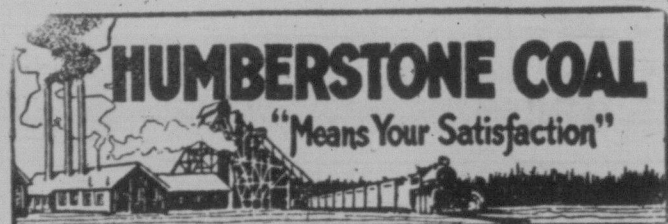


The Farm Page



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CHICK FEEDING; WHAT AND WHEN, TO GIVE RESULTS

Grit, Clean Water and Sour Milk
Should Be Given
First

GIVES TIMELY INFORMATION
Free Range Conditions Produce
Healthy Chicks and Cut
Down Costs

(By M. A. Jull)

Chicks should not be fed until they are about thirty-six hours old. Indigestion and bowel trouble often result from feeding too soon. A little grit, clean water and sour milk should be given first. The latter is one of the best poultry foods we have and if given at all it should be given regularly. Sour milk seems to keep the digestive tract of the chick in good condition, and it does much to combat white diarrhoea.

The first grain feed given should be a moistened mash made up of some of the ground grains. A good mash is made up of four parts of bran, four parts of oatmeal-feed, two parts cornmeal, one part middlings, one part beef scrap and one part chick grit. All these parts are by weight and the different materials are mixed thoroughly. The mixture is just slightly moistened with water or sour milk, if it can be obtained. This moistened mash is fed to the chicks three times a day, morning, noon and evening, for several days. During the same period the chicks are fed in the middle of the forenoon a mixture of four parts bread crumbs and one part of hard-boiled egg, and in the middle of the afternoon they are fed oatmeal. That is, the chicks are fed five times every day and this rate of feeding is continued until the chicks are about five weeks old. The order of feeding is mash in the morning, bread-and-egg mixture in the middle of the forenoon, oatmeal in the middle of the afternoon and mash in the evening.

When the chicks are about one week old, the mash-feed at noon is changed for a feeding of finely cracked corn and wheat or a good brand of chick feed, which can be purchased on the market. When the chicks are about two weeks old, the bread-and-egg mixture, as well as the oatmeal feeding, is replaced by the moistened mash feeding. At the same time the mash feedings which were being given in the morning and evening are replaced by feedings of cracked corn and wheat. The cracked grain is scattered in the dust tray or chaff on the floor of the house. That is, now the chicks are getting cracked grain in the morning, mash in the middle of the morning, cracked grain at noon, mash in the middle of the afternoon, and cracked grain in the evening. This method is continued until the chicks are about five weeks old.

When the chicks are three or four weeks old it is well to place some mash in a dry form in a feeding box or hopper so that the chicks can help themselves at any time. A good dry mash is composed of four parts ground buckwheat screenings, two parts bran, two parts oatmeal feed, two parts beef scrap, one part cornmeal, one part middlings, and one per cent charcoal. These parts are by weight and the material are mixed and placed in feeding hoppers in a dry state. The hoppers are left open so that the chicks can help themselves to the mash at any time.

When the chicks are five weeks old they are fed cracked corn and whole wheat in the morning and afternoon and moistened mash at noon. This method is continued until the fall of the year when the cockerels are ready to be fattened and the pullets are ready to be taken to the laying houses.

It should be borne in mind that fresh water should be given the chicks every day. If sour skim milk can be obtained it should be given regularly.

Also green food is very valuable. When chicks are on free range they usually get enough green food, but where they are confined in runs, or where the grass is brown, some green food, such as cut clover, lettuce or sprouted oats, should be given every day.

The chick grows very rapidly and it requires to be fed well. Above all, it should not be fed too much at any one time and it should be induced to take plenty of exercise. Free range conditions produce healthy chicks and cut down the cost of feeding.

FIRST PAYMENT OF SOLDIER LOAN PAID BEFORE DUE

The first payment on a land loan, it is stated by the Soldier Settlement Board, has been made by John M. McDonald of Steep Creek, Prince Albert, Sask., and is a month in advance of the due date. On the 8th May, 1918, Mr. John M. McDonald secured a loan of \$800 on his quarter section. The money was required for the purchase of a team of horses, wagon, plough, harrow and harness. Although the interest was not payable until the 1st of June, Mr. McDonald forwarded a cheque for \$64.19 as first payment. This is the first amount received by the Board in payment on any loan.

ALBERTA HORSES STOCK HERD OF MONTANA BUYER

One of the most encouraging incidents in connection with the horse industry which has occurred in Alberta recently was the shipment of a car of Clydesdale mares and grade geldings to Montana on Wednesday last. This shipment had been secured for Lee M. Ford, president of the Great Falls National Bank, of Great Falls, Mont., by his agent, J. W. Durno, of the Midway Sale Stable, of Calgary, after Mr. Ford had made a tour of the province and visited many of the most prominent breeders of Clydesdales in the province, and the mares were selected with a view to forming the foundation of a Clydesdale herd which the Montana financier and horseman proposes to establish in the sister state.

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN THE SEEDING OF PASTURES

Ingredients Used May Be Grouped
in Three Classes for
Experiments

ITALIAN RYE GRASS USED STINTINGLY

Mixtures With Moderate Amount
of Rye Grass Gave Large
Hay Crop

Some experiments have been recently carried out on plots of one-tenth of an acre on seventeen different farms in Scotland in order to ascertain the composition of a first class seed mixture for one year's hay and two or three years' pasture. It may be pointed out that the first requirement is a good hay crop for the first year, that is to say a crop of maximum weight and nutritive value. A second requirement is good pasture, after the hay pasture which the stock relish and on which the maximum stock may be kept. A third requirement is that the grass should, as far as possible, keep down weeds and should leave the land clean for the succeeding crops. The fourth requirement is that the land should be as far as possible, be enriched by the pasture and so be more favorable for succeeding crops.

The ingredients used for making up a grass mixture may be grouped in three classes: the clovers, intended chiefly to enrich the land with stores of nitrogenous compounds and to bring it to a higher grade of fertility; (2) the top grasses, which have the power of striking root deep into the land and of sending up large leaves into the air, among these are included Italian rye grass, timothy meadow fescue, tall fescue, tall oat grass; and (3) the soil or bottom grasses, which play the subordinate part of stop-gap, filling up with their small leaves the blank spaces between and below the top grasses. With their shallow roots they exploit and utilize the surface soil but the soil depths are quite beyond their reach. These were represented in the experiments by perennial rye grasses.

The mixtures tested were divided into four classes; in one class rye grasses were used, not only in excess but in very large excess; a second class of mixtures were without rye grass; a third class were well balanced all around mixtures; while in the fourth class each mixture contained one special ingredient in excess, viz., No. 7 Italian rye grass; No. 7 timothy; No. 9, cock's foot; No. 10 meadow fescue.

To sum up, the experiments taken as a whole show that it is unprofitable to use mixtures with a moderate amount of rye grass and that mixtures with a moderate amount of rye grass gave as large a hay crop and at the same time better clover and better clean pasture. Another point quite clearly demonstrated was the urgent necessity for the very stunted use of Italian rye grass. If the red clover is to get a fair chance for surviving it must not be shaded out, nor drawn up and weakened by overshadowing Italian rye grass. A third point is that weeds such as Yorkshire fog and agrotis may be kept in check by the proper use of timothy and cocksfoot, meadow fescue and what are in general top grasses.

CANADA'S MOTOR VEHICLES SHOW DECIDED INCREASE

The Canada Year Book for 1918, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that the total number of motor vehicles registered for all Canada in 1918 is 275,746, as compared with 69,598 in 1914, an increase of 296 per cent in four years. In 1914 the number of motor cars registered in Ontario was 535; in 1918 the number was 114,376. In Quebec province the number has grown from 254 in 1907 to 26,897 in 1918. For Saskatchewan the number of registered automobiles has increased from 8,020 in 1914 to 50,531 in 1918. In Alberta there were only 41 automobiles registered in 1906; in 1918 the number was 29,300.

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Fine Balbriggan Underwear,
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Everyday Business Suits in
a big variety of styles and
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\$27.50. E-KON-O-ME Sale
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\$50.00 Suits, \$36.45
Here's a chance of a lifetime
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IMMENSE DEPOSIT OF TAR SANDS IN NORTH ALBERTA

Enough to Supply World With
Dye-Stuffs and Take Place of
German Dyes

Scientific experiments are being made at McGill university, in Montreal, by W. F. Seyer in an effort to discover a commercially available method of making tar sands of the Athabasca river region in northern Alberta of use in the manufacture of dyes, says the Reheboeth Herald. If successful, the sands will furnish an inexhaustible source of dye-stuffs not only to take the place of German dyes on this side of the ocean, but to supply the world. Research work in connection with the tar sands was begun two years ago by Professor A. Lehman of University of Alberta. Mr. Seyer, who then collaborated with him, recently won a fellowship at McGill and has transferred his investigations to the laboratories of that university.

The tar sands are among the natural wonders of Alberta. The outcrop commences 30 miles south of Fort McMurray on the Athabasca river. It extends south for 40 miles and to the east and west about 30 miles, and varies in depth from 20 to 225 feet. It is estimated that the deposits measure 28 cubic miles. They are formed, roughly, of 13 parts bitumen, 6 parts water and 81 parts siliceous sands. They are so strongly saturated with tar that they are black and plastic.

MANITOBA WHEAT IS SOWN IN ALGERIA

Last year some seed wheat from Manitoba was tried in Algeria, concerning which the following report has been issued:

Manitoba wheat has given good results this year in Algeria. Its resistance to rust was remarkable; not one smutty ear was found in the experimental crops of the Botanical Station, the ears were longer than in the previous year, and the grain very fine. The seed received contained several varieties which it was necessary to separate and cultivate separately. At first sight five different varieties may be easily distinguished.

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