

Experimentalists Have Had Adverse Season

(Continued from page 30.)

stated that there were eight or nine organizations of this kind in operation, one or two of which were producing potatoes alone. They were found all the way from Itany River to Pelee Island. It was too great a waste of effort to haul potatoes from British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick when such excellent crops could be secured from Ontario in average years. Mr. Hart then outlined some of the benefits of organization, strongly emphasizing the necessity of establishing legal grades. Mr. Andrew Elliott, of Galt, also gave a striking address on potato culture. These two addresses will be referred to in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

In dealing with the subject of feeds, Prof. Geo. E. Day pointed out that much advice was being given to the farmer. "Some of this advice," he said, "has been good; some of it has been bad, but the bulk of it has been absolutely useless." He would not advise, but would attempt to point out a danger signal and, if possible, the alarming decrease in the number of farm animals in Canada. This decrease was more marked this year than even. Depletion of live stock meant the lessening of crop returns. Last fall returns from crops to the man who had kept live stock were fairly good while the other farmer had met almost a total failure. Those who were tempted to sell were reminded of the high price that live stock is almost sure to bring after the war, and also the cost of re-stocking the farm, perhaps at famine prices if depletion is carried to too great an extent. There was no occasion for panic.

Fertilizers Increase Potato Yields.
Dr. Zavits stated that last season six different tests were made with fertilizers in varying quantities. Results for five years showed that the returns were small from tests where no fertilizers were used, the yield varying almost directly in proportion to the amount of fertilizer. Still greater yields at reduced costs were obtained when commercial fertilizers and cow manure were used, but the greatest yield at lowest cost was from 20 tons of cow manure used alone.

Cabbage as a feed for dairy cows was discussed by Mr. H. Sirrett, Brighton. The seed was sown broadcast on a well prepared seed bed in the orchard, strong plants were roughly selected and transplanted in the field with a machine made for the purpose. This was done about the first week in July after the weeds had been put under control. Very little additional attention was given the plants. In the fall the cabbage were stored in the root cellar, being placed no more than four feet deep, and during the winter he had fed it out to cows as source of succulent food. He had never used anything which increased the milk flow as much as the feeding of cabbage.

Soil Management.

A paper on the farmer's apple orchard was discussed by R. S. Dunstan, B.S.A., Northumberland Co., Ont., and Prof. MacLennan, of the O.A.C., gave a short paper on the home vegetable garden. These will be reproduced in a future issue. The management of the soil was admirably dealt with by Mr. H. D. Bell, of Chicago, a graduate of the O.A.C. By lantern slides and by demonstration, Mr. Bell showed that the physical condition of the soil had much to do with the amount of growth of a plant in the soil, of the amount of water retained, and of the amount of air and bacteria contained. Organic matter, he

said, was necessary to any soil as an aid in holding water; it opens clay soils; binds sand together and holds plants firm. Fertilizer manure and green crops plowed under were the best sources of organic matter in the soil. Free circulation of air was necessary, because if brought about the condition that made food for the plant roots easily available. Good drainage was essential in securing an abundance of air in the soil. The soil must contain all the plant food necessary for the proper growth. Those most lacking are generally nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Nitrogen could be secured by plowing down legume crops and manure; the phosphorus and potash from fertilizers. Lime was also often necessary to create soil and help provide food materials for the plants. Soils should be studied to find out what is lacking and the deficiencies should then be supplied.

In his presidential address Mr. J. B. Fairbairn stressed the spending of money on needless luxuries. These sentiments were strongly endorsed by his successor, Mr. Sirrett, who said that a start could be made in economy by lessening the activities of automobile manufacturers, who were drawing many badly needed men from the farm.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, H. Sirrett, Brighton; vice-president, H. B. Webster, St. Mary's; secretary, Dr. Zavits; assistant secretary, W. J. Squirrel, O.A.C.; treasurer, A. W. Mason, O.A.C.; directors, Dr. G. C. Creelman, Hon. Nelson Montell, Stratford; A. A. McKenney, Amherstburg; F. S. McLaren, Perth. The representative of the O.A.C. student body on the directorate is Norman James.

Notes, Queries and Answers

Infectious Ophthalmia

ONE or two of my sheep are blind, and three more are badly affected. The ball of the eye is white, as though covered with a scum, and the whites of the eye are red as blood. The white of the eye is closing over the ball of two of them. It is two weeks since I noticed them, and I have been putting burnt alum in them, but it does not seem to do any good. What can I do for them? They are Southdowns, all three year olds, and are fed on good clover hay and kept in a good shed at night. W. Mole, Wright Co., Ont.

This is infectious ophthalmia and it is probable that a large percentage of your flock will contract it unless the diseased ones be promptly isolated. The treatment you are giving is rank cruelty. Try a little in your own eye and then you will have an idea of what it means to the sheep to be punished in this manner. Isolate the diseased in a comfortable place excluded from draughts and strong sun light. Get a lotion made of 10 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna and 2 ounces distilled water. Bathe the eyes well three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each eye.

Ring Worm

MY calves have rings around their eyes, from which the hair has disappeared. The skin appears whitish and is scaly. Th. Grey, Ont.

Ring worm appears most commonly in cattle as a round, slightly raised, bald patch, being seen especially about the head and neck of a calf or yearling. Older cattle, other animals and men are subject to the trouble. It is caused by minute vegetable parasites which grow under the skin, something like mildew in a grape leaf.

Ring worm can be rather easily cured by giving the spots a good scrubbing with soft soap and water, then treating them once each day with equal

parts of tincture of iodine and glacial acetic acid. The treatment may be continued for several days, as appears necessary.

Swollen Glands

"I HAVE a yearling heifer and the glands of her neck are swollen just at the point of the jaw. She has trouble breathing and she appears to wheeze and cough a little sometimes.—A Reader, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The symptoms indicate tubercular disease of the glands of the throat, for which practically nothing can be done. If not tubercular the following treatment will reduce the glands: Rub well once daily with an ointment made of two drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with two ounces of vaseline.

Heart Trouble

I PURCHASED an Oxford Down lamb this fall and she has taken sick. She looks all right, but when she starts herself or moves around quickly, she will pant, sweat and tremble. She does not feed very well. What is the cause and the cure? F. L. Alcorn, Dist. Ont.

This is due to weakness of the heart. She may recover, but the action of medicine is doubtful. Keep her as quiet as possible and give one-half teaspoonful of tincture of digitalis in a little water three times daily.

Abortion

"I HAVE a mother and her two daughters which will not carry their calves to full term. The mother lost her calf at two calves, and her two-year-old heifer lost one at four months. What is the cause and what can I do for them?—A Constant Reader.

This indicates infectious abortion. The latest and probably the most approved treatment is the administration of three or four drams (according to size) of medicinal methylene blue, twice daily for a week. Then after a lapse of three weeks, repeat the treatment and continue at like intervals during the whole period of gestation.



Buy Early

Present Seed Prices. Sacks free.

O.A.C. No. 1 Oats, unregistered, \$1.15 bus.

O.A.C. No. 2 Oats, registered, \$1.50 bus.

Banner Oats, unregistered, \$1.10 bus.

O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, registered, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 1, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 2, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 3, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 4, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 5, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 6, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 7, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 8, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 9, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 10, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 11, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 12, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 13, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 14, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 15, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 16, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 17, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 18, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 19, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 20, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 21, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 22, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 23, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 24, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 25, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 26, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 27, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 28, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 29, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 30, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 31, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 32, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 33, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 34, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 35, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 36, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 37, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 38, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 39, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 40, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 41, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 42, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 43, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 44, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 45, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 46, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 47, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 48, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 49, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 50, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 51, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 52, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 53, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 54, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 55, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 56, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 57, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 58, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 59, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

Wheat No. 60, Golden Glow, \$1.55 bus.

GEORGE KILPATRICK & SONS
SEEDS 184 KING ST. W. TORONTO

When You Write—Mention
Farm and Dairy

Make 1917 a Record Year

It can be done by resolving to keep a close record of all your animals. It is very valuable. You like to have a certain amount of information about your animals always at hand. Just think what it would mean to you if you could instantly turn up the date of birth, records, and all other information relating to any animal in your herd.

The Farm and Dairy Herd Record Book

gives you the means of providing this data with the minimum amount of trouble and expense. It provides for name and number of the animal, date of birth, by whom bred, milk production, and full service record. Has space for name of calf, sex, and disposition of it. To live stock breeders they are simply invaluable and indispensable. Write for samples and prices to

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

FARM and DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONTARIO