

Problems of the Farm

Contributed by Grey County Department of Agriculture

Formalin For Smut.

Losses aggregating thousands of dollars could be lessened if all seed grain sown this year was treated for smut. The method advocated—Formalin treatment—has proven successful wherever care was exercised in its application.

There are two methods, viz., the sprinkling and the dry. Either is quite satisfactory. The former may be more thorough but the latter will obviate any delay in sowing as the grain is not made wet.

The former method is as follows: Mix one pint of formalin with forty gallons of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on a clean floor. Sprinkle the formalin mixture over the grain, then shovel the grain into another pile so as to mix it thoroughly; then sprinkle and shovel again. Repeat this operation until every grain is moistened by the solution. Just enough of the solution should be applied to thoroughly wet every grain, but not enough to make the grain wet and soapy. In treating small quantities of grain, a bucket of the formalin solution. After the grain has been thoroughly sprinkled, cover the pile with bags or sackings that have been sprinkled or soaked in a formalin solution and leave for three or four hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry. Shovel it over three or four times to hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle between fifty and sixty bushels of grain.

Follow the directions carefully and good results will be obtained.

Pointers About Formalin.

Many farmers report unsatisfactory results from treating seed with formalin. This may be caused by one of three causes. The first is (a) not following directions carefully in the matter of exposing to the formalin the grain bags into which the treated seed is taken to the field; (b) not using the proper strength of solution and lastly, (c) use of formalin which has lost its strength.

Formalin is nothing else but the mixing of formaldehyde gas with water. If weaker it will not prove efficient, if stronger it may lessen the germinating power of the seed.

Being a gas-charged solution, if the material is allowed to stand in the sunlight, the mixture will be broken up. The gas will escape and only water be left in the bottle. Such will not give results.

Unfortunately, there is no simple method of testing the strength of formalin. In case any is kept over since last year in the stable or granary it is doubtful if it will be strong enough. Unless the fumes are strong when the seed is being treated it indicates deterioration of the formalin. When treating the seed, therefore, get the freshest material which it is possible to secure. Buy only sufficient for this season's use.

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chicks are nearly three days old. Water is supplied, however, to drink if chill is taken off.

2. First feed is given on clean boards 8 inches wide. A board three feet long will be large enough for 50 chicks white young.

3. For the first few weeks chicks are fed at regular intervals—six times daily. First feed early, as chicks can see to eat and the last as late as possible.

4. As many chicks are overfed on the start, beginners are recommended to weigh the food for the first five or six days.

5. One ounce of dry mixture for every 50 chicks at each feed is given. That means that in one day 50 chickens will not get over six ounces of dry food.

6. The dry mixture of grain is composed of equal parts of corn meal and good shorts which suits the digestive organs of the chicks. This lacks animal food and vitamins.

7. To make this apparently a complete food is to moisten the dry mixture in the first feed with canned tomatoes; the second with raw eggs and the third with hatched liver; then begin the series over again. This will not satisfy the chick, but it gives a chance for the chick to absorb completely the yolk in the body.

7. After the first period the chicks should be fed three times per day all they will eat.

8. When a week old, begin giving a drinking vessel of water and another of sour milk. Better not give any milk for first four days.

9. After the second week sprouted grain may be fed, also a little cracked grain. Make change from tomatoes and liver to sprouted grain or tender grass gradually. If leg weakness develops, the tomatoes, sprouted grains, should be increased or the chicks put out of doors on clean, tender grass.

10. Rear chicks on new ground every year if possible, and never rear two broods on the same ground in the one season.

11. Move the troughs or feeding-boards some after each feed.

12. Grit should always be within easy access of chickens. A little oyster shell should be added each day.

13. As the chicks grow older the number of feeds may be reduced so that at the age of seven weeks three or four feeds per day is sufficient, in fact, after the second week hoppers of crushed oats or dry mash may be placed in the pen.

These suggestions, taken from Bulletin No. 292, which can be obtained free of charge, are passed on by the Grey County branch in the hope that some poultry keeper may be benefited.

According to last week's Teeswater News, John O'Malley and Henry Kelly of that village discovered a black fox den and after digging them out, to their surprise found there were six black fox pups about three days old. It was just like finding a diamond in the rough. However, they were puzzled just what to do to raise them, when they learned that James Kirby's collie was raising a bunch of pups, and Jim was induced to wren the collie pups and give the black fox a chance. Mother collie has taken charge of the little black fellows and they are thriving just as well as her own litter, which are now getting their daily supply of cow's milk from a dish. If the little fellows can be raised and kept in captivity, they will be worth some money.

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COUGHED UP PIECE OF STEEL THAT HAD LODGED IN LUNG

Brother of Meaford Druggist Hero of Strange Experience.

The following from the Druggist's Weekly of April 9th refers to a brother of G. B. Carnahan, Druggist, of Meaford:

"One man in a thousand" in more ways than one, is W. J. Carnahan, who has two stores in Toronto, one at the corner of Yonge and Bloor, and the other on Church street. Mr. Carnahan has recently come into the limelight by coughing up a piece of steel which had lodged in his lung—despite the fact that experts had stated that there was not one chance in a thousand of this being done.

From Philadelphia there was sent last week to the Toronto Star Weekly a story of a man who had been cured by "Old Doc" Nature, physician extraordinary, an intricate operation being thereby averted.

The hero of the tale was soon identified as Mr. Carnahan, one of Toronto's outstanding pharmacists.

Mr. Carnahan went to Dr. Jackson's clinic in Philadelphia to undergo treatment for the removal from his lung of a fragment of steel which he had accidentally swallowed and which had lodged there.

Before leaving Toronto Mr. Carnahan had been duly X-rayed and the position of the industrial metal exactly located.

On arrival at the Jefferson hospital where Dr. Jackson's clinic, recognized as one of the world's foremost for the treatment of such cases, is conducted, Mr. Carnahan prepared himself for the operation, which was regarded as absolutely necessary.

The first step was an external examination, to make sure that the steel fragment was still in the position it had formerly occupied. To the surprise of those in charge, it wasn't. The lung was carefully X-rayed, and still no trace of the steel revealed. Could the patient have coughed it up?

"Not one chance in a thousand," said Dr. Jackson. In all my experience, I've only known one case where a patient coughed an object up after it had lodged in the lung."

One after another Mr. Carnahan's internal organs were photographed. Down into the intestines the metal was finally located.

"This must be the one case in a thousand," Dr. Jackson decided. "You must have coughed up the steel from the lung and then swallowed it into the stomach."

Mr. Carnahan was quite positive that he hadn't done so consciously. "Then it must have been in your sleep," the physician assured him.

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ONLY ONE IN THIRTY SETTLERS IS LIKELY TO FAIL

Fine Showing of War Veterans on Former Reserve in Alberta.

Out of thirty settlers on the Bon-Ton Indian Reserve near Ponoka, Alta., but one is classified by the soldier settlement district super-

Soldier Settlement Board in 1919 and divided into farm units of an average size of 214 acres. In the season of 1923 all the settlers had from one-third to one-half of their acreage under cultivation—in one case 140 acres—although none of the land was broken when the district was opened. Buildings have been erected, farms fenced and other district has a school; house and road work has been done. There is a Dominion Government Stock Association in the district and the supervisor reports a marked tendency towards mixed farming. The settlers are well equipped with producing stock and machinery.

In the present collection period 28 of the 30 settlers had payments due; nineteen have made full payments and seven very substantial payments, with prospects that before the end of the period not more than ten to fifteen per cent of the amount will be outstanding.

Some of the settlers came with large families and were under the necessity of having to build large houses at first. This was rather a

handicap to them as they needed all their resources for the development of their land. While they were not particularly favored by the weatherman, the whole district having suffered from damage by hail last year, they have made a splendid showing, due in large measure to their fine spirit and industry.

THE PIONEER IN CANADA
Thirty-two years ago the now famous "SALADA" Tea was placed on the market in metal packages. "SALADA" was the pioneer package tea in Canada. Immediately its superior flavour and purity won for it a great popularity that has been growing ever since. It is still a little different and a little better than ordinary tea.

Robert Patterson of Arran township has resigned as councillor and an election will be held to fill the vacancy. Mr. Patterson is moving to Northern Ontario.

DR. BURT.
Late Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, England, and to Golden Square Throat and Nose Hospital. Specialist: Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose. Office: 13 Frost Street, Owen Sound.

C. G. AND BESSIE MCGILLIVRAY
Chiropractors, Durham, Ontario. The Science that adds life to years and years to life. Consultation free in Durham Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 614 23 47

DR. W. C. PICKERING, DENTIST
Office, over J. & J. Hunter's store, Durham, Ontario.

J. F. GRANT, D. D. S., L. D. S.
Honorary Graduate University of Toronto, Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dentistry in all its branches. Office, over D. C. Town's Jewellery Store.

MIDDLEBRO', SPEREMAN & MIDDLEBRO'
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Successors to A. B. Curry. Mr. C. C. Middlebro' is permanently located at Durham Office.

LUCAS & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. A member of the firm will be in Durham on Tuesday of each week. Appointments may be made with the Clerk in the office.

DAN. MCLEAN
Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonable terms. Dates of sales made at The Chronicle Office or with himself.

ALEX. MACDONALD
Licensed Auctioneer for Co. of Grey. Moderate terms. Arrangements for sales, as to dates, etc., may be made at The Chronicle Office, Durham. Terms on application. Address R. R. 1, Durham. 214 6ndp

FARMS FOR SALE
LOT 7, CON. 21, EGREMONT, containing 100 acres; 85 acres under cultivation, balance hardwood bush; convenient to school; on the premises are a frame barn 42x65 with stone foundation; concrete stables; also hay barn 20x40; twelve-room brick house; furnace heated; also frame woodshed; drilled well close to house, with windmill; concrete water tanks; 30 acres seeded to hay; 10 acres to sweet clover; this farm is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. For information apply to Watson's Dairy, R.R. 4, Durham, Ontario. 10 25 23 47

NORTH PART LOTS 7 AND 8, CON. 22, Egremont, containing 66 acres; 35 acres cleared, balance hardwood bush; in good state of cultivation; frame barn 44x50, stone basement, concrete stables; drilled well and cement tank at barn. Also Lots 6 and 7, Con. 4, S.D.R., Glenora, containing 110 acres; 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; on the premises are a brick house containing seven rooms, with good frame woodshed attached; drilled well at door; never failing springs on this farm, making a choice stock farm. This property will be sold right to quick purchaser. For particulars apply to Watson's Dairy, R.R. 4, Durham, Ont. 10 25 23 47

LOT 66, CON. 2, W.G.R., BENTINCK, 2 1/2 miles from Durham, containing 85 acres; 70 acres under cultivation; balance hardwood and swamp; bank barn with extension shed and stone stables; 7-roomed house; brick, well watered by never-failing spring at rear of farm; also spring feeding cement trough near buildings, and cement curbed well at house. For further particulars apply to Wm. Smith, R.R. 3, Durham, Ont. 10 25 23 47</