

The Waterdown Review

THE BIGGEST LITTLE PAPER IN ONTARIO

VOL. 5.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923

NO. 35.

OPENING OF THE Community and Memorial HALL

Sunday, January 14

Memorial Services at 3 p. m.

Wednesday, January 17

Banquet and Entertainment

Hon. F. C. Biggs Hon. Manning Doherty

Friday, January 19

Informal Dance

Ricardo's Orchestra

Opening Announcement

We are now prepared to serve the public with a high grade stock of Drugs, Stationery and School Supplies, Neilson's Confectionery, Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos at City prices.

Nyal's Family Remedies

Neilson's Confections

The Chocolates that are different

Wilfred C. Langford, Phm. B.

Dispensing Chemist

Less Pot-washing

SMP Enameled Ware has the smooth surface and polish of fine crockery—without the breakage. And it is so very easy to clean—just like china, and therefore makes light work of pot washing.

Whenever you are buying kitchen utensils be sure they carry the **SMP** trade-mark.

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is a two-coated enameled steel, pearl grey outside and inside. You can't go wrong if you buy either.

Ask for
**Pearl Ware or
Diamond Ware**



THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

Grace Church

REV. H. J. LEAKE, M. A., Rector

Sunday, Jan. 7—Holy Communion at 11 a. m. by the Rev. Provost Dr. Senger of Trinity University. Service also at 7 p. m.

Knox Church

REV. J. F. WEDDERBURN, B. A. B. D. Minister

11 a. m.—The Gateways of the Kingdom.

7 p. m.—Christ's Welcome to the Penitent.

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9.45 a. m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Prayer meeting to be held in Sunday School room at 8 p. m.

Methodist Church

REV. C. L. POOLE, B. D., Pastor

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

10 a. m. Sunday School and Bible classes.

The Y. P. S. meets on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Prayer Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Millgrove Meth. Circuit

REV. F. J. FYDELL, B. A., Pastor

Rock Chapel—11 a. m.

Glenwood—3 p. m.

Millgrove—7.30 p. m.

League Meeting Wednesday evening at Rock Chapel.

Millgrove

The Public School re-opened on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Robbins of Bright visited her daughter, Mrs. Wallace Foster on Christmas.

Mrs. Anetta Carey of Hamilton visited at the home of her brother, Ed. T. Cummins, last Tuesday.

J. H. Cummins of Kitchener, an old resident of this place, visited here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sparks, of Buffalo, visited friends here during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Wm. McCartney was elected Public school trustee for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Chas. Cummins is on the sick list.

Greenville

Miss Edna Slater spent the week end in the village.

Christ Church Sunday School is holding their entertainment Friday evening, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Surcus of Dundas and sons spent the week end here.

Mr. W. B. Hyslop has gone to Montreal on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hopkins and daughter, Audrey, spent New Years at J. Hopkin's, Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lindsay, Mr. S. Binkley and Miss Esther Brooks of Hornby were calling on friends here Saturday.

FOR SALE—A number of Plymouth Rock cockerels, fat and in good condition. Apply to Mrs. G. H. Greene, Phone 146.

Community Club's Horticultural Section

Garden Planning

Many gardens are disappointing, not so much through lack of will as through lack of knowledge. After erecting buildings and in the haste to attain something like a settled condition mistakes may easily be made which are not quickly remedied. Do not begrudge to make ample preparation so as to really beautify your surroundings. So it is necessary to start right at the beginning and make careful plans. Home should comprise the grounds as well as the house, and plants in harmony as to color and place are just as necessary to the proper home garden as the tasteful furnishings are to the house. If possible to do so houses should be built in relation to the ground around them, rather in relation to the street line. If floor levels and outbuildings were more carefully considered before the actual building it would often avoid an unbalanced effect that may take years of planting to overcome.

There are two principles on which home planting is designed, the formal and the informal or free. The tendency is towards the informal as it allows for less exactness and probably is less expensive. The chief aim in planning home grounds is to produce a picture, with the house and other buildings in it, and maybe that of your neighbor. Soon will be the time for planning, and in doing so it is well to remember at the start why trees and shrubs are planted. Trees are used for shade—possibly to shade the house; to relieve the surrounding roof lines; to act as windbreaks, or where there is room for their own special beauty of bloom, color of bark, foliage or form. Shrubs cover foundations, fill corners, mark boundaries, break up the ground line, soften sharp grades, supplying bloom and also berries which is attractive to the birds. Herbaceous Perennials give bloom from early spring till the frost comes and have a very necessary place in every well planned garden.

Mr. Arthur Griffin of Detroit was visiting relatives and friends here during the holidays.

The Devotional Committee of the Ladies Adult Bible class of the Methodist Church will meet at the home of Mrs. A. Newell on Tuesday afternoon, January 9th at 2.30.

The misguided poet who penned the beautiful snow lines will be wise if he gives this district a wide berth. Several citizens with lame backs and empty coal bins are on the lookout for him.

Mr. Wilfred Langford opened his new Drug store in the Alton Building last Monday. The store is nicely equipped with up to date fixtures high grade stock the equal of any city store, and is a most creditable addition to the village business section.

Card of Thanks

To the Electors:—

I wish to heartily thank all those who supported me at the polls last Monday, and all others who worked for my re-election as Reeve. Wishing you all a prosperous and healthful year.

R. SMITH.

Election Results

The village election last Monday was a keenly contested one and a large vote polled, the result being that the old council was returned for another year. Following is the standing of the candidates.

For Reeve

Smith..... 145
Ryckman..... 110

For Councillors

Speck..... 167
Nicholson..... 164
Crooker..... 148
Greene..... 137
Slater..... 129
Dale..... 87

Opening of New Hall

The official opening of the new hall has been set for Sunday, Jan. 14th. Memorial services will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with the clergy, men and choirs of the four churches assisting. On Wednesday evening, Jan. 17th a grand banquet and entertainment will be held. Hon. F. C. Biggs, Hon. Manning Doherty and other prominent Government officials will be here and take part.

Debherlan Club

The pupils of the Waterdown Public School by a unanimous vote have decided to form a school club. This organization will control the social and literary activities of the school during the year. The election of candidates to the various offices was keenly contested and resulted as below.

President..... Anna Bell
Vice-President..... Morris Slater
Secretary..... Jean Weaver
Treasurer..... Stanley Bowen
Convenors of Committees—Lorne

Robson, Wilhelmine Slater, Loraine Nichol, Margaret Shaidle.

A reward is offered to anyone able to explain the meaning of the name Debherlan.

Schaefer-Miller Wedding

A quiet wedding to place on Saturday, December 30th at 2 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Wedderburn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bechthold, Mill street, when her sister, Miss Alfretha Miller of Baden, became the bride of Mr. Victor Schaefer of Detroit. The bride looked charming in a gown of ivory pussy-willow satin trimmed with radium and a girdle of pearls and carried a bouquet of rose buds. She wore the conventional bridal veil with orange blossoms. Their attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bechthold. The happy couple left for Detroit where they will reside.

On account of the unfavorable weather last Wednesday the regular meeting of the Women's Institute was postponed to Tuesday, Jan. 9th at the home of Mrs. Geo. Rohr.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church will meet in the church next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. After a short business session the annual day of prayer will be observed.

THE WATERDOWN REVIEW

Issued Every Thursday morning from the office, Dundas Street, Waterdown

G. H. GREENE
Editor and Publisher
Member C. W. N. A.



WE SELL AND RECOMMEND
Wampole's Extract of Cod Liver
The Best Tonic for
Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Grippe

IT IS better than ordinary cough medicines, for it reaches the seat of the trouble, relieves the cough and supplies continual treatment to build up the system to withstand future attacks. A splendid blood and body-building tonic for both young and old who take it regularly.
Price - \$1.00

For Sale

1 Ayrshir Cow fresh. 2 Heifers 2 year old. 8 Young Pigs 8 weeks old. Apply to Diack, 7th Con. East Flamboro.

For Sale

Young Holstein Cow, fresh. J. Bradt, Flamboro Centre. Phone 14 ring 5.

For Rent

Cottage on Main street. Apply to Robt. Spence.

FOR SALE—Two seated Cutter, only used a few times. Also single seated Sleigh in good condition. Robt. Spence, Main street.

FOR SALE—Good Fresh Milch Cow, grade Durham. Horning Bros. Waterdown.

FOR SALE—Young Jersey Cow, fresh. Apply to W. R. Platt, Waterdown.

FOUND—K. & S. Spare Tire and Rim. Call at Review Office.

Hay For Sale

Quantity of Mixed Hay, mostly timothy. Apply Post-office Box 2, or phone 36 r 3.

Notice

There will be no charge on phone calls to Dr. Joyce at Freelon.

For Sale

2 pair of Light Sleighs. Apply to Mrs. W. S. Featherston.



"The Ideal Shoe for Children"

When Buying Children's Shoes
REMEMBER it isn't first cost that counts—it's the length of life of the shoe. The lowest-price-day's-wear of any shoes in Canada.

HURLBUT
CUSHION SOLE
Shoes for Children

J. E. Eager Estate
Waterdown Ontario

Galvanized Steel Stock Troughs

Handy Durable Sanitary



Get My Prices and Try One

Waterstained Galvanized Corrugated Iron is all sold, but first class material 28 gauge is only

\$6.50 per square

W. H. REID

Waterdown

Ontario

If You Want

A hot or cold drink, light refreshments, candies, groceries, school supplies, writing pads, note paper and ink, come to

"Our Home" Tea Room and Shop

Fresh Cider by the glass, gallon or can. 100 gallon supplied on short notice.

W. G. Spence

Phone 121
Mill Street Waterdown

At Millgrove Station

1 Car of American Corn at \$32 per ton. Expect to unload Jan. 2nd.
1 Car of Western Oats in store-room at Millgrove. 62 cts. per bu.
Also a few ton of Oatmeal at \$58 per ton.
Shorts per ton \$28.
If interested call

H. A. Drummond

Phone 141 Waterdown

Don't Fail to Attend

Wilson's Auto School

442 Barton St. East, Hamilton
Best Equipped. Learn to be a Chauffeur. Garage Owner or Auto Mechanic. Mechanical instruction \$50. Call or write.

For Sale

Pure Bred Wyandotte Cockerels Martin Strain. Phone 36-31.

For Sale

1 Grey Mare 9 yrs old, perfectly sound, also 1 Black Mare rising 4 yrs. would make fine driver.
O. L. Miles, Phone 36 ring 4.

For Sale or Rent

Property on Dundas street with house and barn. Apply to R. Geddings, 193 York St., Hamilton or H. W. Park, Waterdown.

For Sale

1 Wood Heating Stove suitable for living or dining room, also 1 Happy Thought Range in good condition. Apply to John Mitchell Phone 17 r 3.

We carry the

CONDOR Electric Globes

Made in Holland
Gauranteed 1000 Kw. hours

40 Watt 40c
60 Watt 45c

Greene Bros.

Waterdown Ontario

J. C. MEDLAR

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Waterdown, Ont.

For Sale

Covered Cutter in good condition. Apply to Mrs. J. Prudham.

For Sale

Young Singing Canaries cheap. Mrs. F. Kay, Mill St., Waterdown

For Sale

3 Wood Stoves and 1 Coal Heater. Geo. B. Stock.

For Sale

20 Bred-to-lay Rock Pullets and a number of White Leghorn Cockerels (Gyles strain). Phone 32 r 4.

For Rent

New Building on Dundas street suitable for Drug store or any other kind of business. Apply to A. Hemingway.

For Sale

Victrola and 30 records good as new. Geo. Briggs, care of Roy Willis.

For Rent

Cood House by the month. Apply to W. G. Horning.

For Sale

50 acre Farm on Provincial Highway 6, miles from Hamilton. Modern 10 room brick house, electric light, bath and hot water heat, bank barn. Priced low for quick sale. Apply at Review Office.

C. C. M.

Cleveland Bicycles, the world's best, and other makes. repairs and accessories.
FOR SALE—3 Motorcycles and side car. New Flashlights, Batteries and Lamps, Mouth-organs, Cartridges, Gun Cleaners, Watches. Lots of secondhand Bicycles, call and look them over.
repairing of all kinds, Motorcycles, Bicycles, Gramophones, Cameras, revolvers. Baby Carriages, re-tired, Tools sharpened, Keys made, etc.

C. S. McCready

Waterdown Ontario

Martin Bowman

General Insurance
Phone 123-J Waterdown

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86 Keith St. Hamilton
Orders can be left at Review

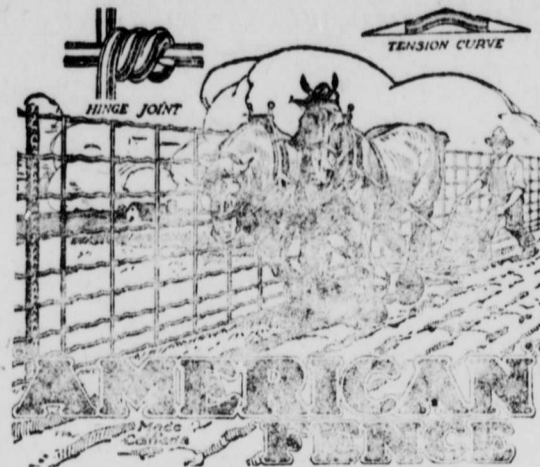
All Kinds

Of No. 1 Wood and Coal for Sale

At Reasonable Prices

H. SLATER

Waterdown Ontario



GUARANTEES YOU REAL VALUE

That's why we sell it instead of other makes. It's of the highest quality—in wire, galvanizing and workmanship—and is made by THE CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON, ONT., who guarantee it.

We can sell you this fence as cheap as you can buy fence anywhere.

ARTHUR SINCLAIR

Waterdown, Ontario

Wanted

To warn the public against trifling with old wood shingles, but protect your barn and dwelling with a material capable of a fire resisting power of from 18 to 20 minutes. Sold in packages or applied. Call or write for prices and free estimates.

Don't Wait For Weeks

to get your watch back when you want it repaired, but have it done promptly and at much less cost by

Nelson Zimmerman

"The Fine Watch Specialist"

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WATERDOWN, ONT.

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A Good Stock of Repairs Always on Hand

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Groceries and Confectionery

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Waterdown

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Family Herald and Weekly Star
and the
Waterdown Review
Both papers 1 year for \$2

GREENE BROS.
Electric Supplies

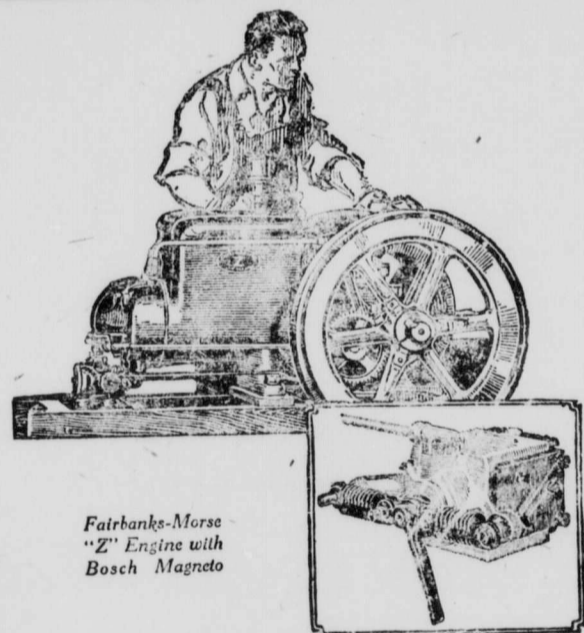
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Waterdown

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—Oat 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.

Say It with Flowers



The Sawell Greenhouses

John Kitching

FUNERAL
DIRECTOR

Up to Date Equipment

Moor or Horse Hearse

Waterdown Ontario

Westover Branch at
Markle's Store

R. J. VANCE

DENTIST

Phone 105

Mill Street Waterdown

Gordon & Son

CUSTOM
TAILORS

PHONE 153
WATERDOWN

Waterdown
Garage

Service and Repairs
on all makes
of cars

Marathon Hi Test
Aero Gas

Tires at Standard Prices
Complete Line of Ford
Parts

Wm. Springer & Son
Phone 140

Electric and Hand Pumps

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers

We carry the largest line of Farm Supplies in Wentworth and give the best service to our customers. We invite your consideration and guarantee you a satisfactory deal.

C. RICHARDS

32 Market St.

Hamilton

Phone 19 - 2 Waterdown

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

In Raising Young Pigs for Real Profit.

Pithy Paragraphs Full of Facts About Feeding Them — Fertilizers for Fall Wheat — Pregnant Ewes Require the Best of Care.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Causes of failure and success in the feeding of young pigs are pointed out in the following article:

Causes of Failure in Feeding Young Pigs.

1. No one on hand to see that everything is right when pigs are born.
2. Excess of fat in mother's milk.
3. Cold, damp, uncomfortable quarters.
4. Intestinal parasites.
5. Shortage of sweet skim milk at weaning time.
6. Ration out of balance.
7. Ration composed of unsuitable grains.
8. Lack of mineral matter in food.
9. Housing conditions unsuitable.
10. Diseases—hog cholera, etc.
11. Neglect to alter male pigs at proper time.
- 12.—Neglect to supply ample feed for proper development, regularly.
13. Working with poor stock.
14. Treating the pig as a general scavenger.

Success in Feeding Young Pigs.

1. Mother's milk normal.
2. Clean, dry, bright, comfortable quarters.
3. Practice of disease preventive measures.
4. Ample yard room, protection from hot sun and flies.
5. Ample clean drinking water and wallow, during hot weather.
6. Mineral matter and conditions supplied during winter when on the soil conditions are not available.
7. Working with well bred, vigorous stock.
8. Ample supply of green forage, such as alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, rape and blue grass.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Fertilizers for Fall Wheat.

Fall wheat must have a strong well-rooted plant to withstand the winter. To insure this there should be an abundance of all kinds of available plant food in the soil. The two constituents the wheat plant has the greatest difficulty in getting out of the soil are nitrogen and phosphorus. If the land has been manured and summer fallowed, or, if a clover sod has been ploughed down there will probably be no need of purchasing a further supply of nitrogen and an application of acid phosphate alone will probably be sufficient. If, on the other hand, the wheat is to follow oats, or if there is any fear that the plants will not develop a good top, then some form of readily available nitrogenous fertilizer may be used to advantage.

Cereal crops have little difficulty in getting their supply of potash, consequently it will rarely pay to purchase a fertilizer containing this constituent for application on the land to be sown to wheat.

The Department of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College has found that an application of from 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre has very much increased the yield of wheat on the clay soils predominating in the Niagara Peninsula and in the area lying along the north shore of Lake Erie. It is probable, however, that when the soil contains a good supply of organic matter, enough to furnish sufficient nitrogen, the ammonium sulphate may be omitted.—Chemistry Dept., O. A. College, Guelph.

Pregnant Ewes Need Best of Feed and Care.

Lambing time is perhaps the most important season of the year for the shepherd. A successful lambing period helps to make a successful sheep year. It then behooves every shepherd to have as high a percentage of strong, healthy lambs as possible. The lambs, and perhaps here and there a ewe, that he will save by good feed and care will amply repay him.

If the ewes are to lamb before going on pasture they should receive some grain about one month before lambing. This insures a good flow of milk. Oats and wheat bran, either half and half or two parts of oats and one of bran, which is lower in price, should be fed. One-half pound a day of this mixture for each ewe should prove sufficient.

It is also very important that succulent feeds, such as corn silage or roots, be given pregnant ewes. These keep the bowels in good condition and serve as general tonics and regulators. The weight of the wool can also be increased by feeding good succulence. All winter long each ewe should receive daily from two to two and one-half pounds. After lambing this amount can be increased. It should be remembered that no frozen silage or roots should be fed to sheep. Either is very dangerous. The stock should be supplied with pure, fresh water at all times and barrel salt should be placed within their reach so that they can get it at will.

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