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POULTRY

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FARMAND

chooses friends because of their nega tive characteristics, but that when people rub against each other, those who are temperamentally opposed, are attracted to each other in the same way as are two objects, one charged with positive and the other with nega-tive electricity. And it is rightly so. Two serious persons left in contact with each other would soon be in the dismals. Two jokers thrown together would soon be in the lunatic asylum. Mix these two classes and they strike a happy medium, with the serious one joyful and the cheery one depressed. The theory of opposites finds its largest acceptance in the matrimonial

field. For instance, I am poor as a church mouse; I should, therefore, marry a wife as rich as the Queen of Sheba. It would not, however, be wise to mix temperaments that are too radi cally opposed. But a finger and thumb combination is a pretty safe bet. When two souls are starting out on such a long, long journey together, they cannot afford to become tiresome to each other. One should be able to supply the home with joy and the other with sorrow, as Blake has it,

"Joy and woe are woven fine A clothing for the soul divine." N.B.—And if the young couple are opposite in makeup, both of their characters will be rounded out and they will live happily ever after-perhaps



Ration for Cow on Test

FAULT TO CON OUT IT Set FAVE a cow I would like to test. Having no rook, could you give me suitable without roots? We have good clover hay, ensilage, bran, oat chop, oli-cake meal, cottonsed meal, and giuten feed. What others would I need to mit them and which would I need to mit them?

J. B., Wentworth Co., Oat. It is doubtful if the subscriber inquiring will be able to get the best test without roots, for not only have roots a very considerable food value, owing to their tonic effect and but, their influence on the digestibility of the grains, as well as the mildly laxative effect, roots are very essential in a test ration where the cow is being forced to a kimit of consumption and production. To supplement the shortage of roots, I would auggest one feed daily of sugar beet pulp. This pulp could be thoroughly moistened with warm water and allowed to stand for an hour or more before feeding. Beet pulp will take up about four times its weight in water, and makes a palata-ble succulent substitute for roots, especially if a little molasses is added thereto. A very good test ration with the feeds mentioned might be composed of bran, 200 lbs.; oats, 150 lbs.; gluten feed, 150 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 150 lbs., and linseed oilcake meal, 150 This grain ration fed as required ba. with an addition of good clover hay. ensilage and salt, should make a test ration which would be satisfactory to the average cow on test.-E. S.

Good Feeding-Small Calves

Good f ceding — Small Calves A WhitTER in a United State dairy from pure bred dairy cows as no to or the locality. He was feeding his cover iberally and in the ration was a consid-crable proportion of cottaneed meal. He cut out the softaneed meal and calam What I would like to know is this. Does the feeding of the cottaneed meal field the feeding of the cottaneed meal field the feeding of the cottaneed meal field So far as is known the feeding of Sottar as is known the feeding of

cottonseed meal to cows would not influence the size or vigor of the calves at birth unless this were carried to the extreme of seriously in-juring the health of the cow while pregnant. Undoubtedly, cottonseed meal fed in excessive quantities to pregnant milch cows would induce the typical cottonseed poisoning so

common in the excessive use of this feed with any class of stock. How-ever, if used at the rate of one to two pounds for the average milch cow, or not exceeding four pounds to a large, heavy-producing fresh cow, it should have no injurious effect, providing, of course, it is properly mixed with other meals. Undoubtedly, the first injurious effect of the excessive use of cottonseed would be on the cow. Overfeeding the dairy cow with any feed stuff which would cause derange-ment of the digestive system or exeasive fatness undoubtedly does affect to some extent the size and vitality of the calf at birth,-E. S. A.

Value of Annual Pasture

SMALL field of summer pasture A sown on the farm is very valu-able in many ways. If the ordinary pastures are short and dried up during July and August, the piece sown to summer pasture will tide the stock over the dry pasture period. If the ordinary pasture is good, then the summer mixture can be cut for hay or allowed to ripen as a crop. It is an excellent crop with which to seed down, especially when pastured or cut early, and may be sown after the regular spring seeding is completed.

Summer pasture mixtures were sown on a number of farms last year with good results, in connection with the Illustration County work being conducted by the Commission of Con work being servation in Dundas county, Ontario On one man's farm five acres were sown as follows: one acre to oats and vetches, one acre to a mixture of wheat, oats and barley. This field 'en abled the farmer to save for hay another five-acre field, which gave a yield of 10 tons. The summer pap The summer pasture grew so well that, when ready for use, it was fenced across and only half of it pastured. The two and one half acres, however, provided main pasture for 12 cows during July and most of August, and caused an increase of 35 pounds per day in milk yield. which held up for more than a month, while other pastures were short. The other half of the field ylelded six loads of mixed feed green and made into hay. The field was seeded to clover and timothy. and the onset of the winter found it in splendid condition with a good catch of grass and clover.—F. C. N.

Potatues as a Hog Feed

S a growing or as a fattening ration potatoes alone are not an efficient hog feed. Grain A should be fed with them and usually it will pay to add a protein supplement such as milk, oilmeal, or tank-age. Grain is the standard hog feed. Here are three such values. The Denmark station says 4 pounds of potatoes will replace 1 pound of mixed grain; the Wisconsin station says 4½ pounds of potatoes will replace i pound of cornmeal; the Oregon sta tion reports that 5½ pounds of pota-toes are equivalent to 1 pound of barley. On the basis of the Wisconsin results, \$1.50 corn is as cheap a feed as potatoes at 35½ cents a bushel. Or a bushel of potatoes will replace 13½ pounds of corn. In a recent test by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., potatoes were compared with corn. To replace were compared with corn. To replace a pound of corn 5.85 pounds of pota-toes were required. Moreover, the po-tato ration required for each 100 pounds of pork produced 27 pounds more of protein supplement than was required on a corn ration.

Feed grain with potatoes. One plan is to mix grain and potatoes as soon as the latter are cooked, and allow it to steam until cool enough to feed. Use from one-sixth to onefourth as many pounds of grain as portatoes. Any grain is good. Add milk if possible. If not available, add one pound of oilmeal or half a pound of tankage to each fifteen pounds of grain-potato mixture.--R. C. Asby.

April 18, 1918



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Letters to the

"The One Dar DITOR, Farm and I + it entirely unnecess such letters as the recent issue. I rein a recent issue. I re on "England and Drunk not true of England, Wales, as a whole, thou true of some low gamb low part of some of the all my 35 years' life in E to farmers' markets and of thing-I never saw as enness as I have seen in here and I never heard ng and swearing and I More than that. These English who are to "dan Canadian boys don't take God and his son Jesus C God and his son years of hips in the profane way it in Canada. England, than good to judge Canada b She will look for someth and try to improve when without uncharitableness letter like that appears I subscription and as man can.-G. L., Algoma Dist.

"Is Thorough Cu Necessary

E DITOR, Farm and and probation to the exce en cultivation to the exc en cultivation by Mr. W which appeared in the issue of Farm and Dairy mer I grew, I believe, to three acre field of oats in The seed got but one se harrow after plowing. I broadcast, seven and one of "41" oats to the three land was oat stubble and

Near the end of June I hay on a five-acre field w to be worth cutting. Th a spear of timothy or c seen, only natural grass poor. On the morning o started a three-horse gang two-horse plow at this field was in the afternoon while the were at the plowing, I at the field with oats brouder (I am an expert hand three o'clock I set the two harrowing after me with spring tooth harrow while borse team continued pl sundown all finished abo I finished the sowing. horse team finished plowi acre field, and the harrow ed one scrape harrowing ing the seed.

That was all the harr-field got. On Monday moi 25, I rolled the field with roller, (as I also did with acre oat field spoken of al gang plow made such nice inch sod, that there was a of seed falling between th The crop grew to be an ex On October 3rd I cut the the binder. It resulted in or shocks-a fine field of sp feed-as it cured well in s Another thing, farmers a too much seed. I only s bushels of oats on this five less than one and th bushels per acre. The seed good though, being 41 lbs. ured bushel. Two bushels cats is enough for an a Macdonald, Kings Co., P.E.

Have any of our folks ever ed a wooden windmill? A reader would like to have and a list of material for feet hight. Farm and Dairy glad to recompense any irregh diagrams and des