

Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

USE BALANCED RATION FOR FEEDING POULTRY

To Attain Success It Is Necessary To Use Various Substances—Elements of Nutrition Must Be Present in Due Proportions.

The feeding of poultry is more or less like the feeding of any other stock, and the ration used must be varied according to the purpose for which it is intended. For successful feeding it is necessary to use grains, both whole and ground, green food, animal food, water liberally supplied and grit and oyster shell. Charcoal may also be used to advantage.

These feeds must not only be supplied, but they must be supplied in such quantities that they form a ration suited to the purpose for which it is intended. Such a ration is called a balanced ration.

A balanced ration is one that contains protein, carbohydrates, and fat in the elements of nutrition—in the proper proportion required for the maintenance and activities of the animal to which it is fed.

Protein is the nitrogenous part of the food, and is largely used for growth, the repairing of waste tissue and for production. The production of largely on the protein in the feed.

Carbohydrates are largely starches and sugars, and are used for the supplying of bodily heat and energy.

Fats are frequently classed as carbohydrates, but are more highly concentrated.

An overplus of protein in a ration may be used to replace a shortage of carbohydrates and fat, but as protein is the most expensive element to supply it is not economical to use it for that purpose.

Carbohydrates and fat, on the other hand, cannot take the place of protein, so that a ration deficient in protein, no matter how rich in carbohydrates and fat, cannot give good results.

Beside the three fore-mentioned elements, ash, which is the term used to designate the mineral compounds, is also of importance, as it enters largely into the formation of bones and eggshells, but as it is present in all ordinary feeds or is readily supplied by grit, bones or oyster shell, very little attention need be given to it.

The grains most popular are wheat, corn and oats. Barley and buckwheat are also largely used, and some other grains to a less extent.

Wheat is undoubtedly more largely used in Canada for feeding than any other single grain. There are several reasons why this should be so. There is such an enormous quantity produced that there is always an available supply of the lower grades. The kernels are of good size for feeding, are palatable, are free from objectionable hull, and contain the principal nutrients in about the proper proportions. The lower grades usually make an excellent feed, but the shrunken wheat is considered richer in protein than the higher-grade wheats, but, when buying it, precaution must be taken to see that it is perfectly sweet, as musty or fermented feeds are always dangerous to use.

By-products of wheat are extensively used, and provide some of the best foods for the feeding of all kinds of poultry.

Buckwheat screenings, so called, are a by-product from the elevators. They consist of approximately 40 per cent buckwheat, 25 per cent light oats, 1 per cent flaxseed, and 35 per cent weed-seeds, chaff and other refuse. It is a valuable feed and, particularly for fattening purposes, may be used to advantage.

Most of the mash used contain more or less corn meal, and what was said with reference to the use of tainted corn applies even more to corn meal or corn chop.

The by-products of corn are not used to any great extent in Canada, but where they can be obtained at sufficiently low prices they may be used advantageously.

Gluten meal is very rich in both protein and fat, and is a valuable addition to the mash used for fattening. In buying feeds of this kind it is always best to insist on a guaranteed analysis being supplied, and in gluten meal especially this is necessary, as there is frequently great difference in feeding value.

Gluten feed should not be confused with gluten meal, which is a combination of gluten meal and other by-products, such as bran, and is not nearly so rich in nutrients.

Farmer and Banker Both Keenly Concerned in Crops

American Corn Yield Has Important Bearing on the Hog Market—Some Aspects of Agriculture South of the Border.

The skillful corn belt farmer stands, not in the traditional relation of agriculturalist to banker, but in the relation of manufacturer to banker. Since the major portion of the American corn crop is marketed in the form of hogs, and hence ultimately as pork products, he is not primarily the producer of a raw material, but the maker of a highly finished product.

A result of this clean-cut relation of the farmer to his banker, whereby he is a borrower on a short time basis and against self-liquidating assets, is the extension of the use of bank checks. This has reached proportions undreamed of by the dweller in large cities. This substitution of bank credit for cash in country communities is one of the great accomplishments of American banking.

The period of unusual agricultural prosperity which terminated with the price declines of 1920, afforded an opportunity for the entire corn-belt to establish itself on the satisfactory financial basis the older parts of the corn country. This in large measure it failed to do.

Failure to take advantage of a favorable situation was not through lack of desire to do so, but failure to understand how it could be done. The great prosperity of the war years, the latter part of 1919, and the first five months of 1920, was quite as new an experience to country bankers as it was to the farmers who were their customers.

Opportunities Missed. Farmers and country bankers did not differ from other large sections of the business community in their lack of knowledge of how to take advantage of prosperity. The form of investment they knew best was investment in land. Efforts on the part of farmers to secure capital to secure corn land which promised good profits because of high prices resulted in speculation in farm lands, which has left the country face to face with a farm mortgage problem.

LISTLESS, PEEVISH GIRLS

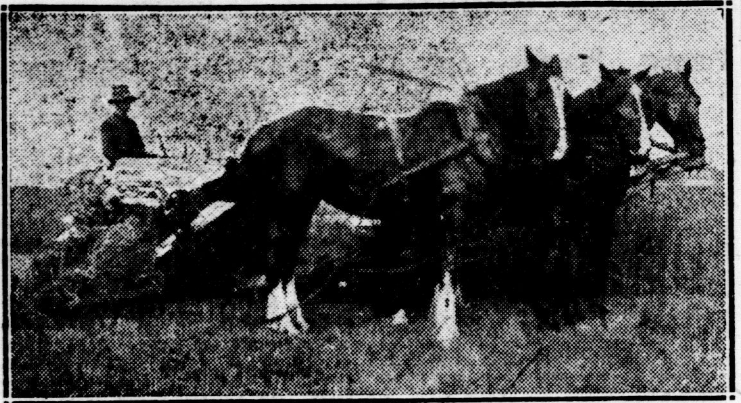
When a girl in her teens becomes listless, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she has anemia. More than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system.

Out of their experience thousands of mothers know that anemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference the good red blood makes in the development of womanly health. Every headache, every gas for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself, and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail post-paid at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HARVESTING IN WESTERN ONTARIO



The above picture speaks for itself. The horses are having a breathing space after their round work. The harvesting season is said to be the earliest and the shortest in the memory of Ontario farmers.

Harvesting White Burley At Harrow Tobacco Station

The Split-Stalk Method Has Proven Best—Curing Method Much Shortened by Using This Process.

Of the various methods followed in harvesting tobacco, all of which have been tested on the Harrow tobacco station, the split-stalk method has proven to be the best, both from the standpoint of economy and the color of the cured leaf.

In following this method the procedure is as follows: Several days before harvesting the tobacco plants are distributed along every fourth row in the field; then when the tobacco is ripe it is harvested by splitting the stalk from the top of the plant to within about two inches of the bottom; the plant is then cut off and allowed to lie on the ground until wilted enough to handle without breaking. After it has wilted sufficiently, each harvester walks between two rows, placing the plants on the left by merely slipping the lath in between the split halves of the plant. When placed on the lath in this manner, the plants will not fall off during the curing season and can be removed more easily and with less breakage after being cured than plants which have been tied.

It has been found on the station that men who have never followed this method could learn it with half an hour's practice and readily harvest more tobacco in a given time than by any other method.

By splitting the stalk the surface of the leaf for the evaporation of moisture is greatly increased and the curing process shortened; and since the color of any cured tobacco depends upon the rapidity with which the moisture can be expelled at certain times in the curing process, it is obvious that splitting the stalk is an important factor in obtaining a satisfactory cure.

It has been found that the curing period of Burley was shortened from three to five weeks by splitting the stalks as compared with Burley which was not split; there were much fewer swollen stems in poor curing seasons, and, too, there was less danger of damage from pole-burn.

Due to the changeable weather which usually prevails at harvesting time, it is usually safest to haul the tobacco to the barn the same day it is harvested, or as soon as it is thoroughly wilted. However, in fair weather the tobacco may be scolded in the field or placed in small piles, after being struck on the lath, for about three days with safety, and frequently a quicker cure and better color is obtained by following that method.

Tobacco should be hauled to the barn on a wagon rack so constructed that the lath hang on a rack after the same manner in which they hang in the barn. This practice eliminates bruising and also keeps the leaves separate instead of packing them together, as is the case when hauled in on a flat rack, and there is much less danger from pole-burn.

Tobacco should not be hung too closely in the barn. The leaves should barely touch, and while the distance at which it is hung will vary, according to size and the thoroughness with which it has wilted, eight inches is usually about the right distance for the average crop.

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Another Enemy of the Farmer

Mr. Your recent article in The Advertiser on the potato beetle is timely, as it shows what can be done to stay the destructive march of most of the farmers' enemies. If the proper precautions are taken in time, in many cases the potato beetle can be kept from now on will have a more destructive pest to combat, judging by the work it is doing this year, than the potato beetle ever was, by nearly 100 per cent.

You state that it was a great pity that the potato bug was not held up on its onward march. Why, I ask, with that reason in mind, the Ontario corn-belt, and the Ontario corn-belt, should not now have a more destructive pest to combat, judging by the work it is doing this year, than the potato beetle ever was, by nearly 100 per cent.

My suggestion is this: The Provincial Government should pass a law authorizing all township councils to appoint an inspector (the same as a weed inspector) to inspect all corn fields in his township; fields that are badly infested to be cut and burned as soon as dry, and the owner to receive a percentage of the cost, the same as in a case of tuberculosis in cattle. On those fields only slightly infested, the owner should be compelled to go through and cut all stalks infested and to burn them.

In my opinion this is an outline of the only plan that will check or effectively combat. I have personally examined the corn on twelve different farms this year, and each field was more or less infested, two of them so badly that the per cent of the stalks were of no food value by cutting time.

It has been said, and truly, that criticism is all right if constructive and not foolish enough to expect war prices for their products, but they think they are entitled, at least, to war prices.

The recent exclusion of Canadian live stock from the United States markets had in the speaker's opinion, created one of the gravest situations that he had ever experienced as a farmer and breeder in Western Canada during the past thirty years. He quoted a case of a shipment of cattle reaching the Calgary stockyards within the past few days containing 29 dead animals. These were stated to be good, useful stock after the freight charges and other costs had been deducted from the proceeds of the sale, the sum of \$111 was permitted to the unfortunate shipper.

"Can we successfully appeal for colonization on such a basis?" asked Mr. Peterson, "our banks are heavy holders of shrinking live stock securities, are they satisfied with the situation? Eastern industries look to the farmer for a market. Does it mean nothing to them that his purchasing power is being destroyed? Every citizen of Canada has a personal interest in the development of a successful live stock industry. It is the basis and foundation of our entire agricultural life."

Questions Suggested. "The remedial that confronts us then is: What remedies can be applied to meet the existing crisis? As a permanent solution, the speaker thought that immediate diplomatic negotiations should be opened with the United States in order to procure for Canada free entry for animals and animal products. It should be carefully noted that the United States tariff legislation was only partly directed against Canada.

It is true that there was considerable feeling in regard to the importation of Canadian wheat and that was doubtless the reason for the heavy duty against such imports. In Mr. Peterson's opinion, however, we were not particularly concerned about duties against our wheat and flour. The fact that Chicago was being sold at 10 cents per bushel lower than Fort William quotations at the present moment, was a very good indication of the item of exchange, was the best evidence that we are absolutely independent so far as wheat is concerned. The house can safely rest our case on the superior quality of that commodity, which will insure its predominance in the world's markets. As far as the live stock clauses of the tariff were concerned, they were certainly not directed against Canada. In 1913 the United States imported \$23,000,000 worth of animals and animal products, and of this amount Canada contributed less than \$13,000,000. This tariff provision was directed against South American beef and hides and Australian mutton and wool. What Canada is especially interested in at the present time is a reciprocal agreement in respect to animal and animal products only, and having in view these facts, it should not be beyond the abilities of Canadian statesmanship to successfully negotiate a treaty restricted to these particular items.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. Concerning Mrs. M. R. Root of South Bay, Ont., 3235: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them."

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HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE IN HIVE

American and European Foul-Brood Ought To Be Carefully Guarded Against.

HOW TO PREVENT—FARMING

Beekeepers will very shortly begin to take off the crop. Extracted honey producers, who have disease in their yards or in the district, and who do not inspect the brood nest for foul-brood before removing the crop should always number each super the same as the hive-stand number, and should further number each frame in each hive body and seal to it that every frame gets back into its own super, or at least into a super which has the same number as the hive-stand it came from.

If this is done, the beekeeper who practices precaution will know the brood next after the supers have been removed and honey extracted would know which supers to destroy. He would also know that the combs from the diseased colonies were not distributed among the supers of several other colonies, as is many times the case.

This shifting of combs from super to super in extracting is one of the foul-brood. It is a disadvantage which is not encountered in the production of comb-honey and for that reason some of our extracted-honey producers, who are in badly infected colonies, are turning to the production of comb-honey. It is also good policy to allow a limited number of colonies to do all of the cleaning up of combs after extracting, in this way limiting the probability of spread of disease. The disease problem has arrived to the point where it is necessary for every honey producer to exercise his best judgment and utmost care in every manipulation. No matter how much money is appropriated for disease eradication, the ultimate success of the project lies in strict co-operation by the beekeepers themselves.

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Holland.—A good crop of apples. Little likelihood of demand for transatlantic apples before January, 1922.

RELIEF FROM PAINING FEET

New treatment keeps feet in perfect condition

People all over the country are finding an easy and effective way to end foot troubles.

Blue-jay Foot Treatment is composed of three essential articles for keeping the feet in prime condition: Blue-jay Foot Soap, Blue-jay Foot Relief (a massage) and Blue-jay Foot Powder.

All who suffer from the nervous strain and constant irritation of aching, tender feet should try Blue-jay Foot Treatment. At all druggists.

Write for free booklet—"The Proper Care of the Feet"—to Bauer & Black, Limited, Toronto.

DROUGHT CAUSES FRUIT FAILURE IN ENGLAND

Ought To Be Good Demand For Canadian Apples in Europe.

The following report has just been received from the Canadian fruit trade commissioner in Great Britain:

The rainfall during the month of June and up to the time of writing has been practically nil, this constituting practically the longest period of unbroken drought in the history of the apple industry.

Black Currants—Much below the average.

Raspberries.—A poor crop all over the country. A quarter-crop in some districts.

Strawberries—Now over. The late fruits failed to swell and the picking season came to an abrupt finish on account of the drought.

Plums and Pears.—A failure generally.

Cherries.—Variable—good in some districts, and below average in others.

Apples.—Apples are being severely thinned by the drought. In most cases an average amount of fruit is promised of holding on, but it will be below the average in size. Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester and western counties report average crops. Kent reports "average," but fruit dropping owing to drought.

On the Continent.

Sweden.—Apple bloom was abundant, but some frost damage. The long drought has caused a heavy drop, and the crop will be somewhat below medium. Medium crop of plums and pears. Fairly heavy imports expected from Tyrol and lesser quantities from Holland.

Denmark.—Small apple crop expected. Prospects should be good for transatlantic apples, as the crop is small in Tyrol and medium in Switzerland, two important sources of supply.

Norway.—Apples will be short and Switzerland.

France.—Apple crop will be short, especially for best quality fruit.

Belgium.—Good crop of apples. Fruit falling heavily on account of drought. Belgium practically bars boxed apples.

EARLIEST HARVEST IN THE MEMORY OF FARMERS

A Considerable Quantity of Grain Has Been Threshed in Fields.

Following is a summary of reports made by the agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

The harvesting season is said to be the earliest in the memory of Ontario farmers. Some have already completed the cutting of their grain, although others are now engaged with their cats. A considerable quantity of grain is being threshed in the fields.

What barley and oats have been threshed have been a disappointment. The general yield is below the average and in the case of oats much of it is light in weight. Rust is also reported. Very little grain so far has been marketed.

Corn is likely to be the most satisfactory crop of the season for both the crib and the silo, although Lambton reports the presence of considerable smut.

Wheat speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the bean crop.

Buckwheat is in full bloom, and at present promises a generous yield.

Potatoes as a rule are yielding poorly, although in a few good fields have been reported.

Most of the sales of hay during the week were made around \$20 a ton for this year's cut.

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