

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

IRON AS A TONIC FOR HENS

In the animal economy iron is an essential constituent of the red corpuscles of the blood; in anaemia the blood is deficient in iron and because there exists less iron in the red corpuscles but because there is anaemia there are fewer red corpuscles. One of the reasons why it is necessary to supply "shut-in" fowls with an abundance of "iron" is the bird's need of the mineral salts the vegetables afford in an easy assimilated form. And chief among these minerals is iron. Greens particularly valuable for the iron contents are lettuce, spinach and freshly cut alfalfa and clover.

Iron is one of the few metals which are not deleterious to the animal economy. It is preeminently a tonic in run down conditions and blood impoverishment from any cause should not, however, be given to fowls suffering from any inflammatory diseases, as it excites the circulation and will increase the fever, thirst and difficulty in breathing.

The practical question arises, which of the preparations of iron are best adapted to promote the formation of the red content of the blood. are most easily assimilated, readily obtained and inexpensive? Probably the most easily assimilated is metallic iron, or as known in the drug store, reduced iron or iron by hydrogen, administered with the food and not on an empty stomach. Dose to an adult fowl, one to three grains, twice a day in the form of a pill or powder.

How to Administer

This "reduced iron" yields the largest proportion of iron to the digestive juices, but there are two serious objections to its employment by poultrymen, first the labor and time required for the preparation and individual administration and, second, the difficulty, owing to its liability to oxidation and consequent deterioration, of procuring a really good article of reduced iron, and keeping it so. If, however, the poultryman has only a few birds that need treatment and he can procure from his druggist 3 grains of a compound of iron (Blair's Pills), made by a reputable manufacturing pharmaceutical house, would advise purchasing a hundred pill package and giving each bird one a day. One hundred pills can be given for 25¢. Probably, though, the preparation of iron that is most desirable for the poultryman's medicine closet, convenient, safe, active and inexpensive is the tincture known as the tincture of the chloride of ferric iron, or more simply as the "tincture of iron" and obtainable in any drug store for 5c. to 10c. per ounce. It is one of the most active and certain preparations of iron, or more, that can be given in the drinking water.

Anaemia, is a condition of the blood, characterized by lightness of color, loss of albumen and fewer than normal red corpuscles, evidence of which condition is shown by a light red or yellow comb and wattles, listlessness, poor appetite and failure to make normal growth or flesh. Fortunately anaemia is no longer common, owing to better care, and the knowledge that anaemia is a curable condition, and that its health, a teaspoonful of tincture of iron should be added to a pint of their drinking water and this should be continued for several weeks, or until the reducing the amount of iron given.

is Simply A Tonic

Keep in mind that iron is emphatically a tonic. It is useful, after all debilitating disorders, to cause the system through the circulation in using sulphur in the wash it is a very desirable assistant to the sulphur to occasionally.

Guard Your Health

YOU CAN DO THIS BY KEEPING THE BLOOD RICH AND RED

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home, whether in an office, shops, and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These worries cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman to take care of her health. To do this she must keep her blood rich and red. To do this she must use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will build up her system, her future health depends upon it. To guard against a breakdown the blood must be kept rich and pure. To keep the blood in this condition, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found most useful. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite and bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest, when they should, but they can keep up their strength through the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This is shown by the case of Mrs. Minnie Swick, residing near Sarnia, Ont., who says: "A few years ago I was in a deplorable state of health. My blood was weak and watery and the circulation poor. My appetite was poor and what food I did take distressed me. I was not able to do my housework, and often my nights were sleepless, and headache and back ache added to my misery. I was finally persuaded to drop other medicines and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This I did, and after taking the pills for a couple of months I could eat, sleep well, and had gained in weight. From my own experience I cannot praise the pills too highly. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicines, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

add a teaspoonful of tincture of iron to the drinking water.

Cautions: Do not use a vegetable tincture of iron with any insoluble tannates. We consider this caution necessary, for we frequently see recommended in the disease department of poultry journals the use of iron with nuxvomica and even belladonna, and as these are drugs of high potency, such combinations are peculiarly dangerous.

Do not attempt to give your fowls a course of iron treatment by placing nails or filings in their drinking fountains; the resultant yellowish-brown deposit on bottom and sides of vessel is only rust and adds no medicinal value to the water.

Do not imagine that by dissolving copperas (the impure sulphate of iron) in their drinking water they are getting iron. Copperas is by no means a safe remedy. When iron is combined with a mineral acid, such as sulphur, phosphoric acid, etc., the best authorities claim that the combination adds no iron to the blood but acts solely as an astringent. Copperas is by no means a safe remedy for iron; in solution in water it is a powerful disinfectant and a restorer of decomposition, but even in this connection it is considered to be of but feeble value as a medicinal agent. H. Peterbridge, in A. P. Journal.

WINTERING THE EWES

Sheep are among the easiest of the farm animals to carry over the winter. Outside of all fine days they are usually healthy and they make use of rough feed that other live stock will not do so well upon, but this very ease of wintering is often the cause of more or less neglect and too often because the more extensive clover feeds they are not supplied with even the small proportion of good feeds that they require. The following outline of winter rations for sheep will meet their needs nicely.

It is commonly observed that hogs which have access to mineral food are not affected with intestinal parasites. This is one of the chief reasons that furnishing pigs with soil or coal or charcoal during the winter months. Well-fed hogs are less subject to attack. Given these two conditions along with clean housing accommodations and a clean source of drinking water, the question of hog worms should never arise.

Treatment in the past has usually been with turpentine or santonin, the medicine of such superficial value. The turpentine dose is one teaspoonful for every 50 pounds live weight of hog. It should be given in the feed. Past 12 hours before treatment. Three treatments on three successive days usually does the trick. The other remedy is santonin—paper tablets and five grains catomel for every 100 pounds of hog. administered in one dose in the feed after a fast. It is generally advisable to give a purgative like Epsom salts, four to six ounces the day after treatment.

Carbon disulphide has come into very wide use as a vermicide in the last few years and promises to supplant all the other remedies. The writer has no personal experience with this but believes it could be safely administered in two-dram doses. Mixing with milk will lessen its drastic action.

Feeding Rats and Grain

Roots may be fed in liberal quantities during the early part of the winter, but as lambing time approaches the amount should be reduced to one or two pounds daily per ewe. With this reduction of the roots, grain feedings should be increased up to one-half and later to one pound per ewe per day. Oats and bran in the proportion of two parts of oats and one part bran is a healthy, nutritious, and palatable ration. Ewe lambs kept for breeding purposes should be fed more liberally than the older ewes. When possible they should be separated from the rest of the flock and receive a ration that will promote growth and development, but not excessive fatness. Clover or alfalfa hay, roots and a small allowance of oats and bran daily will keep them in a vigorous condition.

Sample Rations.

Two commonly used rations that will give satisfactory results are: one for early winter feeding and the other for late winter or early spring are the following:

Early winter rations:—
2 to 4 lbs. of mixed hay; 1 to 2 lbs. of mixed straw; 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. of oats and bran in proportion of 2 of oats and 1 of bran, or if roots and clover hay are available then 3 to 6 lbs. of clover or alfalfa hay; 4 to 6 lbs. of swedes, (or 1 to 2 lbs. of silage may be substituted for the swedes).

Late winter rations:—
3 to 6 lbs. clover hay; 1 to 2 lbs. of swedes; 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. of oats and bran (2 parts oats and 1 part bran); 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. of mixed hay; 1 to 2 lbs. of mixed hay; 1 to 2 lbs. of pea bean or oat straw; 1 to 1 lb. of oats and bran (2 parts oats and 1 part bran).

WORMS IN HOGS

There are a variety of intestinal parasites that infect the hogs. Unlike the horse and dog, the stomach of the pig does not afford an attractive lodgement for worms, but here are two kinds, the common round worm, which lives in the small intestine, and the pin worm and whip worm which infest the large intestine, usually more numerous in the latter.

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round worms are found in the gotten for several days or even stomach upon post mortem examination, but it is believed that they work their way thither after death.

The most common of all these parasites is the round worm. They vary from six to eleven inches in length, and taper towards the extremities. They are yellowish white in color. The eggs pass out with the excrement and are taken up by other hogs along with their feeds. They do not seem to cause hogs any inconvenience unless present in large numbers, when they produce serious disturbances of digestion and occasionally death. Some pigs undoubtedly harbor round worms all their life and give no external evidence, but in most cases the practiced hogman is able to detect infestation by the peculiar, long curly, lustreless, wiry coat of hair which wormy pigs exhibit. Signs or signs there can be no question about it, the wormy pig cannot make good use of his feeds, and early treatment is usually attended with marked advance in rate of gain.

The thornworm has a life history somewhat similar to the round worm. Though far less common, it is a more vigorous feeder, often damaging the intestine lining with the hooks by which it maintains its hold. It has an enlarged head and tail-like at its upper extremity, and hair-like at its lower. Like the pin worm, it does not seem to create more disturbance, but must be more or less injurious.

Prevention and Treatment

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When Cows Worry

In both feeding and milking, the advantage of regularity is so obvious that it is hardly necessary to say that it is not, for cows begin to worry and in the smaller classes of stock, the means by which the number can be more rapidly increased. One way that is available to all who are at present engaged in a work and who hope to do better, is largely by the sale of their breeding animals, is the adoption of more business-like methods in making their sales.

DAIRY COWS NEED PLENTY OF WATER

All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the total volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, commands the dairyman's most careful attention. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Such water may also carry disease germs which might make the milk unsafe for human consumption, or be dangerous to the cow itself. During the winter, when cows are in a state of greater part of the time, they should be watered two or three times a day unless arrangements have been made to water before them at intervals. The water should, if possible, be 15 or 20 degrees above the temperature every day.

BEAN POD SPOT OR ANTHRACNOSE

Vegetable grower's are familiar with the spotting of bean pods which commences as a dark red pin point enlarging rapidly, becoming darker in color and forming a more or less kidney-shaped canker or sore. Sometimes the pods are nearly all covered with these spots on them, and invariably the plants bearing diseased pods will be seen to have numerous spots on the leaves and stems, somewhat similar to those on the pods, but these are more elongated.

Winter Hard on Baby

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to his bed, and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system, his stomach and bowels get out of order, and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels, and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a

Boost the Mortgage Lifters

C. E. MacKENZIE

Although the dairy farmer has reached the crisis of producing milk at high cost and receiving little more and often less than the cost of producing it, the remedy is to be found in the following way. Set aside a small plot of land, preferably some distance from your barn fields and grow your own seed supply in this. Plant in this plot, clean seed of the varieties you wish to grow the following season. Inspect these plants as frequently as you can during the growing season and weed out all plants which appear sickly or have any spots on the stems, leaves or pods. When the crop from this plot is harvested, go through the pods and discard all those which have any signs of spotting or other defects. Select only the best from all the other beans. If your selection has been carefully done, you may be reasonably certain this seed will produce a clean crop the following year.

Common Disinfectants

Corrosive Sublimate (Bichloride of Chlorine).—This solution can be made by dissolving one ounce of corrosive sublimate in eight gallons of water or a proportion of one 1,000. It should be prepared 24 hours before it is to be used. It is a powerful disinfectant and should therefore be used with care and kept in a place where animals will not have access to it. It is well adapted to woodwork but will tarnish polished metals.

Carbolic Acid (Phenol).—Pure carbolic acid comes in crystals, and has to be melted by heat before being mixed with water. Six ounces to a gallon of water makes a five per cent solution. This is a cheap, efficient, all-round disinfectant for stables, stalls, dishtroughs, managers, etc. It is poisonous in large amounts or in concentrated solutions.

Formalin.—Formalin usually comes in a 40 per cent solution, and this fact must be kept in mind in making up other solutions of a desired strength. One pint of 40 per cent formalin to a gallon of water will make a five per cent solution. Formalin is very penetrating and will irritate the eyes and nose. It therefore should not be used in stables in which animals are confined. The best results are obtained from it when the stable is tightly closed, so the vapors cannot escape.

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A Filing Desk Needed.

Every farmer who has any quantity of correspondence at all—these are few breeders of live stock who have not—should have a good desk with a number of drawers in it one or two of which are large enough to take letter folders for filing purposes. Filing can be obtained from a really old desk that is without the drawers. With this equipment and two or three dozen cardboard folders having a space at the top for penholders, important letters can be preserved and kept where they can be referred to at a moment's notice.

The Business Side of the Farm

The business side of the farm operations is one that few farmers can afford to neglect. Different methods will develop various ways of doing it, but there are certain rules followed by all modern business organizations that are worth adopting as a basis of any system. A few of the more simple ones are given above and with these as a foundation a system may be built up to take care of the needs of the farm as an experienced manager. For instance some form of farm book-keeping is becoming recognized as an essential in good farm management, and a carefully kept record is the first step in that direction.

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infected pods have black or brown spots on them, and invariably the plants bearing diseased pods will be seen to have numerous spots on the leaves and stems, somewhat similar to those on the pods, but these are more elongated.

Investigations have shown that this Pod Spot or Anthracnose as it is called, is caused by a fungus and that the spots on the seed carry the fungus over from one growing season to another. When this seed is planted and begins to grow, the fungus grows up with the plant; and if the weather is wet and cloudy, which provides good conditions for the growth of the fungus, it will kill the small plant when it is a few inches high or even before it gets above the ground, so makes misses in the rows. In any case, if the fungus grows it has not been rapid enough to kill the plant, it will cause the spotting described above, and these spots can be seen a yellow or pink slimy material which is composed of the seeds or "spores" of the fungus. These spores are scattered to neighboring plants, principally by rain, where they grow and form new spots, so spreading the disease through the field.

What About Seeds for Next Spring

C. E. MacKENZIE

Each year the problem of good seeds grow in importance. From an actual experience during this off year, I am satisfied that in one field alone had I used number one imported seed in the whole field the yield would have been one third more than it actually was. This experience has cost me quite a lot but in the long run I expect to be a gainer. A few years ago, when farms were cleaner, owing partly to cheaper and more available labor, and to a more thorough cultivation it was not such a difficult matter to obtain fairly good seed in most any locality. It was this probably the reason that so much carelessness crept in and noxious weeds gained a foothold in some districts to purchase good seed. Then, too, there has been altogether too much carelessness in regard to the quality of the grain itself. Good seed means not only clean seed, but large plump seed.

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Enough to plan the murder of Naboth, he was quite willing to let his wife do it for him. The picture shows him acting like a baby, lying down in the sulks because he could not get what he wanted.

Abah had intended to deal fairly with Naboth. He was quite willing to pay full value for the vineyard which he coveted. But Naboth was a religious man and knew that it was God's will that the inheritance of each Israelite should remain in the possession of his descendants (Lev. 25: 23). His conscience would not allow him to sell at any price. It was no use arguing with such a man, so Abah went home disappointed and gloomy. His wish to buy the vineyard was quite proper but it became sinful covetousness when he allowed his failure to obtain it to make him miserable. Covetousness is idolatry (Col. 3: 5), and it opens the door of the heart to temptation. The temptation came to Abah through his wife's promise to get him the vineyard, and covetousness said, Let her go ahead and get it.

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