



Mr. FARMER

Do You
Know
PROF.
SHAW



The Great
LIVE
STOCK
Authority



READ WHAT HE SAYS
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 tuck 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:

1st.—“A mixed feed of grains, corn, oats and barley, (ground and properly balanced, that is, the right quantities 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—

Schumacher Stock Feed

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 camps; upon market, breeding and dairy cattle; 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,

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.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BLIGHT ON HORSE-CHESTNUT TREES.

What causes the blight of horse-chestnut trees? Is there any preventive?
J. D.

Ans.—The blight on the foliage of horse-chestnut is a “leaf-spot,” called by plant pathologists *Phyllosticta paviae*. It produces large, brownish or reddish, disfiguring and injurious spots. Early and repeated sprayings with Bordeaux will prevent or restrict its growth.
J. D.

TO PREVENT HOGS FROM FIGHTING.

Noticing an enquiry some time ago as to how to pen a number of strange hogs and keep them from fighting or worrying each other, I submit the following: Take a pair of ringing pinchers, and put a ring in each side of snout, well down. As a pig generally strikes sideways when starting to fight, the ring being in the side gives him something else to think about.
J. A. H.

SOWS FAIL TO COME IN HEAT—ECZEMA.

1. I have two sows that do not come in heat. I feed them pulped turnips, oat chop and a little whole buckwheat. They run in the barnyard, but have a warm place to lie.

2. I have a six-year-old mare that scratches herself in the stable. She has the hair rubbed off her hips to about the size of a saucer.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We can suggest no means of bringing about the desired condition, other than keeping a young boar with them. Some sows show the signs of oestrus much less than others, and they may not have been observed.

2. This is eczema. Try washing the parts with a strong solution of one of the coal-tar sheep dips, or with corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a quart of water. This is poison, and should be so labelled. It may be well to purge with a ball, if mare is not in foal, consisting of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, feeding only bran mashes for twenty-four hours previously, and after bowels become normal give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

1. What kind of roofing would you advise for a barn roof?

2. Has corrugated, galvanized iron proved durable?

3. How long has it been in use?

4. Is there any way of distinguishing good from poor galvanizing?

5. Is there such a thing as double galvanizing?

6. What gauge iron would be proper to use on barn?

F. L.

Ans.—1. I believe galvanized-iron shingles the best roof for a barn. It will cost from 75c. to \$1 more per square than the best wood-shingle roof, but it is a great protection against fire from sparks; also if this roof be connected with the earth by wires, which go down deep enough to be always in moist earth, it is also a great protection against lightning. For these two reasons I think if I were putting a roof on a barn I would use the metal shingles rather than the wooden shingles, despite the slightly-higher cost. A corrugated-iron roof laid on strips four inches wide and two feet centers, can be put on for about \$1.25 a square less than the wood shingles, taking into account the difference between close sheeting and strips two feet apart; but it does not make so substantial a roof as either of the others, and hence is not as much used. If solid sheeting is used, the corrugated-iron will cost about 50c. to 75c. more per square than the best wood shingles, i. e., about 25c. per square less than the metal shingles.

2. Yes.

3. Probably over fifty years in Canada.

4. A layman would probably not see much difference between good and poor galvanizing.

5. No.

6. If the roofs and sides are sheeted before the galvanized iron is put on, 28 gauge would be heavy enough; but if the iron is to be laid on strips two feet apart, then 26 gauge should be used.

O. A. C. WM. H. DAY.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

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