

FAMILY DOCTOR'S GOOD ADVICE

To Go On Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Because They Did Her Good

Rochester, P. Q., Jan. 14th, 1915.
"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. I had frequent dizzy spells and became greatly run down. A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve, and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives'."

I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches—'try Fruit-a-tives' and you will get well!" CORINE GAUDREAU.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FINISHING LAMBS FOR THE BLOCK.

On the Dominion Experimental Farms some interesting results have been obtained from a number of experiments in lamb feeding conducted during the last few years.

The large percentage of Canadian lambs are marketed in the fall direct from the pastures. All the lambs from the farmer's flock are usually lifted at the same time, which means that the well finished lambs of good weight must help to sell the light, thin lambs, which may be as well bred, but being late lambs or twin lambs, have not done as well as their flock mates. Well finished lambs of uniform weight invariably command a higher price than mixed lambs varying in size, weight and finish hence it is always more profitable to hold the lighter lambs and sell only those of uniform weight and finish. Again, the selling of the most of our Canadian lambs during the fall months practically always causes a slump in price. Lambs not required for immediate consumption are held in cold storage to the profit of the wholesaler in view of the usual increase in price of \$1 to \$3 per hundred pounds between the months of November and April.

When the farmer appreciates these two conditions the lamb trade will be revolutionized and the farmer will finish his work and reap full profits for foodstuffs consumed by and labor expended on his sheep. Many farmers with abundance of roughage can well afford to finish from one to three carloads of lambs during the winter months, thereby making top market prices on the farm produce and a good margin of profit in addition. Realizing the existence of such conditions all over the Dominion, a large amount of investigational work along these lines has been conducted on the Dominion Experimental Farms throughout Canada. Details of this work may be seen in the annual reports; however, a brief summary of the work to date may be timely.

PROFITS IN WINTER FEEDING LAMBS.

In the six years' work conducted on the Experimental Farms system, the profits on the winter finishing of lambs have ranged from 25 cents per head to \$2.10 per head over the cost of feed.

The class of lamb to buy depends largely on the lambs available and market requirements. Usually, the well-bred lamb showing plenty of constitution and thrift and weighing from 60 to 80 pounds is the best stocker lamb to put into winter quarters. Lambs weighing from 80 to 100 pounds, if thin, may be profitably put in the feed lot for a short finish and if good fall pastures are available this may be as profitable a line of work as any. The finished, heavy lamb weighing from 80 to 110 pounds should never be purchased for feeding purposes. The time when greatest profits can be made in purchasing lambs is usually between the months of August and November. However, the condition of the pastures and of the lambs themselves as well as the markets, will regulate the time for purchase. The proper time to sell the lambs is when they are finished, whether this be November or April or any intervening month. This applies also to the selling of lambs off grass.

FEED FOR WINTER LAMB FINISHING.

A large number of feeds have been tried in this work and these may be briefly treated under the four headings: dry roughages, succulent roughages, grains, and mill feeds.

Of the dry roughages, alfalfa hay is an easy leader, closely followed, however, by fine clover hays and fine mixed hays. At the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., it has been found that alfalfa hay, when properly fed with succulent roughages and grain, is worth \$21 per ton for the finishing of lambs. It has also been found that alfalfa hay alone or with meal is less profitable than when succulent roughages, such as roots (turnips and mangels) or green oat sheaves, are also fed. What applies to the rich alfalfa hay also holds true with clover hays. Good quality clover hay is worth from 10 to 50 per cent more in lamb feeding than timothy or similar grass hays. Proving the value of succulent roughages, it was found also that good quality timothy hay plus mangels gave from 15 to 20 per cent more profitable gains than clover hay alone. A hay made from peas and oats, well cured, will produce satisfactory gains

but at least 10 per cent less profitable than alfalfa or clover or a mixture of these with oat sheaves.

Five corn stover will also make profitable gains, but there is a large percentage of waste. However, a small amount may be fed satisfactorily as a supplement to good quality leguminous or grass hay. Coarse hays commonly found in marsh lands are approximately 50 per cent less valuable in lamb finishing than good quality timothy hay and approximately 60 to 75 per cent less efficient than clover or alfalfa hay. A limited amount of straw may be fed satisfactorily in finishing lambs, but this should only be as a supplement to clover hay and roots. Generally speaking, the richer the hay and the better it is cured, the more profits will be made in feeding it to lambs. Coarse dry roughages of any sort are less palatable, more wasteful and less profitable than are the finer feeds of the same varieties.

Succulent roughages play a very large part in profits from lamb finishing. Generally speaking, good succulent roughages, such as turnips, mangels, sugar beets, corn ensilage, pea and oat ensilage, or the like, make the dry roughages and grains more palatable and more digestible. Again these succulent roughages are cheaply grown and are rich, nutritious foods in themselves. Where corn ensilage may be raised for \$2 per ton, it is the cheapest and best succulent roughage for lamb finishing. When fed with clover hay and grain it will produce 5 per cent greater profits than a mixture of turnips, clover hay and grain. However, a mixture of turnips and ensilage with hay and grain will usually give greatest profits. The turnip is the safest root to feed in finishing lambs, particularly where wether or even ram lambs may be found in the pens. Mangels, particularly, may have a dangerous influence on the kidneys of wethers and rams.

The grains which may be most profitably fed vary considerably from year to year with the market values of those grains commonly found in Canada. Oats, barley, and feed wheat are all excellent grains for lamb finishing and may be fed whole or crushed but never fine-ground. A mixture of these three will usually give much better results than any one grain singly. Corn is another grain which excels in the fattening of lambs, particularly those requiring only a short finish. Corn-fed lambs on the Central Experimental Farm have reached a profit of \$2 per head, making great gains at a reasonable cost. However, at the present market prices corn would not be profitable for this purpose. Elevator screenings also are very valuable in lamb finishing, varying in value, however, in direct proportion to the variation in the quality of the screenings. Where there is a high percentage of broken kernels of wheat and barley and oats, screenings may have a food value almost equal to a mixture of barley, oats and wheat. Elevator screenings containing a high percentage of black-seeds and foreign matter have less feeding value. Screenings with dirt and black-seeds screened out give the greatest gains and profits. A mixture of whole screenings with barley and oats has given from 10 to 40 per cent greater profits than the screenings alone, the variation being due to the varying quality of the screenings. Black-seeds alone are most unpalatable and are dangerous to feed, in that a large proportion of the feed will pass through the lambs in an undigested condition and will again germinate on the land. Black-seeds fed alone are unprofitable and the lambs will make small gains if compelled to depend on this feed for their sustenance.

It is doubtful if, under average conditions, any high percentage of mill feeds can be fed profitably in lamb finishing.

To briefly summarize the feeds, one might say that the character and quantities of feeds depend largely upon market conditions and feeds available.

COST OF EQUIPMENT.

The cost of equipment for the finishing of lambs is very light. Warm quarters are not necessary for sheep of any class. Sheltered sleeping quarters, free from draughts and having a dry floor, are usually all that is required. A good, light, single-board shed with doors opening to the south or, for the prairie provinces, a straw shelter or even the protection of the bush or the straw stacks, would, under average conditions, be ample for this purpose. Cheap, convenient racks and troughs or a combination rack and trough will cost little per carload of lambs fed and, if made portable, may be used for both summer and winter feeding. No other class of stock requires so little in cost of equipment, in buildings, utensils, preparation of feeds, or in any other way as do sheep. In these days when labor is extremely scarce, this phase of animal husbandry should appeal strongly to the farmer who has not sufficient labor to go into dairy husbandry, swine, or even beef cattle.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

When sick the newborn babe or the growing child will find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are absolutely safe for all children and never fail to banish any of the minor ills from which little ones suffer. Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Sheasly, Adanac, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and think they are splendid for children of all ages." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The P. & O. steamer Arabia was sunk by the Germans without warning.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

A vital point in the feeding of animals and poultry on any farm is the cost of grain. With this is connected the yearly value of the land required for range. Expenses should be figured out carefully in all farm enterprises so that the profits can be ascertained.

Mixed feeding, if successfully carried on, provides pasturage for hogs and fowls as well as for cattle, horses and sheep. The land has a definite value, which must be counted in all operations. In nearly every section land is reckoned on the basis of \$5 an acre. This is a fair average, so that a farmer using five acres as a hog pasture



LITTER OF SPRING PIGS.

has the item of \$25 to charge against the pork to begin with.

Another fact which needs emphasis is that the use of pasturage enables farmers to raise meat animals and poultry at a low cost. Spring pigs will grow to a weight of 125 to 150 pounds on skim milk and alfalfa, with the lightest of grain rations, at the age of five or six months, and will be in a state of health and vigor when fattening time approaches. In this growing period a light daily feed of corn, peas, barley or wheat middlings will give good results, but in times when grain is dear the animals will come along nicely on skim milk and alfalfa, especially if a mess of carrots can be pulled and thrown to them once a day. Such a diet will give a rapid and vigorous growth, fitting the animal to produce a high quality of pork as market time approaches and heavy grain feeding is adopted.

When the fattening period arrives it is best to continue the hogs on their alfalfa range, at least on bright days, and keep up a fair supply of skim milk, carrots and middlings even after the animals have become accustomed to heavy corn rations. A good quality of corn is unsurpassed for finishing pork, but at times it is too dear to be extensively used. Mixed feeds may produce greater gains, but the quality of the pork is not so good, and the shrinkage while on the road to market is greater than with corn fed hogs. If the pigs are well bred at the beginning and handled in the manner suggested they should be capable of reaching a weight of 250 pounds at eight months of age. Unless the feeder is approximating this figure he is not doing his best. Pork produced in this way costs from 3 to 4 cents a pound, whereas meat animals fed heavily on grain all summer cost the farmer 5 to 6 cents. A 200 pound hog which brings \$15 to \$17 after being raised at a total expense of \$7 to \$9 is a valuable product.

This is only one of the vital considerations. The health of pigs is most secure when they have a field of alfalfa, clover, rape or artichokes, together with clean water and shade. Thousands of farmers lose their herds every year by hog cholera, a preventable disease. Pigs that are confined in a yard and raised largely on corn are much more apt to have cholera, fever or worms than those that have a clean field to rustle in. Any farmer watching the growth of his hogs can tell to what extent these forage crops should be supplemented with grain to balance the ration and to prevent an abnormal growth of stomach and intestines at the expense of a more desirable development. Experts agree that they have never been able to make up rations for growing pigs that would produce as good results as one in which skim milk is about one-fourth the mixture. It should be the constant aim to get uniform growth with home grown and comparatively inexpensive feed.

In the above I have considered the usual system of growing spring pigs into pork for marketing at an age of about eight months. Every farmer should also consider the advantages of carrying over a few rangy hogs for bacon purposes. When this idea is taken up the clover or alfalfa patch becomes an urgent necessity. In growing rangy bacon hogs to a weight of about 350 pounds in sixteen or eighteen months the fattening is not to be hurried, and therefore pasturage, skim milk and carrots work profitably into the scheme.

Wasting Humus.

Our soils are running short in humus. And still we are burning straw! Straw will keep up the humus content of the soil if spread over the farm and allowed to rot.

"An Extra Run" on FRY'S COCOA



RUNNING a big Mogul on schedule time is about as complete a brain, sinew and nerve test as a man could want. So when the order comes for "An Extra Run" that engineer is wise who fortifies himself with a cup of FRY'S COCOA. FRY'S, because it builds for "nerves of steel." It's such a splendid food as well as a delicious beverage.

Drink FRY'S regularly yourself and note the vigor it imparts.

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Perth's Red Cross Society raised about \$4,600 for the good work during the past year—double what they raised the previous year.

Military officers in conference decided that some form of moral compulsion would have to be adopted to secure the 100,000 men recently called for by Premier Borden.

The land roller is very useful in winter for making roadways and paths through the snow.

Labor bureaus are to be established by the Ontario Government to assist the output of munitions.

The body of an Italian, Dominic Loberto, was found in a ditch near Welland brutally murdered.

Hang up the lantern while working in barn or stable. Many barns are burned by lanterns being knocked over and starting fires.

Thomas Coram, Pembroke, after forty-six years' residence there, is removing to Ottawa. Pembroke Odd-fellows presented him with an address and a purse of money.

We Want a Business Man

A business man who has selling ability. The man we want may be in the automobile business now; he may be in some other business; he may be a farmer; he may be retired.

Whoever he is or whatever may be his occupation, we want him if he can fulfill the conditions of our proposal.

We are in search of a real, live, wide awake man, who has had business training, who has some capital, who can sell Maxwell Motor Cars.

We are represented in the leading cities and towns of Canada, and our dealers are prosperous and happy.

They should be, and will continue to be, for the Maxwell Car is the unquestioned leader of its class.

It is a car for which there is a nation-wide and growing demand—because it represents more real value, dollar for dollar, than any other car in the world.

We have no dealer in this locality. We want one immediately. Our representative will call and explain the details of a very attractive proposition.

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