

News And Views Of And For The Farmers

Potatoes For Stock Feeding

Potatoes are an inferior feed for dairy cows, writes Prof. A. A. Borland, of the Vermont experiment station. In trials at the Vermont experiment station in 1906, to determine the relative value of corn silage and potatoes, 100 pounds, both of dry matter and digestible dry matter, in silage proved superior to similar amounts of potatoes. The latter were eaten even more freely than was the silage, yet produced neither more, nor better milk. At 15 cents a bushel they were more costly food for stock than was silage.

their use, writes J. L. Stone of the Cornell experiment station in the same paper. We have very little data regarding the feeding of potatoes to live stock. In Germany, where the situation is considerably different, the question has been studied much more. The general conclusion arrived at is that they may be successfully used in feeding dairy cows, horses, sheep and pigs. In the case of horses and pigs the German practice has been to steam the potatoes. In America it is probable that surplus potatoes can best be used for dairy cows. The total digestible nutrients in a ton of potatoes will be slightly more than one-fifth as much as would be contained in a ton of cornmeal. The potatoes are even more highly carbonaceous than the cornmeal and naturally would be best fed in conjunction with those feeds that supply an abundance of protein.

THE BLESSINGS OF FARMING.

Farming is a most desirable employment. No business offers so much independence. The farmer is his own master. The thoughtful farmer plans his own work and informs himself about the most scientific methods. Farming is work that requires and cultivates intelligence. The day is past when a youth unfitted for anything is thought good enough for a farm. A farmer's work is in the sunshine, the pure air and invigorating winds. He is not cooped up among brickwalls with only narrow apertures from which he may get glimpses of the sky. The farmer of to-day can have all the conveniences enjoyed by the dweller in the city and some luxuries unattainable by the city man. In farming there is a wide scope for ambition. There is opportunity for a man with bare hands and empty pockets to begin as laborer and attain a competence and position in which he may take a just pride. Intelligent labor is needed as in any other business. Wide miles of land in our country still to allure the seeker for a home. Get back to the soil and gain in strength of body and character. When your school days are past think of what the farm offers. No business offers more to the man who has no special employment than agriculture. To get in touch with the old earth and know the value of the soil beneath your feet is to gain in self-respect and feel nearer to God.—Milwaukee Journal.

THE CULTIVATION OF CORN

The Agricultural Gazette in a recent number contained much important matter relating to the cultivation of corn. "By the aid of science," the Gazette says "great progress has been made in extending and improving the corn crop in Canada." In the early years the yield had increased from a little over nine million bushels to nearly seventeen million. In 1893 the yield of fodder corn was 1,049,524 tons. Twenty years later, or in 1913, it was 2,616,300 tons. Increase and improvement were noticed in almost every province. The Canadian farmer sometimes advanced that Canada is situated too far north for the production of corn. Dr. M. A. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, says that while there are districts in Canada where Indian corn could and should be grown to the greatest advantage, there are also thousands of square miles where profitable growing would be very difficult. After stating that the quality of the ensilage produced by a certain variety of corn would be the factor which should guide the

farmer in his choice of seed, Dr. Malte says that the experience gained by the Experimental Farms demonstrates the wisdom of increasing the acreage of early varieties rather than of depending on large yielding late sorts for the desired tonnage.

Care Of Ducklings

When ducklings are hatched they should remain in the incubator for 24 hours; then take to the brooder after which they are fed and watered for the first time. The first few days they should be guarded very closely, and do not allow them to become wet or chilled, and after feeding see that all get back into the brooder. In the course of a few days they become accustomed to their surroundings, and give no more trouble in this respect. Their food during the first week consists of equal parts of corn meal and bran, mixed to a crumbly mass with either water, whole milk or skimmed milk. They should be fed this mixture every two hours what they will eat up clean, no more, no less. During the following five weeks they should be fed four times daily on equal parts of wheat bran, cornmeal and oat feed, 5 per cent. beef meal, 5 per cent. grit and some green stuff, such as cut rye, chopped cabbage, etc. The seventh and eighth weeks they should be fed three times daily with equal parts of cornmeal and wheat, 10 per cent. beef scraps, 5 per cent. grit and plenty of green stuff. From this time forward until the tenth week they should be fed three times daily with two-thirds cornmeal and one-third wheat bran, 10 per cent. beef scraps, 5 per cent. grit and very little green stuff.

Weights For Vegetables

It does not appear to be generally known that the Dominion Government last year, under the title of "An Act to Amend the Inspection and Sale Act," passed a bill fixing standard weights for vegetables, which came into force on January 1st, 1915. These standard weights per bushel are as follows: Artichokes . . . . . 56 lbs. Beans . . . . . 60 lbs. Beets . . . . . 50 lbs. Blue grass seed . . . . . 14 lbs. Carrots . . . . . 60 lbs. Castor beans . . . . . 40 lbs. Clover seed . . . . . 60 lbs. Hemp seed . . . . . 44 lbs. Malt . . . . . 36 lbs. Onions . . . . . 50 lbs. Parsnips . . . . . 45 lbs. Potatoes . . . . . 60 lbs. Turnips . . . . . 50 lbs. Weights per bag are: Artichokes . . . . . 84 lbs. Beans . . . . . 75 lbs. Carrots . . . . . 75 lbs. Onions . . . . . 75 lbs. Parsnips . . . . . 65 lbs. Potatoes . . . . . 90 lbs. Turnips . . . . . 75 lbs. A barrel of potatoes, unless a barrel of specified size, kind or content by measure, is specially agreed on, must contain 165 Dominion Standard pounds of potatoes. Any person selling, or offering for sale by the bag any of the vegetables specified above, in case such barrel does not contain the number of standard pounds mentioned, is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25 for a first offence, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding \$50.

KINGSTON MARKET REPORTS

Table with columns for Meat, Fish, and other market items. Includes items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, and various fish species with their respective prices.

Table with columns for Poultry, Dairy Products, and Fruit. Includes items like Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Apples, and various fruits with their respective prices.

Table with columns for Vegetables and Grain. Includes items like Beets, Cabbage, Celery, Potatoes, and various grains with their respective prices.

RAISING POULTRY

In the "Rural New Yorker," a correspondent who has a few acres of ground and proposes to raise poultry very extensively, inquires what grain he should use. George A. Congreve, who is one of the best known authorities on poultry matters, relates a bit of personal experience on the question, and at the same time affording an object lesson, worthy the attention of all poultrymen of either large or small pretensions. He says: "The question reminds me of some personal experience that may be of benefit to D. J. H. and others. I had a lot next my henyard 300 feet long by 170 feet wide. I had it ploughed, and planted flint corn on all but a strip on the north side 200 by 30 feet, on which I later sowed oats very thickly and harrowed them in. On the oat-sowed strip I placed a row of small poultry houses and put 400 chickens in them, when the corn was three to four inches high. The chickens were then about six weeks old, and the oats just beginning to prick through the ground. I would draw a hoe across that 300-foot strip making a furrow that exposed the ground from the sun, and harrowed it in. Every time the corn was cultivated there was a long string of chicks following the cultivator, feasting on worms, bugs, etc., and as the corn got larger there was a hawk all summer long, while the droppings from 400 chicks every day were not doing any harm to the land or the corn crop. When the corn matured in the fall the chicks, then weighing over 100 pounds each, still continued to run in the corn, and they learned to pull the husk off and pick the corn off the lower side of the ears, but I did not mind that any, as it was all for them anyway. I

FORAGE CROPS FOR THE HOGS

This is the time of year to sow some forage crop for the hogs and young stock. Too often we find the hogs confined throughout the season in a small dirty pen on the hot side of the farm buildings. Hogs need a cool clean place, a plenty of water and green forage crops. On this area a mixture of forage crops composed of oats and peas, vetches, clover and dwarf Essex rape are seeded together. This should be done early so that the crops will be large enough to pasture in the latter part of June. If the area is large enough and not overgrazed there will be a supply of fine succulent green feed throughout the season. This will be suitable for both hogs and calves. If it is desired a movable fence may be erected through the patch and the hogs may be confined to one half of the area for definite periods, but if the area is large enough they will not need to be changed from one lot to another. There should always be more feed than necessary. The reverse course, too, would result detrimentally to the crops and the hogs. The rape and vetch and clover should continue to grow throughout the season. In some instances early and late seedings could be made on two different areas. Carrying this plan a little further, some plants in addition to the forage area, an acre or so of flint corn adjacent to the pasture lot. When this corn is ripe the hogs are turned in and permitted to harvest the crop. Little will be wasted other than the cut corn out of the ration I fed them, as they got plenty of that in the field. This worked so well that I put a six-foot poultry wire fence around that field, sinking it in the ground to the bottom of an eight-inch furrow, to keep skunks, woodchucks, etc., from burrowing under, and planted that field with corn for seven successive years, and always had a good crop. There was a small fraction over an acre of the corn ground, and the best year I had 113 bushels of shelled corn from that ground; 165 bushels of ears that shelled twenty per cent. to the bushel. The young chicks cleaned that ground of weeds so thoroughly that for two years I did not touch a hoe to it, and only cultivated it twice in the season. But one that made that tall buckwheat, but that the soil was full of nitrates.

It was time for them to mature seed. I never saw a piece of ground so free from weeds. A piece of worn out sod was turned over in another lot, about 200 pounds of ground bone put on it and buckwheat sowed. This buckwheat would average very near five feet high, and matured a fine crop, but not the time to harvest it a heavy rain and wind came and nearly half of it lodged down on the ground. This I had to cut with a scythe and dumped it in a great heap in the henyard. The hens worked in the heap every day, and that heap utterly disappeared, was broken up, and washed away by rain, but not a kernel of buckwheat was lost. Professor Clinton, of Storrs College told me that it was not the ground bone that made that tall buckwheat, but that the soil was full of nitrates.

dry stalks of corn. This grain crop will finish the hogs preparatory to marketing or killing. The good feature about this plan is that it requires little cash outlay. The farm labor and land is utilized, as it should be, to grow crops that will be turned into cash by the most direct route. It is entirely possible to make more clean money from this practice from the hogs raised than it would be from the crops if grown, harvested and sold direct, and the labor is materially reduced. In carrying out this piece of work one should not forget to sow some green feed for the dairy. And succulent crops suitable to feed the cows during the scant pasture season in July and August will do. The idea that should be kept in mind in this connection is, to prevent the cows shrinking in their flow of milk during this dry season. If you have never done so before do it now. Sow some green forage crops for the hogs and cows. Another fine crop for D. J. H. to raise is mangel beets, for winter green food. They are the easiest to keep of anything, can be piled up in the cellar like cordwood, but must be well dried off before storing away or they will rot. That is, it won't do to pile them up in heaps if they are at all damp. Part of mine this year have rotted, because I was careless and piled them in a bin while damp. The stalks chopped into pieces two or three inches long make a very good litter for the hen houses, as the grain easily sifts down through them. But the best litter of all is straw with the unthrashed and cut heads. Let the oats get ripe, cut them and tie into bundles, and store them away for winter. The hens won't let any cats go to waste.

Brockville Cheese Board. Brockville, May 21.—At the cheese board meeting yesterday 3,154 boxes were registered, of which 1,399 were colored. Prices took a decided drop, as compared with last week, when 18 3/4c was paid. The opening bid brought 17c. Webster got

ting the call. Sanderson raised to 17 1/2c, and at this figure Smart, Webster and Bissell called. The salesmen were reluctant to part with their goods, and an adjournment was made without a sale being recorded. The street dickering brought an improvement in the situation, the com-

petition resulting in as high as 18 1/4c being paid, although some dealers claimed to have secured their lots at 18c. The Lowell & Christman representative bought heavily, but the regulars went into the usual channels. The day's transactions represent about 6,000 boxes.

The Newest Notes of Science

Slots cut part way through the blade facilitate the work of a new hoe for mixing mortar and cement. A new dishpan is rectangular to fit firmly in a kitchen sink and has rubber feet to hold it steady. Horses in Iceland are shod with sheep horn and those in the Sudan are fitted with camel skin socks. A list of 36 household tasks which can be accomplished with the aid of electricity has been compiled. Waterproof shoulder pads and body shields for the use of men who carry ice or meat have been patented. A German baker utilizes a wind mill to grind his grain into flour and then to mix and knead his dough. In a new electric filter for household use current is consumed only as water is being drawn through it. A solder has been invented which holds rimless lenses against the metal parts of eyeglasses without screws. Sweden has smelted iron for more than twenty centuries and some of the ancient furnaces still are in existence. A new telephone receiver is so small that it can be inserted into the ear instead of being held against it. Half a part per million of iron in water is detectable by taste and four or five parts make water unpalatable. To save weight a new English automobile has mud guards like a bicycle and single steps instead of running boards. Using gasoline, steam or compressed air, a motor no larger than a watch has been invented that develops one horse-power. The handle of a new putty knife is a tube, from which putty can be forced to the blade by pressing a plunger in the end. A form of the camera obscura has been invented by a Frenchman to inform an aviator when he deviates from a given course. A tumbler with a compartment that can be filled with ice or hot water to keep its contents cold or warm has been invented. Electrical apparatus has been in-

vented to set up pins in bowling alleys as accurately and more rapidly than manual labor. A saddle has been patented by a New Jersey inventor which includes leather flaps to cover the buckles which frequently wear out riders' clothing. Concrete arches resting upon bedrock have been built in a New Hampshire cemetery, to support grave-stones in land too soft to support them itself. Both the transmitter and receiver

of a new French telephone can be hidden in a case of flowers, a table ornament or any other inconspicuous object. The United States navy will establish a wireless station on Cape Cod, especially equipped to guide vessels along the Atlantic coast in time of fog. Extra leaves of a Pennsylvania inventor's extension table are carried beneath the top and raised into place for use by turning a pair of thumb-screws. Under a new Government decree, Danish millers must extract 64 per cent. of the contents of the grain when handling rye and 68 per cent. when handling wheat. Recovery of silver from the worn-out fixing bath used in making motion-picture films has been found profitable by at least one extensive film manufacturer. By a Delawarean's invention, a gun can practice in the privacy of his home, a ball mounted at the end of a wire revolving about a base when it is struck. With capacity for 30 loaded railway cars and 1,000 passengers, what is said to be the largest boat of the Great Lakes recently was launched at Toronto. Colored clock faces, lighted from behind, have been found available for telling the time in motion-picture places without their light interfering with the pictures. Primarily for the use of invalids is a chair invented by a Tennessean, so equipped with mirrors that an occupant can see what is going on around him without rising. Experts from the United States and England have agreed upon international standards for electrical machinery which are expected to be adopted throughout the world. A new motion-picture film has three rows of pictures, side by side, the projecting machine automatically switching the light from one to another at the right instants. Telephones in which conversation is transmitted from the outside of the throat have been invented for use when the wearing of an oxygen helmet in rescue work would cover a man's mouth. An English fire department is testing a new fire-escape by which persons are lowered in a basket from a tower raised against a building instead of being carried down ladders. An ingenious mechanic operated by an electric motor enables one typewriter company to test its machines before they leave the factory at a speed faster than the eye can follow. A Boston man has invented a bicycle handle control for automobiles on the theory that a man accustomed to riding a bicycle will soon learn to maintain his balance in the air by using it. Of Italian invention but English manufacture is a new automobile street sweeper that sprays the roadway in front of its brush to prevent dust rising, and gathers its sweeping into a receiver. A complete telephone transmitter

which folds into a watch case has been invented to relieve a person of the unpleasant necessity of using unsightly public instruments. If the heat and muscular effort expended by an average man in a day could be converted into electrical energy it would be sufficient to run a sewing machine motor for 100 hours. On the back of each seat of a new London theatre there will be coin-slot telephones to enable persons with defective hearing to listen to what is being said on the stage. In a new type of interurban car the engine runs at a constant rate, the speed of the car being governed by friction drive, which is applied to each of the eight wheels independently. A Saint Louis inventor has patented an incandescent lamp stand that can be attached to the edge of a desk or table, hung on a wall or piece of furniture or rested upon any flat surface. A German invention enables a person to take a steam or hot-air bath at home, a hood fitting over one end of a bath tub and the regular hot-water supply furnishing the steam or hot air. King George and Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, have gone to the north of England to inspect the plants in which munitions of war are being produced. They witnessed a large review of troops at Newcastle Thursday afternoon. The pessimist usually wears a scowl when he sees a well-laden fruit tree. State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss. Lucas County. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence, this 6th day of December, 1885. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for literature to F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Eczema Was Cured Twelve Years Ago

Dr. Chase's Ointment Proved to be a Permanent Cure. The old idea of eczema being a disease of the blood has been pretty well exploded by the record of cures made by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Some doctors still advise internal treatment, but the results are so slow and uncertain, and too often a lamentable failure. With Dr. Chase's Ointment it is different. You apply the ointment to the sore parts. It cleanses the sores and soon sets up the healing process. In a few days you can see with your own eyes the wonderful change that is taking place and are encouraged to keep up the treatment until the cure is complete and the sores replaced by smooth, natural skin. It is wise to look after your general health, keep the bowels regular and the blood rich, but you can depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure the eczema if you will do your part and apply it regularly. Mr. W. H. Roberts, Charlotte, N.C., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to anyone suffering from itching skin dis-

Fresh Columbia Igitation Dry Cells 25c Each KINGSTON FOUNDRY

Advertisement for Kingston Foundry. Features 'COMING TO Kingston' and 'THE DORENWEND CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED'. Promotes hair goods, including toupees and wigs, and offers a 'Transformation by overcoming every defect of your own hair'. Includes an illustration of a toupee and a man's face.