

News And Views Of And For The Farmers

Engine a Labor Saver

Those who have never used a gasoline engine can hardly realize what a labor-saving and profitable machine it is on the farm.

With my ten-horsepower engine I can do many things with very little cost that would otherwise cost me considerable each year.

To do any and all kinds of work the farmer wants at least a ten-horsepower engine as the purchase price and the cost of running are but very little more than the cost of a smaller one and with the larger engine you can do a great deal more work than with the smaller one.

With my engine, I can drive a corn shredder just as easily as a steam engine would and with much less cost as the engine's wages are saved, besides the cost of fuel for steam power, which is greater than the cost of gasoline for the same power.

For ten hours' running of my engine, which is ten horsepower, it takes ten gallons of oil per day. This at eleven cents per gallon, makes the cost of running for ten hours \$1.10; that is, when running up to its full capacity.

But, when the work is not so heavy you can run on less oil. This depends altogether on what you are doing or the power necessary to do it.

This same engine may be used for driving a wood saw. All you need is a saw frame, a good sized circular

cut off saw and about 40 feet of six-inch belt and you are well equipped for wood-making.

With this outfit two men will saw as much wood in five hours as four men will saw in ten hours with the common cross-cut saw and do it so much easier and cheaper.

I also use my engine for pumping water and running a cream separator. Through my milk house I have a line shaft and by means of small belts and pulleys I can attach my cream separator, my pump and a griststone I can run one or all of them at the same time.

This line shaft extends through the milk house and six feet into a shed. To this end of the shaft I connect my engine by means of a clutch coupling and when I want to use any of the above named machinery all I have to do is to turn on the oil and let it go.

Of course, to do several kinds of work with the same engine it is necessary to have the machine on portable skids so as to be able to move it from one place to another. The skids should be large and long enough to place the engine and tanks on the same base by having one end of the skids slanting like a sled runner. It is an easy matter to move the engine from one place to another with a pair of horses.

The gasoline engine is one of the most profitable machines on the farm as it is a labor-saver, both for man and horse, as it takes many little jobs from the team as well as the man.—L. G. Johnson.

THE BUGLE BLAST TO CANADA.

Readers of the newspapers and followers of the course of the war must long ago have become convinced that the situation grows more and more intense and critical day by day. Great Britain is faced not alone by outside enemies, but by labor troubles and by lack of resources in the matter of food production that Germany and Austria-Hungary possess. She cannot feed herself and is compelled to rely largely on other countries for a supply of the necessities of life. In such case the duty of her children is distinctly plain. It is noteworthy of her enemies that they are not only thoroughly united, but that they are enduring with what fortitude they possess the rigid military enforcements that are placed upon them for the conservation both of food and material. Every man, woman and child, from the Kaiser down, have been put on rations. The idea is three-fold, to guard against any possible emergencies, to mislead the foe into over-confidence and by thoroughness to bring such pressure to bear as will hasten the final decision. Britain is pursuing the same course. She has not yet found it necessary to place her population individually on short rations but she has found it desirable to take over munition factories in order to ensure supplies that mean either life or death to the nation. Meantime, Germany, by cowardly submarine assassination, is endeavoring to starve her people and cripple her resources.

With such a state of affairs existent, it is hardly necessary to explain to stay-at-home Canadians how best they can fulfill their manifest duty and show the burden-bearers how completely they possess their sympathy. But the bugle blast has its rallying power in peace as in war. To all the people, and to farmers, breeders and settlers in particular the Patriotism and Production movement that is in progress is blowing its bugle, or, in other words, carrying its message. Its object is to arouse all and sundry to the part they are called on to play. That part does not of necessity mean harder work nor increased acreage; but it does imply the exercise of every faculty in attention and vigilance. It does imply in order to secure increased and improved production, by which alone cultivators of the soil can contribute towards the credit of the country and Empire, the greatest care in the selection of seed, in the breeding of live-stock and in economy of the land.

Best Grain For Quebec and Ontario.

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, recommends the following varieties of grain for Quebec and Ontario:

Spring Wheat—Red Fife and White Fife, good sorts but late in ripening; Huron, Marquis and Early Red Fife are earlier. Huron is vigorous and productive but not equal to the others for bread-making. Prelude if the soil is rich and rainfall sufficient, is recommended for extreme northern districts. In Southern Ontario Blue Stem gives good results. Goose Wheat is useful in extra dry localities. Kubanka makes excellent bread, but is not in favor with millers.

Oats—Banner and Ligowo are good; but where extreme earliness is desired Daubeay and Eighty Day will best fill the bill.

Barley—Manchurian and Ontario Agricultural College No. 21, are best—sowed varieties; Duckbill, Canadian Thorpe and Chevalier (best strains) two-rowed varieties. No varieties of headless or hullless are recommended, but Success is early ripening.

Peas—Arthur for earliness and productiveness; Golden Vine, Chancellor and White Marrowfat are good and Prussian Blue, Wisconsin Blue and English Grey are recommended for colour.

Eggs are bringing big money now and the hens must be well fed and kept warm and busy.

How Much Will The Colt Eat

Draft foals, if liberally fed, are capable of making about half their growth during the first year. In Wisconsin, feeding trials have been on with pure-bred foals to study their rate of growth, character of development, and the cost of feed. The foals were fed all they would clean up of a mixture of 60 per cent ground oats, 15 per cent, corn meal, 10 per cent, bran, and 15 per cent, of cut alfalfa hay, consuming on the average 16.5 pounds per day. At the beginning of the first trial uncut alfalfa hay was offered in addition, but the foals consumed very little. It was found that on this ration the foals could be made to reach weights of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds at the age of one year. During the feeding periods which ranged from 140 to 223 days, the foals made gains averaging 2.1 pounds per day at an average daily feed cost of 18 cents. The estimated average cost of feed for the foals for the entire first year was \$51.66.

"Such a system of feeding," says the report, "cannot be recommended for poor foals of inferior breeding, but it is believed that it will pay to force pure-bred or good grade draft foals on a ration similar to this."

If the colts are kept too much in close, stifling quarters they will suffer—give them outdoor exercise.

TIMELY TOPICS OF THE FARM

A recent bulletin issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms contains many sound practical pointers for the farm, and is entitled "Seasonable Hints." From it are taken the following excerpts on poultry management, supplied by F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman:

Only early chicks make early layers. Hatch your chicks from six to seven months before you want eggs; therefore, get things into shape for early incubation.

Breed only from healthy birds. Select a pair of one-year-old hens and mate with them a good, vigorous cockerel. Mate one male with ten to fifteen females. Mate these for breeding about two weeks before you want to save eggs to incubate, and do not allow male birds to run with the rest of the flock.

If less than one hundred chicks are wanted, use natural means. Arrange to set hens in a house by themselves. "See Exhibition Circular No. 1."

Set eggs as fresh as possible, and do not let them become chilled before setting.

Dust the hens with insect powder before the chickens hatch.

Set several hens at the same time, but be sure they will stick to business before good eggs are put under them.

If the incubator was not thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before storing away last spring, do so now, and run it several days before the eggs are put in. A well-ventilated cellar is a better place for the incubator than a dry room upstairs.

Follow the manufacturers' directions, but do not forget that the best machine ever made will not bring healthy chicks from eggs laid by weak stock. Do not allow damp chicks to drop into a nursery tray. If the incubator becomes too full it is better to open the door and put the dry ones below.

Clean and fill the lamp regularly, but after, not before you have turned the eggs. If the lamp smokes, take off the heater and clean the flues, and do not attempt to light it again until this is done.

Do not jar the eggs, especially during the first part of the hatch. Test twice, one the eighth and seventeenth days, removing infertiles and dead germs.

If from accident, eggs become cold during the latter part of the hatch, do not throw them out until you are sure the chicks are dead.

Keep chicks in the incubator twelve to twenty-four hours after hatch, and clean and disinfect machine before putting in other eggs.

Have the brooding coops ready before the chicks have hatched; thoroughly clean and disinfect.

Outdoor brooders for incubator chicks are not satisfactory early in the season; a small hovel placed inside a well-built colony house is better.

Have everything warm and ready for the chicks, with the heat up to 95 to 100 degrees Fahr., and keep the heat under the hovel about this temperature for several weeks. Better too much heat under the hovel than too little. If chicks crowd give them more heat; if they pant, ex-

tend their quarters rather than lessen the heat under the hovel early in the season.

Heat and quiet are most essential for the first few days of the chick's life; feed sparingly and preferably dry. (See Exhibition Circular No. 12.)

Make some person responsible for the management of the poultry plant. Let your boy or girl take over this work.

Run your poultry plant on business principles, and keep an account of your receipts and expenditures; do not expect hens three or four years old to give you profitable returns.

Select a pure breed and breed always from the best.

A spool of thin copper wire will temporarily repair tool handles, machinery, and even broken castings. It is soft and can be wound snugly into any shape.

The implement-maker's best friend is the farmer who lets his tools rust out in field and weather. Where's your harrow?

Eggs intended for hatching should not be held longer than two weeks before being incubated. The sooner, the better. A good dairyman is known by the cows he keeps; also by the cows he gets rid of.

There is strong reason for the belief that the forest resources of Canada have been much over-estimated, and the necessity for a general stock-taking is obvious, in order to provide the basis for a comprehensive plan for conservation.—Sir Clifford

Sifton, at the Sixth Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

It is always wisdom to put the potato seed down in the ground. Potatoes grow in the earth. They need to have earth about them—above, as well as below. Four inches is the right depth to cover the seed. It may not come up quite so soon, but it will grow faster after it does come up, and bear a better crop. Plant regularly, not too much at a time and at indicated periods a day. No sensible dairyman ever allows his cows to be brought in from the pasture on the run with a dog or a boy with a whip behind them. When you lament the lack of tools be sure that it is not a sharpening of the old ones that is really needed.

Our Inadequate Agriculture.

Economists tell us that the cause of high prices is to be found in the abnormal increase of the world's gold supply, in the "brilliance of the middlemen," in the growth of luxury, the aggression of labor and all manner of disturbance in the industrial world. But there is yet another explanation which has not received the consideration it deserves. It is the lack of food in the world. In the United States increased 21 per cent, but agricultural products increased 10 per cent. only. To meet an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of mouths to be fed, the production of wheat increased only 3.8 per cent., of orchard fruits 1.8 per cent., while the production of corn actually fell off by 4.3 per cent.

More Sheep.

The Province of Ontario ought to be interested in the news that there is a movement to revive sheep raising in Maryland. It has not been many years since this industry flourished in that section. But the wide use of lands for fruit growing and the failure of the Maryland Legislature to take any steps against the predatory dogs gradually killed off this industry.

Since then other thickly settled States, Connecticut, for example, have solved this problem by imposing a dog tax and using the funds thus collected in reimbursing sheep owners from loss from the attacks of dogs. In Virginia this is done by some counties.

There should be no difficulty about obtaining some arrangement for owners' protection almost anywhere and everywhere, when the sheep-raising industry is revived or started. If ever there was an inducement exists right now in the high prices of mutton and wool.

Hon. James S. Duff, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, has announced that he intends to see that a law is passed to indemnify farmers for the full value of the sheep killed by dogs.

Beef is not going to become plentiful. It will grow scarcer and scarcer. There is not better meat food than mutton. Sheep can live and thrive nearly any place in the country. Every province of Canada should be doing what Maryland and other States are doing to promote sheep raising.

What Kindness Does For Chickens During the last month of the expiring winter, subscribers frequently write to The Farmers' Advocate and ask why their hens die when apparently in good health. They often complain of the fowl dropping dead when picking up their feed or the birds may drop from the roosts at night. All the explanations indicate that death is sudden and it is hard to understand how the heart of a hen should become disturbed. It appears

Do not suffer from hemorrhoids. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and certainly cure you. A box of ointment, or 50c. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c. stamp to pay postage.

KINGSTON MARKET REPORTS

Table with columns for Meats, Fish, and Poultry. Items include Beef, local carcass, Hens, Hve, lb., Turkeys, etc.

Table with columns for Dairy Products, Fruit, and Vegetables. Items include Butter, creamery, Apples, peck, etc.

Table with columns for Furs and Hides. Items include Bears, Coyote, Fish, etc.

Table with columns for Fish and Poultry. Items include Bloaters, doz., Cod, steak, lb., etc.

Table with columns for Fruit and Vegetables. Items include Apples, Ben Davis, Bananas, doz., etc.

Table with columns for Furs and Hides. Items include Bears, Coyote, Fish, etc.

Table with columns for Poultry. Items include Chickens, dressed, lb., etc.

Table with columns for Grain. Items include Barley, bush, Bran ton, etc.

Table with columns for Hides. Items include Hides, green, lb., Heavy bulls, lb., etc.

Advertisement for CLARK'S BAKED PORK & BEANS. Includes logo and text: 'MADE IN CANADA FROM CANADIAN PRODUCTS', 'Wholesome Nutritious ALWAYS WELCOME', 'W. CLARK, Limited, Montreal'.

Advertisement for 'THE BUFFALO' match. Text: 'Have You Seen Our Latest Match? Ask for "/>

Advertisement for PILES. Text: 'Do not suffer from hemorrhoids. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and certainly cure you. A box of ointment, or 50c. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c. stamp to pay postage.'

Advertisement for TRIS-CUIT. Text: 'MADE IN CANADA The Bread that Builds Brain and Brawn must be made of the whole wheat grain—white flour bread will not do it—neither will the so-called "whole wheat flour bread." The only real whole wheat bread is TRIS-CUIT. It is made of the whole wheat grain steam-cooked, shredded, compressed into a wafer and baked by electricity. All the meat of the golden wheat prepared in its most digestible form and smallest bulk. A wholesome substitute for white flour bread—a delicious snack for luncheon with butter or soft cheese—crisp, snappy, strengthening and satisfying. Made at Niagara Falls, Ontario Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East'.

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