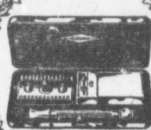


A Very Merry Christmas



The business of being a man has its advantages these days as well as its responsibilities—especially if someone thinks enough about him, his needs and his wishes, to choose for his Christmas gift

The Gillette Safety Razor

Most men are practical. The welcome gift is the useful gift—the Gillette—that fits right into a man's intimate personal life, makes things easier for him, and proves its quality by the way it shaves.

At any good Hardware, Drug or Jewelry Store you can pick out a Gillette Set that will be sure to give him lasting pleasure. If you have any trouble getting what you want, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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OF CANADA, LIMITED,

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VERY FEW FARMERS REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF APPLYING FERTILIZER TO GRASS LANDS

but a dressing of Sydney Basic Slag will work a marvelous change in poor meadows and impoverished pastures, and will amply repay the outlay.

If you want to grow more hay to the acre, or feed more stock on the same acreage, and what is of equal importance, fatten them quicker, send us your name and address and our representative, who is a fertilizer expert, will call and tell you about Sydney Basic Slag. He will also put you into communication by telephone at our expense with prominent Ontario farmers who will give you their experience of our goods. We only ask you to buy Sydney Basic Slag if we can satisfy you it is in your own interest to use it. If we are prepared to risk our money in paying you a visit, isn't it worth your while to learn what our goods can do for you?

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

FEEDERS CORNER

Conducted by E. S. Arnhold.

Tonic for Milk Cows

ONE of our cows is off in condition. As a general rule when fresh she milks around 60 lbs. a day. She freshened this time very thin, although she had been well fed and has not gotten above 50 lbs. of milk daily. Her appetite seems good. Would you suggest a tonic for this cow?—J. W. Fiskeboro Co., Ont.

It would be impossible to offer any suggestions as to the cause of peculiar condition in your dairy cow. I would certainly advise you to get a competent veterinarian to make a careful diagnosis of this particular case. It is probable that this sudden decline in flesh and in milk flow may be due to some local disturbance such as the teeth or the digestive tract, but it might be due to some more severe trouble, such as any one of a number of diseases, amongst which is tuberculosis. If you cannot obtain the immediate services of a veterinarian, I would advise you to change the diet, give warm stimulating foods, increase the grain ration as needed and give a tonic. I have found that an excellent tonic for this purpose may be made from 10 pounds oilcake, five pounds Epsom salts, five pounds charcoal, three pounds powdered gentian, three pounds fenugreek, five pounds common salt and four pounds saltpetre. This tonic can be given with the regular grain mixture at the rate of about a small handful per feed.—E.S.A.

The Value of Clover Straw

WHAT is the value of alfalfa and clover straw as a feed for live stock? We have three very considerable alfalfa and clover for seed this year for the first time. What would be its feeding value when hay is scarce? Would you advise feeding it this year when good clover is plentiful at 17 to 19 a ton? How would it compare in feeding value with oat straw?—E. E. T., Simcoe Co., Ont.

I do not know that any exhaustive experiments have been conducted to show the value of threefold alfalfa and clover straw. However, it is well known that 50 per cent. of the weight and at least 40 per cent. of the protein and fat is contained in the leaves of alfalfa and clover, hence, when these are lost, the food content of the remaining straw is comparatively small. In addition to this, about four-fifths of the crude fibre is contained in the stems, and this high percentage of fibre would detract very largely from the digestibility of the elements of food value. It is doubtful if this alfalfa and clover straw could be fed economically in large quantities when clover hay of good quality could be procured at 17 per ton. It is probable that the straw from the alfalfa and clover, if consisting largely of the stems, would have about twice the nutritive value of oat straw, but this would be increased in proportion to the amount of leaves which might be contained in this straw.—E. S. A.

Feeding Value of Potatoes

WHAT is the feeding value of potatoes? We are just digging a large acreage and in case the market slumps, we would like to know what they are worth to us at home. Please give me an estimate of their value per ton for both dairy cattle and hogs. Would it be necessary to boil them? How much meal should be fed to hogs along with potatoes?—Subscriber, Durham Co., Ont.

A large number of experiments conducted in Canada and elsewhere have demonstrated that potatoes, if cooked and properly fed with grain, have comparatively high food value, both for dairy cattle and hogs.

Investigation has shown that not more than 30 pounds of cooked pota-

atoes can be profitably fed to the dairy cows, and a considerably smaller quantity of raw potatoes. If these quantities are exceeded, the butter acquires a very poor flavor, and the physical character is very salty. In the feeding of raw potatoes to dairy cows it has been found that there is probably not more than a value of 15 cents per bushel when compared with average corn silage.

Raw potatoes for hogs have very low feed value and should be used sparingly and only when as a source of succulence. However, when potatoes are properly cooked and fed with grain, such as cornmeal, ground barley or mixed grains, it has been found that from 350 to 450 pounds of cooked potatoes will replace 100 lbs. of grain. As a rule, it pays to feed the potatoes warm and as a fairly dry mash mixed with the grain.—E. S. A.

Sugar Beet Pulp

WE are within hauling distance of a beet pulp factory. What can I afford to pay for wet beet pulp when I have to haul it miles? How much should I be paid?—A. F. R., Kent Co., Ont.

Wet sugar beet pulp contains only 150 pounds of total digestible nutrients per ton as compared with bran, which is a standard food, and which contains about 1,215 pounds of total digestible nutrients per ton, which at present price, approximately \$35, would show a cost of about \$2.87 per hundredweight of digestible nutrients. It would appear feasible to pay about \$4.30 per ton for the wet sugar beet pulp, less the extra cost in hauling and handling as compared with the bran. The very high percentage of moisture contained in wet beet pulp necessitates charging at least three times as much for hauling and handling as that of any of the dried meals or grains, such as wheat.

Wet sugar beet pulp should be fed fresh if at all possible. This food deteriorates very quickly, especially in warm weather or if housed under a warm building, and, consequently, great care should be taken not to use it as food if in a decomposed state. Where this food can be had in comparatively large quantities, it has been found profitable to keep in pits or silos; practically the same process goes on as in the making and keeping of corn ensilage, and the quality of the beet pulp kept in this way is fully as good as the fresh pulp. It is usually advisable to feed this material mixed with dry grains, such as a mixture of bran, oats, oilcake or cottonseed.—E. S. A.

Ration for Fresh Cows

WE have several good cows freshening this month. Their winter feed is 18 per cent. fat. We have dried brewers' grains, ground oats, corn ensilage, mangels and clover hay. Please suggest a ration for cows giving 25 to 45 lbs. of milk.—Jersey Man, Middlesex Co., Ont.

A good ration for a Jersey herd under considerations mentioned in this case, could consist of corn ensilage and mangels equal parts 40 to 50 pounds per day, or, if the quantity of mangels is limited make it 25 to 30 pounds of ensilage and 10 pounds of mangels per day, six to eight pounds of clover hay, and one pound of a meal mixture consisting of equal parts bran, brewers' grains, and ground oats, for every four pounds of milk produced. In the case of the heavy producing cows the rate of grain feeding might be 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 with the cows well on in their lactation period, 1—6.—G.W.M.

A cow is not capable of large milk production unless she be of strong constitution. Small nostrils, narrow head and limited birth are indications of poor constitution.