

Of Interest to Farmers

PREPARING FOR THE 1923 HONEY CROP

(Experimental Farms Note.)

With the bees all fed and packed away in winter quarters, the beekeeper who would make the most use of his time and labor in the apary next season will do well to make all the preparations possible before the active season commences and the long winter months put an excellent opportunity to put everything in readiness for the crop of 1923.

The beekeeper should have enough supplies on hand to take care of a maximum crop next year. For every colony of bees put away for the winter he should allow enough super room for surplus honey to equal at least three full depth Langstroth supers. He should also allow one hive complete for every colony increase he intends to make.

All supplies on hand should be gone over carefully, cleaned and repaired where necessary. Any new supplies that may be required should be ordered early to ensure early delivery.

As drawn combs are the most valuable asset a beekeeper has, he should take all possible precautions that these are protected from mice and wax moth.

The best method of storing combs is to place them in supers and to place the supers with a queen excluder beneath and above the pile, this will exclude mice.

To destroy larvae of the wax moth store the combs in an outbuilding exposed to the cold, 11 degrees F. will kill the larvae. If combs have to be stored in a warm building and larvae of wax moth are present, they can be destroyed by carbon bisulphide.

Over the pile of supers containing infested combs place an empty super; in this super place a dish containing about two ounces of carbon bisulphide and then place a cover over the super.

The fumigant being heavy will settle down through the combs. Be very careful not to use an open light when handling carbon bisulphide, as it is highly inflammable.

All straight combs containing little or no drone comb should be saved for use in the brood chamber; those having much drone comb and many distorted cells should be used in the extracting supers only.

New supplies should be put together and painted as soon as they arrive. The foundation should be left till the last and then handled only in a warm room, as it is very brittle when cold and if handled in this condition is likely to be broken and spoiled.

The beekeeper who does all this preparatory work during the winter will be free from worry in the spring and he can use his time more economically after his bees are brought out of winter quarters and require most of his attention.

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

(Experimental Farms Note.)

In feeding poultry for egg production, and more particularly in winter, the question is not only what to feed, but also how to feed. The best possible ration, if fed unintelligently, will fail to give satisfactory results.

grain, or as green feed. The two others, however, play an important role, and should on no account be overlooked in feeding to obtain eggs.

In addition to the specific experiments on feeding conducted by the Experimental Farms throughout the Dominion the various egg-laying contests have provided most valuable data on this subject.

Experience has proven that one of the best mixtures of grain for scratch feed is that composed of equal parts by weight of wheat and cracked corn, with half a part of oats. If wheat is not available at a reasonable price a mixture of cracked corn and oats in equal parts, plus half parts of barley and wheat will prove quite satisfactory.

In addition to this scratch grain, a dry mash, which may well consist of equal parts by weight of corn flour, bran, middlings, finely ground oats and half a part of fine beef scrap, should be kept constantly before the birds in a hopper, as also should oyster shells and grit. In the event of beef scraps not being obtainable at a fair price, it may be replaced in the winter, by raw or cooked meat, such as horse flesh, (provided that the animal was healthy), or this part of the ration may be eliminated entirely provided that milk is always available.

An ample provision of fresh water is an absolute necessity (even when milk is given). In very severe weather the water may be replaced by snow, provided that it is given in a receptacle large enough to prevent the litter from getting soiled, and that an ample supply is kept available. The birds must also get a sufficient quantity of green feed, either in the form of sprouted oats, mangels, beets, Jerusalem artichokes, cabbage, or dry and steamed clover or alfalfa.

As a general rule sprouted oats give the most satisfactory results; though their preparation entails a little additional work.

This question is often asked:—"How much feed should be given to a flock of fifty birds in order to get a satisfactory egg yield?" but it is one that each breeder must answer for himself as a result of his own observations when feeding.

The following method of feeding has given excellent results, and is one that can be recommended. In addition to the dry mash, etc., kept constantly before the birds, give a light feed (about half a handful per bird) of scratch grain, in a deep trough, as soon as it gets light in the morning. If sprouted oats are fed, they may be given in the forenoon in the proportion of one square inch per bird, or if a wet mash is given at noon, they can be mixed in with it. The wet mash may consist of the same ingredients as the dry mash, but moistened with either milk, water or table scraps. The birds should not be given more of this than they can clean up in fifteen minutes. The other green feed previously mentioned is best fed either suspended from a wire about six inches above the level of the birds' heads, or placed on nails driven into the wall at about the same height. About an hour before roosting time a good feed of scratch grain should be given, and the feeder can best judge of the quantity necessary by examining the hen's crops immediately after they have gone to roost. If the crops are well filled and there is no surplus of grain in the litter, the amount fed is sufficient. If on the other hand their crops are not filled the quantity should be increased, but decreased in the event of much grain being left on the floor.

As stated at the outset, in feeding for egg production, method is equally as important as material, and regularity is the key to success.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS ON THE FEEDING OF CALVES

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Probably every reader has observed that scours and other ailments are more prevalent with small calves than with those allowed to run with their mothers. The reason usually offered is that "we cannot improve on nature" or even equal nature's methods. But the real explanation is usually failure to observe necessary sanitary precautions. Did you ever notice that, when the calves are entirely in the charge of the women folk, there is less stomach trouble. The women keep the pails cleaner and take more time at the job. The average man likes to get the job over with as little delay as possible, and most calves once they have become accustomed to drink are equally anxious to hurry up the job. Nature's way is different. When the calf is born and for sometime afterwards only the fourth compartment of the stomach is developed. This compartment is constructed to deal with small quantities of pure milk at short intervals and at blood heat. If left with the cow the young calf almost invariably takes warm milk in such quantities as can be perfectly handled by the fourth stomach. Digestive troubles with nursed calves are rare unless the calf be particularly greedy and the dam has an unusually ready flow of milk. The most common source of digestive disorders is dirty feeding utensils. These form a breeding ground for bacteria, which are indirectly liable to cause the calf to fall in a fit of convulsions while feeding. This sometimes results fatally. The cause is said to be a spasm of the gullet, due to digestive disorders, and induced by fast drinking. To prevent scours, calves should, so far as possible, be fed at shorter intervals, smaller quantities of sweet, foaming, blood warm milk from a pail that has been scrupulously cleaned. By following a little meal just after feeding milk, and while still confined in stanchions, calves will largely be prevented from sucking one another's ears and udders. If a calf starts scouring it should immediately be isolated and the pen cleaned, disinfected, and freshly bedded. A common remedy for scours is a teaspoonful of a mixture of half an ounce of formaldehyde added to about a pound of boiled water, and given daily with each pint of milk.

Guard Against "Flu" With Musterole

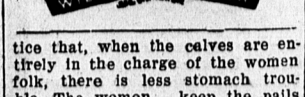
Influenza, Grippe and Pneumonia usually start with a cold. The moment you get those warning aches, get busy with good old Musterole.

Musterole is a counter-irritant that relieves congestion (which is what a cold really is) and stimulates circulation. It has all the good qualities of the old-fashioned mustard plaster without the blister.

Just rub it on with your finger-tips. First you will feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Have Musterole handy for emergency use. It may prevent serious illness. 40c and 75c, at all druggists.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.



Notice that, when the calves are entirely in the charge of the women folk, there is less stomach trouble. The women keep the pails cleaner and take more time at the job. The average man likes to get the job over with as little delay as possible, and most calves once they have become accustomed to drink are equally anxious to hurry up the job. Nature's way is different. When the calf is born and for sometime afterwards only the fourth compartment of the stomach is developed. This compartment is constructed to deal with small quantities of pure milk at short intervals and at blood heat. If left with the cow the young calf almost invariably takes warm milk in such quantities as can be perfectly handled by the fourth stomach. Digestive troubles with nursed calves are rare unless the calf be particularly greedy and the dam has an unusually ready flow of milk. The most common source of digestive disorders is dirty feeding utensils. These form a breeding ground for bacteria, which are indirectly liable to cause the calf to fall in a fit of convulsions while feeding. This sometimes results fatally. The cause is said to be a spasm of the gullet, due to digestive disorders, and induced by fast drinking. To prevent scours, calves should, so far as possible, be fed at shorter intervals, smaller quantities of sweet, foaming, blood warm milk from a pail that has been scrupulously cleaned. By following a little meal just after feeding milk, and while still confined in stanchions, calves will largely be prevented from sucking one another's ears and udders. If a calf starts scouring it should immediately be isolated and the pen cleaned, disinfected, and freshly bedded. A common remedy for scours is a teaspoonful of a mixture of half an ounce of formaldehyde added to about a pound of boiled water, and given daily with each pint of milk.

MAKING UNPROFITABLE ORCHARDS PAY

Measured by the abundance and regularity of the crops of high grade fruit produced, there are many apple orchards of bearing age that are unprofitable. By special treatment, a large number of these unprofitable orchards can be made to yield good crops of high-quality fruit. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin entitled "Apple-Orchard Renovation," by H. P. Gould, which discusses the principal practices found useful in bringing neglected trees back into profitable production.

Orchards in need of renovation are found not only in sections where is the prevailing type of fruit-growing, and in regions where orchards of considerable size occur only occasionally, but also in the recognized commercial apple-growing districts. Some orchards are not worth the time and expense necessary to renovate them. In deciding what is to be done the following factors need to be considered: The orchard must be on a good site with no hardpan near the surface, well drained and without unusual danger from frosts; the trees must have good vitality, without decayed trunks, cankers that girdle the limbs, or deadness that would make good growth impossible, and, finally, the varieties must be good unless it is practicable to top-graft the trees.

CHARCOAL FOR LIVE STOCK

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Wood charcoal or, as it is known in its medical significance, Carbo-Lignis, is used to a considerable extent in both human and veterinary practice. Its action, of course, is exerted whilst passing through the alimentary canal where it checks fermentation, lessens acidity, tends to remove mucous and exerts some considerable degree of healthy stimulation upon the digestive functions. Further, it has an antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorant action. Further still, and more important in the feeding of live stock, it supplies certain mineral salts necessary to animal nutrition. Everyone is familiar with the craving that cattle, horses and hogs frequently exhibit for woody substances. Cattle, particularly during the winter, will often be seen chewing pieces of boards and wood of any kind. Hogs consume considerable quantities of ashes, charred coal, charred wood, etc. Horses and colts running at large are prone to nibble at boards and logs and are particularly fond of the bark of dead trees.

In the feeding of dairy cattle, particularly during the winter, it is advisable to see that such material is given regularly. One of the most satisfactory ways of supplying charcoal with a view to obtaining its desirable effect on digestion and in the supplying of certain of the earthy salts is to add to the meal ration a small percentage of charcoal in one of its several commercial forms. Pulverized charcoal may be used and where bought several hundred pounds at a time may be procured at reasonable rates from dealers in poultry supplies, seedsmen and general supply houses. The objection to pulverized charcoal is that it is an exceedingly fine and very light powder which is rather difficult to incorporate with the meal mixture without having more or less inconvenience arise due to the black dust rising into the air and settling about the mixing room. Theoretically, the finely pulverized charcoal should be in its most available form. To obviate the inconvenience of the pulverized product it may also be fed in what is known as the chick size, or such as is prepared for the use of small chickens. This takes the form of small granules of charcoal which is readily mixed with the mixture and is small enough to be fairly readily available. One to two per cent of the meal mixture in the form of charcoal could be used.

With hogs charcoal may be fed in the larger size and will be eagerly consumed by them, particularly if their supply of such material has been limited previously. In some sections it is possible to procure at a much lower cost soft or low grades of coal and fed with equal satisfaction in so far as results are concerned. For little pigs

during the winter possibly charcoal crushed into small lumps is as satisfactory a form of this material as may be fed.

With horses, charcoal is equally desirable because of its effect in the better promotion of digestive functions. The charcoal may be mixed in the way of a small handful occasionally or may be administered in with the bran mash weekly. Practically all of the recipes for tonic or condiments to contain a considerable percentage used in connection with horses, of pulverized charcoal. It is a medicine or corrective which causes no bad effect even if slightly greater quantities than required are fed and is highly desirable on account of its antiseptic pur, as it is more popularly known as its sweetening or toning effect on the system.

As far as the mineral content of charcoal is concerned its use is important and desirable because it contains a large proportion of phosphates. With practically all classes of stock there is a tendency in many instances toward too small a proportion of phosphates entering the ration. Particularly does this affect the dairy cow and most particularly of all the high merit or Record of Performance. Charcoal should not be omitted from the ration of the heavy producing dairy cow.

THE ASPEN

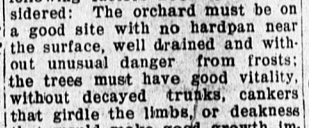
Where all the rivers northward run, Beyond the Height of Land, And where the law is just a gun, The feeble aspen of the South, Becomes an arctic king.

And so the man who journeys where The road to Hudson's lies, His wine the sharp Canadian air, His compass in the skies, Grows stronger like the aspen tree That in the North appears— Takes on the stature presently Of arctic pioneers.

—Douglas Malloch.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It kills the bacteria that cause the corn and prevents the corn from coming back. It is also a powerful analgesic and numbing agent. It is the only corn remedy that is safe for use on the feet of children and the elderly.

Working over neglected apple orchards, the trees will be of such varying types that it will be impossible to work towards any particular form of top, but it is well for the orchard owner to have certain ideals in mind as a guide. Experienced orchardists always have in mind a certain desirable form. The right sort of top has a large bearing surface, is low-headed and has a fairly open top that will permit light to enter to the interior of the tree.

Soil renovation, pruning and spraying are some of the principal things needed in practically any orchard that is being brought back into producing condition. Just what is to be done depends on the age and vigor of the trees, the condition of the soil and other local factors. Various conditions and the necessary treatment are being discussed in the bulletin, and the tools and other equipment are described.

When the trees are otherwise good, but the varieties are not desirable, it sometimes pays to top-graft the trees. This work is not

MRS. MISENER'S ACHES AND PAINS Vanished After Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"Branchton, Ont.—'When I wrote you to help my action was mostly prompted by curiosity. I wondered if, too, would benefit by your medicine. It was the most profitable action I have ever taken. I heartily assure you, for through its results I am relieved of most of my sufferings. I have taken six boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine, and I can honestly say I have never been so well before. I had suffered from pains and other troubles since I was fifteen years old, and during the 'Great War' I worked on munitions, and in the heavy lifting which my work called for, I strained myself, causing inflammation from which I suffered untold agony, and I often had to give up and go to bed. I had doctored for years without getting permanent relief, when I started to take your medicine." — Mrs. GOLDWIN MISENER, Branchton, Ont.

difficult, but must be done carefully. As a rule the best method of grafting is best suited to old apple orchards. The time to do the work is in the spring just before growth starts or just as it is starting. The scions, however, must be perfectly dormant.—A.B.C.

BREEDING STOCK PRODUCTION

The majority of breeders located in or adjacent to the cities, towns and villages of Canada are engaged primarily in the production of high-class breeding stock. Usually they are not directly interested in the production of eggs and poultry meat. Their breeding work may be designed especially towards the perfection of exhibition stock, and the holding of poultry shows annually has tended to encourage this line of breeding. Breeders who make a specialty of one or more standard breeds or varieties of poultry and produce good birds find an increasing demand for stock for breeding purposes. Prices for such stock are always higher than for ordinary stock. At the same time, profits in breeding stock for exhibition purposes are offset, to a certain extent, by strong competition and by the cost of doing business, which is large in proportion to the volume of business.

On the other hand, there is a good opportunity afforded to breeders who select and mate their birds with a view toward increased egg production. There is an increasing demand for breeding stock of good egg producing ability. Farmers are becoming more interested in improvement in egg production and they require bred-to-lay strains. Breeders who have accomplished good results in breeding for increased egg production are always able to sell breeding males and females at good prices.—M. A. J.

THE OLD UMBRELLA

Those who are expecting litters before long should pay special attention to the feeding of the brood sows at this time. A sow that is not properly fed during the period of pregnancy cannot be expected to do her best at farrowing time.

FAMOUS POEM

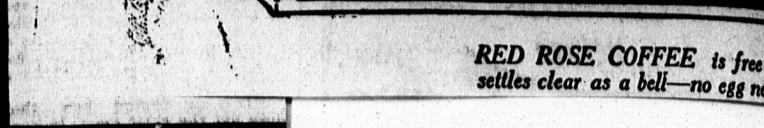
Now Revealed

(Continued from page 9)

There's grandma dinks she's nicht shmal beer, Mit Boers und dings she interfere; She'll learn none runs dis hemisphere But me—und Gott.

She dinks, goot frau, some ships she's got, Und soldiers mit der sgarlet coat, Ach! we could knock dem—pouf! or irritation.

Our home folks in these Provinces by the sea naturally ask for RED ROSE TEA when they want the very best.



RED ROSE COFFEE is free of settles clear as a bell—no egg needed

Where all the rivers northward run, Beyond the Height of Land, And where the law is just a gun, The feeble aspen of the South, Becomes an arctic king.

And so the man who journeys where The road to Hudson's lies, His wine the sharp Canadian air, His compass in the skies, Grows stronger like the aspen tree That in the North appears— Takes on the stature presently Of arctic pioneers.

—Douglas Malloch.

IF SICK, TAKE "CASCARET"

Clean Your Bowels! End Headache, Biliousness, Dizziness, Sour, Gassy Stomach

To clean out your bowels will start the bowels act out cramping or overacting, take Cascarets! You want to feel fine; to be quickly free from sick headache, Cascarets never sicken you next day calomel, salts or oil. Children love Cascarets cent boxes, also 25 and sizes. Any druggist.

One or two Cascarets, anytime, sizes. Any druggist.

Public Now Prefers Vegetable Laxative

Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin affords prompt relief in a natural way

THE public is constantly becoming more discriminating in its choice of things. Those subject to constipation try to learn what makes them constipated, and then avoid it. If constipation persists in spite of all their efforts they take the mildest, most easily tolerated laxative obtainable, and not a drastic physic that upsets them for days afterwards.

As over 10 million bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin are sold a year, a large proportion of the people must believe that this mild vegetable compound is the proper remedy for them, and so it is. No need to take salt waters and powders that dry up the blood; coal-tar drugs in candy form that produce skin eruptions, or calomel that salivates. These drugs are "heroic measures", over-effective, weakening and griping.

The best constipation remedy is the one that moves the bowels without shock to your system, and such a one is Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin. It is a vegetable compound of Egyptian senna and pepsin with pleasant-tasting aromatics, and has been satisfactorily sold for 30 years. Unlike the harsher physics it does not produce a habit, and increased doses are not required; in fact, it so trains the stomach muscles that in time medicines of all kinds can be dispensed with.

Many take a teaspoonful of Syrup Pepsin once a week as a health safeguard. Others use it only when required, as, for example, Mrs. Jack Turtle of Cherry Valley, Ont., who finds it equally valuable for herself and the children, and Mr. H. S. McLaren of Montreal. One who uses it regularly, Try Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin in constipation, biliousness, piles, headaches, sallow complexion, and to break up fevers and colds. A generous-size bottle can be had at any drug store, and it costs less than a cent a dose!

TAKE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN AND YOU WILL HAVE THE FAMILY REMEDY

"You Are Wanted on the Phone" YOU are prompt to respond to the ring of your phone. The very idea that some one has a personal message for you intrigues your interest. Has it ever occurred to you that back of every advertisement in this paper there is some one with a personal message for you? More often than not these advertisements were written with you in mind. It is impossible for most merchants and manufacturers to give you a phone call about their goods, their wares or their services. So they pay us for the privilege of calling these things to your attention in our advertising columns. Give an advertisement the same attention you give to a phone call. Many of them are just as important to you—and just as interesting. They will help you economize and keep posted on news of vital interest to you and your pocketbook. Don't lay this paper aside, today, without reading the advertisements. They are personal calls for you