.

The only feasible way is to cultivate, rotate crops, prevent as many plants as possible from going to seed and rogue the growing crop intended for seed. If saleable seed is to be produced on these infested farms. Through exchange of seed among neighbors in a locality like this it can be easily seen how such plants and weeds will multiply. Many of the campions will mature their seed in the hay cut from infested fields and the seed gets back to the land in the manure. It will pay the farmers of this locality to wake up to their menace.

one part and oilcake one-half part. A limited supply of corn may be used to replace some of the oats. However, it must be remembered that this is a feed which has the tendency to be a fattening food and it is used in too large quantities will not only induce a small milk flow, but will undoubtedly tend toward other troubles. The bran in this ration is not only a good protein and milk producing feed, but also has a mildly laxing effect which is most beneficial under these circumstances, and especially so to counteract the overstimulating and slightly constipating effect of the corn. The quantity of a good grain mixture to feed depends largely on the individual capacity of the ewe, as well as the quality of hay and roots, but may vary from one-half pound to two pounds per day. It certainly would pay to feed a small quantity of grain to ewes lambing early, but to ewes lambing on good grass it is doubtful if grain could be profitably used if the ewes were in good condition.—E. S. A.

Cottonseed for Young Stock

Is safe to feed cottonseed meal to calves or other young stock around the farm? I have heard that it is almost as bad as poison. I would like your opinion.—M. C. York Co., Ont.

Undoubtedly cottonseed meal is not a safe feed for any young stock, particularly young calves and pigs. There seem to be many theories as to the reason for its poisoning effect, but as yet authorities have not definitely agreed as to the true cause. Undoubtedly if it is necessary to use some strong protein meal in order to balance the ration for young calves it would be better to use linseed oilcake or meal, ground flaxseed, peanut or gluten meal. However, if skim-milk is available, which is a feed containing a high percentage of protein in proportion to total solids, the main consideration in the use of a calf feed to obtain carbohydrates and fats which have been extracted in separation. Undoubtedly oat meal or finely flaked oats, corn and ground feedstuffs are three of the best substitutes, especially when mixed in the proportion of two, two and one. This may be fed, if so desired, as a thin gruel, but best results will be obtained from feeding dry after the skim-milk has been consumed. Over-feeding of any kind will certainly tend toward unthriftiness in calves. This applies in the feeding of skim-milk or any feed, whether roughage or meal. Unthriftiness may also be due to the drinking of too much water, which, however, is the after-effects of a poorly balanced ration.

FEEDERS CORNER

Feeding Ewes and Lambs

1. I HAVE a small flock of 20 ewes, but not a great deal of experience with sheep. I would like to know how I should feed them. They are nursing their lambs, and then how I should feed them on a few months. How should I start feeding to get this team in shape? In other words, I have been hired into the bush for the winter and was fitted of the time in spring.—J. W. Colchester Co., N.B.

If the subscriber inquiring as to the feeding of a small flock of ewes would but consider his ewes on the same basis as milk cows he will have little trouble and the best of success. A good milking ration fed to fresh ewes and a good preparatory ration fed before lambing is as essential as in the feeding of cattle. The ewe should have in fair feed and should be accustomed to a reasonable quantity of grain, roots and good hay. After lambing the ewe should obtain the best quality of hay, preferably alfalfa or fine clover hay, a liberal supply of roots, either turnips, mangels or sugar beets, and preferably pulped. The grain ration should be one containing a high percentage of protein, as this is the element necessary in milk production. Although corn might be used to a certain extent in the grain ration, it should constitute not more than one-third of the total ration. An excellent grain mixture is composed of oats four parts, bran

Feeding the Farm Teams

WE kept two teams, one of which does the work on the farm through the winter and the other in good condition for spring work. Our second team this winter has lived mostly around the straw stack and on a few mangels. How should I start feeding to get this team in shape? In other words, I have been hired into the bush for the winter and was fitted of the time in spring.—J. W. Colchester Co., N.B.

The building up in both feed and vitality of the team of horses which has been cheaply wintered on straw and roots is a most important consideration. The feed must be gradually changed to one composed of good quality clean hay, grain composed largely of oats, but containing from 10 to 15 per cent. bran. If a few roots are still available the continuing of these until the horses are thriving well on the new grain and roughage ration. Special emphasis must be paid to making the changes gradually, else stomach disorders will undoubtedly follow. It would be well to start making these changes at once and gradually building up on a full ration. The animals should be on full ration not later than April 15th. This ration might be composed of one pound 15¢ good clean hay and 14¢ good clean roots per head per hundred pounds live weight.—E. S. A.

Farmers' M

Steady

(Continued)

not received in the report.

The principal were, delegates: \$1,825.01; salaries, \$1,234.03; printing, \$4,280.16. The Ontario delegates in 1916 were \$186 has not contributed to the work.

B. C. and M.

Great satisfaction when corresponded secretary from B.C., the president Farmers of British Columbia, making progress. Sharp, Secretary of New Brunswick, showing the farmers have organized past few months. The movement is enthusiastically. Points in Quebec and farmers also desire J. J. Morrison gave formation showing that has been farmers in cooperation, territories, several proved remarkably.

Fixed Price

On motion by J. was decided to ask Government, in the food production, the 1918 wheat crop guaranteed minimum 1919 crop, it being price set will be to stimulate production farmers a safe route and investment. It was proposed that the price Government should the Council. In the price of \$2.50 a bushel has been the States Government was suggested. It was discussed that as it must be, for various of negotiation between and United States Government better on the whole price to the Government.

Lower Duty

On motion of Petered by Rice Sheppard that, while we appreciate the action of the Government in removing the duties on the value to purchase a tractor participate in the reduction of price and but emphatically urged Government in the and fair play and as to remove the duty from farm machinery and from all raw materials of manufacture of the belief that any low Government might encourage the movement for increased resultant trade.

Uniformality D

On motion of Mr. Morrison that the provincial are affiliated with the expected, hereafter, to annual meeting of the of all resolutions passed their respective areas and dealing with matters importance.

Further reference to of the Council will be in Farm and Dairy.

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