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WATFORD, JANUARY 13, 1911.

Department of Agriculture.

F. D. SHAVER, ASSO

FEEDING.

To get the best results from the ordinary food grown on the farm it is essential that the feeder understand not only the composition of his food stuffs but must also be sufficiently familiar with the composition and requirements of the animal's body to employ the foods in the proper quantities to meet the requirements of the animal on a maintenance ration—a ration supplying suffisient nutriment to keep the animal in fair growing condition cannot be expected to put on flesh or produce milk when it should be receiving a production ration-a ration containing sufficient nutriment over and above the maintenance ration to enable him to lay on flesh or to do herself justice in the production of milk. Herein lies the secret of successful dairying and feeding for production.

The quantity and quality of the food judiciously fed has more to do with the establishing of a profitable milk flow and economic production of flesh than has any influence of breed type.

A Jersey cow in the hands of one feeder would yield a greater number of pounds of milk than would a Holstein in the hands of another.

The composition of the animal's body may be divided into two great classes-combustible and incombust-

The combustible part cousists mainly of nitrogenous substances, ib. of live weight. A calf will some-and carbohydrates (sugars and times gain in weight as rapidly as a starch) of fat. These contain carbon hydrogen and oxygen the nitrogenous substances contain nitrogen and generally a little sulphur in ad-

The nitrogenous substances constituting the animal frame may be classed as (1) albuminoids or proteids which form the substance of muscle and nerve and the greater part of the solid matter of the blood and they are, therefore of great importance (2) genatinoids which form the substance of skin and sinew, of all connective tissues and the combustible matter of cartilage and bone. (3) Horny matter is the material of which horn hair, wool and

Of the incombustible matter by far the greatest part is found in the bones, a little is found in the muscle and in the "yolk" of unwashed wool and is called ash.

feathers are constitued.

The percentage composition of

THIN HAIR. A Liberal Offer.

When the hair thins out on the top of the head and the bald spot is getting ready to appear in public, don't get dis-couraged or irritable. Just go to your druggist and ask for Parisian Sage Hair Tonic. He will charge you so cents for

Tonic. He will charge you 50 cents for a large bottle, but if it does not cause hair to grow where the hair is thinning out, nothing on this earth will. nothing on this earth will.

And we want to say to everybody, man, wom 'n and child, that you can have your money back if Parisian Sage isn't the best hair grower, hair saver, hair beautifier and dandruff cure on the market to-

the stops itching scalp and falling hair I makes hair grow thick and abundity. All druggists everywhere sell isian Sage, or postpaid from the oux Mig. Co., Fort Erie, Ont. See at the girl with the auburn hair is on cry bottle. Sold and guarunteed by T. Taslor & Sous.

Business & Shorthand

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitution-al disease, requires a constitutional treat-ment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken in-ternally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by build-ing up the system and essisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials,

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the whole body of a fatted calf consists of water, 65.1; nitrogenous matter 15.7; fat, 15.3; ash, 3.9. The body of the fatted ox is composed of water, 48.4; nitrogenous matter, 15.4; fat, 32.0; ash, 4.2. From the above figures it will be seen that the percentage of water in the calf has been replaced by the addition of fat in the ox. The nitrogenous matter and ash in each case is nearly the same which means that the calf requires practically as much nitro-genous substance in its food as the The percentage fat in the ox exceeds that in the calf by over onehalf which shows that the ration of the ox must necesearily be far richer in fat than for the calf.

From the above figures it will be seen that a ration suited for finishing an animal nearing maturity would be entirely unsuited for a young and growing one.

The feed for the young animal must be rich in proteids and ash for the building up of muscle and bone. If the breeder wishes to produce an animal economically and to perfection he must see that it does not receive a set back. A good plan is never to allow it to lose the calf fat. When it is changed from the whole milk of the mother to skim milk the fat of the whole milk must be added by means of meal, which should be increased from week to week and month to month as the animal body

so requires. During the first few weeks of a calf's life, 10 lbs. of milk will yield 1 | riage turn out well? fattening ox ten times its weight. The calf for the first six months of its life will make more rapid gains for the amount of food consumed than at any future time. The feeder who can produce an animal of 1000 lbs. at one year old is considerably more money in pocket than the man who takes two years.

As the animal grows and takes more exercise, a larger proportion of the food is applied to the production of heat and mechanical work. The proportion of nitrogenous matter in the food may therefore gradually be diminished, carbohydrates and fat being quite as fit as albuminoids are producing heat and food and are considerably cheaper. Under natural conditions this diminution in the nitrogenous character of the diet soon takes place, the animal daily taking more and more grass in addi ion to its mother's milk.

When the beef animal is placed in the stall to be finished, his ration must be rich in carbohydrates and fat and gradually increased in richness as he becomes ready for market.

The dairy cow on the other hand requires food of a different nature. The average percentage composition of cow's milk is water, 87.0; albuminoids, 3.6; fat, 3.9: carbohydrates (sugar, etc.,) 4.8; ash, 0.7. From these figures it can be easily under-stood that a cow to do herself justice must have a ration containing all these constituents. If the ration is rich in fat and starch and low in proteids she must make up the deficien cy in proteid matter from her own

body, and she too often looks it.

If the beef and dairy cattle are kept in the same stable and the same chop box used for both, and the meal ration for one is unsuited for the quickly stops coughs.

other, who stands the loss? Yet in the majority of cases they receive practically the same, except that the neasure is heaped up for the fattening animal and the dairy animal receives-half or two thirds full will do her. The composition of the feed grown on the average farm will be described and their uses taken up the week after next.

Young Wage Earners.

It is not easy for a young wage earner to bank enough from week to week to provide a sum large enough when he becomes old to give him an income that will keep him in comfort for the rest of his days, and if he spends his capital as well as his interest he must always be haunted with the fear that his principal will some day be all spent. If he understood that by meams of the system which the Canadian Government has provided, namely, the Annuities system, he could by paying in 25 cents week at any post office, secure at 60, say, an income which nothing could deprive him of, he would prob ably immediately avail himself of the opportunity. For example, a young man aged 20 paying in 25 cents a week until 60, would receive from and after that date so long as he lived, an income of \$129.91, or \$29.91 more than he would derive from an investment of \$2,000 at 5 per cent, if he happened to have \$2,000 available for investment at 60, which it is safe to say that, having regard to the many temptations which he would have to spend the amount, he would not have. But the matter is easy for him if he will but make provision for his old age a charge upon his weekly wage.

Any postmaster or the Superinten dant of Annuities, Ottawa, will supply information as to how this may

At San Francisco the other day a jury of women were called in to decide wheth-er a divorced husband or his wife was er a divorced husband or his wife was entitled to the custody of the son of their marriage, the wife having already got custody of the daughter. The ladies took only 20 seconds to decide against the man

A girl likes to have a man flatter her so that she can think it over and won-der if he really meant it.

Down South a man who was ordered o pay a lady 100 pounds for breach of promise of marriage has failed, with liabilities of 346 pounds 14 shillings, and assets of one pound five shillings. Un-less the lady wanted to marry him for himself alone, she doesn't seem to have missed much.

On the Sea of Matrimony. They'd sailed their craft full sixteen years And never had struck a rock; But, alas, one Monday morning He forgot to wind the clock

A Great Success Mrs. A.-Did your daughter's mar-

Wrong Store. "I want a collar!" growled the man. "Be quick; you make me sore!"
"We don't keep your kind," said the clerk.
"Go to a hardware store."
—Boston Transcript.

Apt to Be. "The man who grumbles because the sermon is too long," said the milk toast philosopher, "is the same one who complains that the nigger show is too short."—Browning's Magazine.

"Little Boy Blue," said the modern kid,
"It's now up to you to show
Me if you really are Little Boy Blue
And have any horn to blow."
—Chicago News.

Worth Seeing? Mrs. Ponderosa—I would like to a nightgown that would fit me. Salesman-So would I.-Brooklyn

Strange. Strange is our speech Beyond shadow of don We say man's all in When his money gives —Detroit Fr

The Lady From Missouri.
The Caller—Time passes quickly in company, doesn't it? The Victim-Does it?-Puck.

The Gamut. Ardent, cool, distant, warm,
So wax hub and wife.
Turmoil, joy, sunshine, storm
Such is married life.

Classifying Him. Knicker-Does he also speak? Bocker-No; he says in part - New

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Children Cry for Fletcher's

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his per-Chart Helithus sonal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

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OUR FLOURS:

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The Best on the Market. All Tried and Proven.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Including a Big Shipment of Corn Just Arrived.

est Attention Given to Gristing and Chopping HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

Thanks for past favors, and we solicit further orders which will receive our prompt and careful attention.

G. A. DUNLOP, Proprietor.

THE FARMER'S MILL.

Chopping, 5 Cents per Cwt.

Give us a trial in grinding your grain and be convinced we have the best chopping mill and as our expense is small, we give the farmers the benefit as we chop at 5 cents per cwt. Call and see us. Having retired from the retail Flour and Feed Business owing to the

increased demand on our time in the wholesale department, we take this manner in thanking the citizens of Watford and surrounding country for the patronage you have given us in the building up the large trade that we enjoyed. In transferring the business over to our successors, Trenouth & Co., we can recommend you to a firm who will always treat you right and cate to your wants and we trust that you will give them the same support and confidence you have given us. You will always find a full line of the best stock that is kept in a first-class flour and feed store.

STEWART & CO.

Dr. Leacock, Humorist.

T is a far cry from lecturing on economics and political science in McGill University, Montreal, to writing humorous sketches for Toronto urday Night. However, this is the dual occupation of Stephen Leacock at the Educated at Upper Canada College, Dr Leacock was on the staff of this edu-

cational institution from 1891 to 1899, and is consequently well known in Ontario. In the years 1907 and 1908 he toured the British Empire, lecturing on Imperial problems under the auspices of the Rhodes Trust. It was after his return from this mission that Leacock began to be known as a writer of humorous sketches, some of which appeared in Canadian journals, including Toronto Saturday Night, as far back as 1898.

Night, as far back as 1598.

Toronto Saturday Night has begun a new series by Dr. Leacock. "Novels in Nutshells," he calls them. They are ten in number and one is being published each week. Everybody loves good, clean humor. Everybody is attracted by it, for the real humorist is a rare bird, and it is representable. is rarer still that one is captured on the nest right here in Canada.



Dr. Leacock's series on Practical Political Economy are also published weekly in Toronto Saturday Night. Economics are things that make the civilized world least a fair proportion of the world's inhabitants, we wore skins, carried clubs and traded goats. Now we do better than that. Every man, and every woman for that matter, should understand something of the science of practical political economy, and this knowledge can be gained in no better way than by reading Dr. Leacock's series from week to week. As a matter of fact, they are not half as dry as they sound; and as the Professor's style is always clear and concise, and as sprightly as the subject will permit, they are well worth the perusal; even if you don't expect to become a bank president.



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