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and the
Waterdown Review
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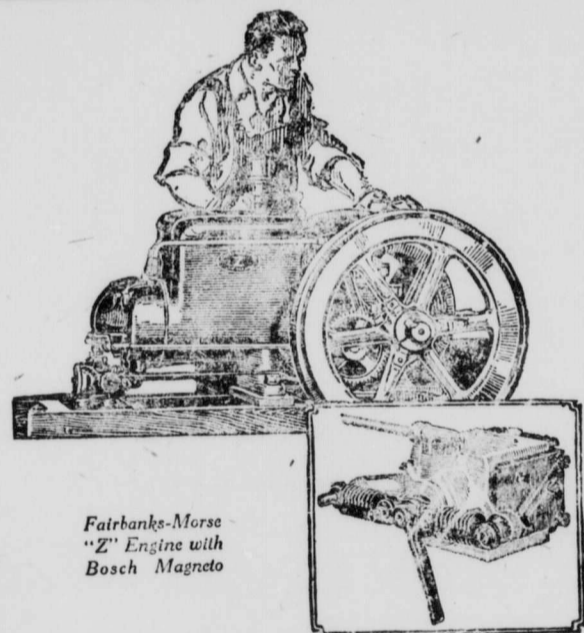
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Waterdown

WET FEET
Often Cause Colds, Coughs, Tonsillitis and Sore Throat
WAMPOLE'S PARAFORMIC THROAT LOZENGES
will prevent and stop the progress of these disorders
In all septic conditions of the mouth and throat these lozenges are markedly beneficial because their antiseptic qualities quickly destroy the harmful germs and relieve that grippy, stuffed-up feeling.
PRICE 25c



Cold-Catching Weather
When blizzards whip the sleet and snow across your face—when chilly moisture bites through your winter clothes—then you should have a box of Wampole's Paraformic Throat Lozenges to prevent Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.
These pleasant-tasting pastilles are a great help to the voice and lungs from overstrain, smoking, or mouth breathing when sleeping. Also will relieve the distressing throat irritation so common with many people after returning.
Two Sizes, 10c and 25c.

Fairbanks-Morse
"Z" Engine with
Bosch Magneto

The Greatest Combination

WHEN the full meaning of this "Z" message is realized—mighty few farmers in this community will fail to at once call on us. This example of master engine-building—must be seen. Type and pictures can best suggest this value establishing achievement. This one possible betterment—Bosch high tension, oscillating magneto—completes a rare engine service, fully maintained by us in co-operation with a nearby Bosch service station.

THE FEEDING OF LAMBS

How to Raise Sheep From Lay of Birth.

Mother's Milk the Best Food—When and How to Feed Grain—Care for Ewe's Milk Lambs—Reasons for Success.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Mother's milk is the first and best food for lambs. If this is not available, then the milk of goats or cows may be used. If the ewe or mother sheep has been well fed on oats, bran, clover and few roots for at least a month before the birth of the lamb, there is little likelihood of a milk shortage for one lamb. Lambs that have unkind mothers usually need some assistance to obtain nourishment. The mother sheep can be held by hand or tied with a halter while the lamb nurses. This is usually not necessary for more than two or three days. The transfer of lambs from one ewe to another can be made at birth or while the lamb is still very young by fooling the ewe, who by the way depends largely on the sense of smell to identify her offspring. Should a ewe have but one lamb, a day old, and it is desired to have her feed a second one, rub the two lambs together until they have the same smell and then test the ewe's ability to identify. If a ewe loses her lamb and it is desired to have her adopt and feed another one, such can be done by removing the skin from the dead lamb and placing such on the back of the lamb that it is desired she should adopt. This must, of course, be done in a comparatively short time; but cutting a slit in each corner of the felt through which the legs of the living lamb may be passed, it is easy to keep the skin in place for a few days. Twin lambs frequently do not get sufficient milk for best development, and again the strong lamb will get more than its share. Close attention is necessary to make such adjustment as will insure the lambs getting a fair share. When lambs are not getting all the milk that they need from their mothers, provision should be made to supplement such by teaching the lambs to drink cows' milk from bottle or pan.

Grain Feeding.

When the lambs are two or three weeks old they will start nibbling at grain, hay or grass. At this time, they should be encouraged to feed by way of placing choice bits of fodder and grain in a small feed trough where they can reach it without being disturbed by the older sheep. Bran, ground oats, cracked corn and oil cake meal are very desirable concentrates for lambs. Fresh water and salt should always be available in the pens, yards or pasture. The amount of grain to feed will depend largely upon the use that it is desired to make of the lambs. Lambs for the "hot house lamb" trade require liberal grain feeding, while those for breeding, or ordinary markets should be limited within the bounds of profitable feeding. With lambs for exhibition, costs are sometimes of secondary importance, and the grain feeding is more liberal than it is with the lambs of the breeding or market type. Lambs that are grain fed from the beginning will reach market weight six or eight weeks earlier than those not receiving grain until the commencement of the fattening period. When grain feeding is too liberal either before or after weaning, the lambs will depend upon the grain feeds, and not eat as much grass or other roughage as is in keeping with profitable feeding. The amount of grain to feed must be determined by the age of the lamb, the purpose for which it is being reared, and the coarse feeds available. Grain feeding from the time that the lambs begin to feed is a profitable practice if the amount of grain fed per day does not reduce the lamb's appetite for grass and other coarse feeds. During the fattening period, the quantity of grain fed per lamb should generally not exceed one and a half pounds per day if the feeding is to be profitable. Good pasture grass, clovers, or rape should be supplied liberally to all lambs intended for the ordinary market or breeding. With hot house lambs, the coarse food is limited, grains and milk are largely depended on for rapid gains.

Causes of Failure in Lamb Feeding.

1. Ewes not properly fed during pregnancy or after.
2. No supplementary feeds for the lambs.
3. Failure to properly dock and alter lambs.
4. No provisions against failure of pastures.
5. No protection from other stock.
6. Pastures infested with eggs or larvae of stomach worm.
7. Failure to dip and destroy ticks and lice.
8. Failure to clip wool from inner thighs and under.
9. Using poor scrub stock.

Reasons for Success.
1. Proper care and liberal feeding to ewe and lamb.
2. Supplementary feeding ample.
3. Wool removed from vicinity of udder.

4. Ticks destroyed or prevented.
5. Using good vigorous stock of desirable type.
6. Ample supply of green forage.
7. Pastures and yards kept free of eggs or larvae of stomach worms injurious to sheep and lambs.
8. Protection provided against fly nuisance.
9. Weaning and altering performed at proper time.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Tomatoes ripen better when grown on a trellis or stakes. They can be got closer together in the rows than when allowed to spread over the ground.

SOY BEANS IN ONTARIO

Its Seed Product on Here Is Yet Rather Uncertain.

The Crop Is Good for Hay, Pasture, Silage or Seed—Breeding Plants for Selection—Systematic Field Arrangement—Map.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Soy beans can be successfully grown for fodder in Southwestern Ontario and in the Niagara Peninsula, and in favored areas even farther north. The production of seed of the Soy bean in Ontario is a more uncertain problem. In good seasons, first-class seed of a number of varieties have been produced at Guelph, and in poor seasons no matured seed was obtained from any variety.

Soil Inoculation Necessary.

Soy beans are very rich in nitrogen, the seed having a higher protein content than either common beans or field peas. This plant is a legume, and when planted for the first time should be inoculated with the proper nitrogen fixing bacteria. The Soy bean has varied uses, the whole crop being grown for hay, pasture, silage, and green manure, and the seed for stock feed. In the Orient, the seed is grown not only for stock feed, but to an even larger extent for human consumption.

For Hay, Silage, Pasture or Seed.

Soy beans have been grown for fodder and seed production in the experimental plots at Guelph since 1894, and have been distributed through the medium of the Experimental Union to farmers of Ontario each year for the past twenty-three years. During the past five years, the most promising varieties under test at Guelph have been the O. A. C. No. 211, Ito San, Minnesota No. 157, Early Brown and Early Yellow.

Sandy Soil Not too Rich Preferred.

A sandy loam soil not too rich is suitable for growing Soy beans. The seed-bed preparation for Soy beans should be much the same as for Indian corn and they should be planted about the same time. Soy beans usually produce better results when planted in drills which are about thirty inches apart than broadcasted. It requires three quarters to one bushel to plant an acre for seed, and about one and one-half bushels to plant the same area for fodder production.

Producing Plants for Selection.

A number of plant-breeding selections are under test at Guelph, and it is hoped that before long varieties will be produced which will be early enough to mature seed each year, and, at the same time, produce a good yield of green fodder. One of the best strains tested at Guelph is the O. A. C. No. 211. This strain will be included in the Soy Bean Experimental Union Co-operative Experiment, material for which will be sent to any Ontario farmer who desires to test this crop in the spring of 1923.—Dept. of Field Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

Systematic Field Arrangement.

Many an old farm has waste land, unproductive pastures, irregular field and fence lines and rundown soil, but still the proprietor does not become a bankrupt. The farm gives him board and lodgings, and if an early homesteaded area it has no burden of carrying charges. When these old farms come into the ownership of young and progressive men, purchased at a price in keeping with the present market values, reorganization must be effected. The reorganization will usually consist of a general cleaning up of fields, fences, buildings and trees and planning anew the old farm area to conform with the modern and necessary farm plan with its systematic arrangement of fields, straight fence lines, drained areas, tidy orchard and tidy farm yard, so different from the half century of accumulation too frequently seen about old farm homes. Old farms are not modernized or made over in a year. Time is required to clear the stone piles and stumps away, to drain the fields, to rebuild the fences and to repair the buildings. The present day investment requires that every foot of land should be productive, and that the field arrangement and general farm plan should be such as to reduce the labor to a minimum. This is accomplished by having the farm buildings located in proper relationship to the fields, the lane and the highway.—L. Stevenson, Toronto.

STRAW FOR FEEDING

A Great Factor for Carrying Over Live Stock.

Of Most Value When Cut Early—Out Straw Best of the Cereals—Old and Musty Straw Not Desirable for Live Stock Feeding.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The quantity of straw consumed by the live stock of Ontario amounts to many thousand tons each year. It is important as a feed, but unfortunately its value is frequently over-rated. Straws, the by-products of different grains, have different values. The line of demarcation between hays, straws and fodders is not clear, but generally speaking straw is the by-product of ripened grain or forage plants, being made up of the dry leaves and stems. The nearer the plant is to the mature condition at time of harvest the lower the feeding value, because of the concentration of the nitrogenous and fat properties in the developing and ripening seed.

Straw Best When Cut Early.

The straw from over-ripe grain is generally hard in character, unpalatable and indigestible; while the straw from grains cut on the green side are softer, more palatable, and generally contain a higher percentage of digestible matter. The hard condition of some varieties of straw causes such to be almost useless as a feed. Even if such fodder has a feed value, that value cannot be satisfactorily extracted by the digestion processes of our domestic animals.

Varieties of Straw Fed.

The straws generally used for stock feeding are oat, barley, wheat, pea and clover. Others such as timothy, flax, bean and rye straws are sometimes used, but with indifferent results. Oat straw, the best of the various straws for feeding, carries considerable feed value as indicated by chemical analysis, but unfortunately a large percentage of the nourishing properties cannot be extracted by the digestion processes of our domestic animals. Wheat is true of oat straw is more pronounced with the other varieties of straw, the harder and drier such are the less the animals can extract from them.

Oat Straw Is a Good Bulky Feed.

Oat straw can be used as a feed for cattle, horses and sheep, during the autumn and winter period to supply bulk and some nourishment to the ration. Dry cattle can use large amounts of oat straw as a maintenance feed. Horses that are not at work can use oat straw, as a large part of their ration. Straw is too bulky for horses at moderate or hard work.

Barley straw, if free from beards, ranks next to oat straw as a feed, and may be used as a roughage, but a good part of the animal maintenance must come from some other source.

Wheat Straw Poorer—Also Rye.

Wheat straw has a lower value than barley straw, and serves to give bulk and a small part of the required nourishment to the animal. Wheat straw as a supplement to roots and silage in winter feeding plays an important part in the maintenance of young and dry stock. Rye straw is generally so hard and indigestible as to be of little use as a stock feed. Clover and other legume straws while containing compounds of considerable feed value are frequently so hard and unpalatable that the animal can make only partial use of them. Pea and vetch straws are generally the most valuable of the legume straws. Dry sweet or red clover straws or alfalfa straws carry a feed value that is generally out of reach of the average farm animal's stomach, unless these materials are steamed or finely ground.

Old and Musty Straws Are Not Desirable.

Old, dry and musty straws have little or no feed value, fresh soft and clean straws no matter from what source can generally be used to good advantage by all live stock if care is taken to prepare such in a manner that will aid the animal organism to extract the nourishing elements. Cutting, steaming, or mixing with other feeds to increase palatability and digestibility is always advised.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Poultry Increase Income.

Produce infertile eggs by removing the roosters from the flock in the summer time.

Provide clean nests and keep eggs clean.

Gather the eggs twice daily during the summer, to prevent them from being heated by the hen.

Keep them in a cool dry place away from the flies.

Market them at least twice each week.

Insist that they be bought on a quality basis.

Producers are admonished not to wash eggs.