

ABOUT STOCK FEEDS AND STOCK FEEDING

Professor Thomas Shaw is one of the world's greatest authorities on feeding and care of live stock. He will be recognized as one of the old time Guelph Agricultural College Professors and one of the best known feeding authorities. He has devoted nearly fifty years of his life to scientific feeding experiments, the results of which have saved our farmers many millions of dollars. He is the author of numerous text books which are in daily use in all agricultural schools.

On the subject of feeds and feeding here is some plain, practical talk by Prof. Shaw. Every farmer will do well to tack this up in his feed barn. Put it where you can follow its teachings literally—word for word—because you cannot

get any better advice on this important topic. He says: **Ist**—"A mixed feed of grains, corn, oats and barley, (ground and properly balanced, that is, the right quanti-ties of each to produce a feed that contains the proper nutritive elements, protein carbohydrates and fat) will give better results and for a longer period than any one grain of equal or similar nutritive character. The reason is plain. They form a feed that supplies power, energy, heat, life, flesh and fat in the correct form from which the animal derives the greatest benefit. Again stock will not tire of a mixed ration and hence relish it better.

2d.-"A mixed grain feed of corn, oats and barley fed for meat or milk production in ground form, mixed with fodder or ensilage will effect a saving of 20 per cent in feed over the usual method of feeding whole grain, besides producing far greater returns in milk and meat.

3d.—"No single grain furnishes a perfectly balanced ration for farm stock.

4th.-"Corn, oats and barley, properly blended-that is, *balanced* as regards nutritive value, make an ideal grain ration for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, in fact, one that cannot be easily surpassed.

5th.—"Outside the corn belt a mixed ration of ground corn, oats and barley, and sometimes bran, should be a standard grain ration for meat and milk production and also for heavy farm horses.

6th.—"Corn, oats and barley in a properly balanced ground ration forms a feed that furnishes the work horse with flesh, fibre and muscle making tissue, enabling him to stand hard work and maintain good life and flesh

Our own feed experts have worked along similar lines, and we have produced a feed such as Professor Shaw recommends. It is—

Stock Feed Schumacher

a perfectly balanced ration of the best feeding parts of Corn, Oats and barley products. This feed is the result of practical experience. There is not a particle of theory about it. We have watched the effect of various feeds upon horses in daily use on the farm, on the road and in the lumber camper upon market breading and dainy cat the lumbes camps; upon market, breeding and dairy cat-tle; upon sheep and hogs. Schumacher Stock Feed is the result of these observations and experiments. It is. the feed that produces the greatest net results in dollars and cents.

Schumacher Stock Feed furnishes feed variety. This means that live stock of all kinds will relish it better and lick up the last morsel. It furnishes in the correct proportions the elements that make flesh, bone, muscle, anteed analysis on every sack.

tissue, fat and energy. It puts the bodily organism into condition to produce *more milk*, *more meat*, *more power*, at a lower cost than you have heretofore thought possible.

Feeding whole grain is like throwing money away. because a large percentage passes through the animal in an undigested condition. You can sell your grain and buy Schumacher Stock Feed and make money by the transaction. It is finely ground and thoroughly kiln-dried. Nothing is lost or wasted in the process of digestion. Try Schumacher Stock Feed for 30 days and you will agree with thousands of other progressive feeders that it is truly the feed to feed for any need for every breed. It is sold only in sealed and branded sacks with the guar-

ALL GOOD DEALERS SELL IT. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HAVE IT, WRITE TO US.

The Quaker Oals Ompany Peterborough, Ont.

FOUNDED 1866

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DELAYED MAIL-EWE AND PEDIGREE.

1. Whom should I notify in regard to

2. I bought a ewe as pure-bred, and got a pedigree and transfer. The number on the ear tag of the sheep corresponds to the number on the pedigree; but I find the ewe to be much older than what is in pedigree, which was the agree-

3. Can I claim damages? A. D.

Ans .-- 1. The postmaster, and then, if necessary, the nearest Division Inspector of post offices.

2. You should return the animal, and demand a refund of the price paid, and then, if really necessary, sue. 3. Yes.

SETTING A FENCE IN LINE.

Am about to build a piece of line fence. As I have not a sufficiently well-trained or practiced eye for sighting by stakes to get fence on a true straight line, is there any other course I could follow by which I might set it straight, and prove it to be right? **T**. D.

Ans.-We know of no method for a long piece of fence that does not employ sighting at some stage of the operation. A good plan is to set up a fine stake at each end of fence, and then sight two or three other fine ones in line between. Have a short board, about ten inches wide, with a notch sawed in one end. where a hole is to be dug. lay the board on the ground, with the angle of the notch on the line of the fence. This has to be done by sighting, of course. With a spade or sharp stick, draw a mark along each side of the board, so that it may be put back in the same spot. Remove the board, and dig the hole. Then place the board in position again, and set the post so that it centres in the notch. This method is largely used as an aid in planting fruit trees. It is found easier to sight the board in line than the trees

Veterinary.

DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

Two-year-old colt occasionally drags one of his hind legs. We noticed it first when he was a sucker. W. S. B.

become Ans.—The patella (stifle



dislocated. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of stifle joint. The so that he cannot bite the part. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn him loose in a box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comies off, the up and blister again. Keep him as quiet as possible all winter, and, after this, blister once every month until ready to turn on grass. This is a condition that takes a long time to cure, and in some cases the recurrence of the dislocation cannot be prevented. $\hfill V_{\rm s}$

UNTHRIFTY HORSES.

1. Three-year-old mare swells in her legs; her coat is rough, and she passes a little milky urine frequently.

2. Eight-year old horse is always thin. and his legs swell when he stands. It is hard to keep his kidneys right. He had water farcy last spring. B. T.

Ans.-1. Give her a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed beam only for twelve hours before and twenty-four hours after giving purgative. Follow up with four drams nitrate of potassium once daily four four days. Feed lightly, and give regular exercise.

2 Treat the same as No. 1, and, in addition, give a tablespoonful of the following mixtures three times daily, viz., equal parts ould read iron, gentian, ginger, nor young and an arbonate of soda; also head have a supplul of boiled flaxseed mixed with dampened solled oats, or boiled