

Agricultural News

P. E. I. Department of Agriculture

The Composition and Feeding Properties of Certain Basic Feeds
To be successful as a livestock feeder, a working knowledge of the characteristics and feeding properties of the more commonly used feeding stuffs is necessary.

BARLEY FOR:
Dairy Cattle:
Barley contains approximately 12.5 crude protein and is consequently higher in total digestible nutrients than oats but barley suffers from a deficiency of fat which may tend to make the feed less palatable to certain classes of stock. Related to its low fat content, barley is also low in lime and Vitamin A though basal feeds as a group are not important sources of this fat-soluble Vitamin.

This grain should always be crushed or ground for daily cattle. Too fine grinding is undesirable as finely ground barley may become pasty in the mouth and consequently unpalatable. For feeding purposes barley should not constitute more than one-third to one-half of the grain portion of the ration.

Beef Cattle:
As for dairy cattle, barley should be crushed or ground for beef cattle for putting cattle in condition for show or sale. Barley is especially valuable, being noted for producing a particular smooth and mellow finish. For such purposes barley is often soaked in warm water for about twelve hours instead of being ground. Barley may give satisfactory results when fed as the only grain to cattle, but sometimes they tire of it during long feeding periods. Also it is sometimes a tendency for cattle to bloat when fed barley as the only grain. In either of these conditions it is wise to mix ground oats with the barley.

Sheep:
Barley is very satisfactory grain for growing and feeding sheep or lambs not for breeding ewes, and it is used extensively on the range districts of the west. Soaking, grinding, or other preparations of barley for sheep feeding will seldom pay.

Swine:
About equal parts of barley and oats in a balanced hog finisher will produce satisfactory hog carcasses during the growing from 10 weeks to 125 pounds of weight.

There should be approximately two or three times as much barley in the ration as there is oats for maximum growth. With respect to pig starter, it is usually more advisable as well as profitable to buy a commercial pig booster to get the young pigs off to an early start. Since the most economical gains are made when the pig is very young less feed being required to produce a pound of gain than when the pig is older.

OATS FOR:
Although the protein found in this grain is of a better quality than that found in corn it is not a complete protein. Used in combination with other feeds however, it is quite satisfactory among the cereal grains. Oats carry a fair amount of total mineral matter, of this there is a very large supply of phosphorus and shortage of lime. Equally there is about four times as much of the former as of the latter. Animals need approximately the same amount of each of these mineral constituents, and a ration carrying one in excess of the other may cause nutritional troubles. It should be noted that a large part of the phosphorus present is in the form of Phytin which for non-ruminants is probably unavailable.

While this feed is classed with the fattening feeds, it hardly belongs in this class. One of the outstanding characteristics of this feed is the amount of hull present in the product, it amounts to nearly one-third of the weight of the feed. For some classes of stock this is an advantage, but with others it is a decided disadvantage. Horses for example seldom have digestible troubles from it. The large amount of hull in the feed detracts from its value as a fattening feed and in practice it is usually considered more of a growth promoting than a fattening feed. As such it is particularly useful in the rations of breeding.

Dairy Cattle:
Oats are an excellent feed for milk production. This feed is also valuable as a part of the ration used for cows about to freshen. Added to ration and incorporated in the bulk being in the protein level, and in this way and sometimes used to lighten heavy milking mixture and should be crushed or ground for cows in milk. For calves just starting on grains they might be better used whole.

Oats are not commonly fed in large amounts to beef cattle, although from the feeders point of view they are mainly fed to all classes and ages of breeding stock. For feeding purposes they are considerably less valuable than barley.

Horses:
Oats are the standard grain for horse feed. The bulk due to the 30 per cent of hull which they carry, makes them a safe feed, and unless they are musty or spoiled they rarely cause digestive troubles. New oats may cause colic if fed in large amounts. Excepting for individuals who have poor teeth it will seldom pay to grind oats for horses, although about 10 per cent is saved by such practice in the matter of grain used. Horses will do no better on oats than on any other properly balanced and properly used ration, and it is often possible to effect a saving in the feed bill by substituting other grains, usually barley, for a part or all of the allowance.

Sheep:
A mixture of an equal part of oats and barley makes a very fine feed for lambs newly weaned. Bran and oats are often used together during their nursing. Due to that oats are not very valuable for feeding sheep. They are rated about

25 per cent less than barley for this purpose.

Swine:
While too bulky a feed for fattening hogs, oats made an useful addition to the brood-sow ration. For best results that should be ground and fattening oats is rated 25 per cent less than barley if desirable, however, they may be used up to one-third of the grain mixture for growing pigs. Ground oats from which the hull has been sifted is an excellent feed to be included in the young pig ration. Oats that have become discolored from exposure to the weather are sometimes balanced with surplusous acid fumes, the product being known as sulphured oats, no feeding trials have been reported in which such oats were used, but reports indicated that there is some danger from them causing digestive troubles. In general they are to be avoided. When oats are crushed in light due to kernels, it is a common practice for farmers to add some barley to the oats in order to increase the feeding value of the oats.

WHEAT FOR:
Of the cereal grains, wheat proteins are perhaps of the highest quality. However, the amount of protein supplied by wheat should be supplemented in order to meet requirements of balanced rations. Wheat is very much like corn in its mineral content, suffering not only from a shortage of minerals but particularly from a shortage of calcium. This grain also contains an unbalanced mineral content, or being 12 or 13 times as much phosphorus as calcium are must be taken in using wheat to avoid fine grinding as it tends to become a pasty feed when finely ground. Because the kernel is hard, it should be cracked or coarsely ground for any class of stock.

Dairy Cattle:
In general, the feeding value of wheat for dairy cattle, is about the same as that of corn or barley and these two feeds are rather close substitutes for each other. Ground wheat is a heavy feed and should be mashed with bulky concentrates for best results with this class of stock.

Beef Cattle:
Wheat is reported as being somewhat less palatable to feed cattle than is corn or barley. This results in a lower feed intake and ultimately somewhat slower gains. The game per unit of feed eaten, however, indicates a difference in nutritional value between wheat, corn, or barley. It should be crushed or ground for beef cattle feed.

Horses:
Although sometimes feed to horses particularly in those countries where wheat is common for grain most horsemen prefer to free from its extensive use. For this class of stock the grain should be rolled or very coarsely cracked and to further prevent digestive troubles it should be mixed with bulky feeds such as bran or even with chopped hay.

Sheep:
Trials indicated that wheat is about equivalent to shelled corn for feeding lambs and slightly more palatable than barley. Care must be taken, however, in putting sheep on wheat that the grain is introduced in to the ration gradually.

Swine:
When available at a reasonable price, wheat is a valuable ingredient in the hay ration. Shrunken wheat or frozen wheat may be used. It should not be finely ground. It is of the pasty nature particularly when fed as a slop.

WHEAT BRAN
The wheat bran has been found to be of very good quality. Indeed it has recently been found of the beneficial effects of this feed in the ration.

This feed is rich in phosphorus, although very low in its calcium or lime content. When used with other feeds or products which supply the lime needed, bran is an excellent feed for growing stock. Used alone or in rations, it is sometimes conducive to rickets. This is due to the unbalanced condition of the phosphorus and lime in the feed. The popularity of wheat bran is due mainly to its bulk, palatability, and laxative effect in the ration. Its bulk bars it from use in certain rations, but in others, it is a decided advantage. This feed is decidedly a growth promoting feed.

Dairy Cattle:
This bulky, palatable, cooling, laxative feed is one of the most popular of all the feeds used for dairy cattle. It is especially valuable to cows just previous to and after calving and for growing animals. Economy, however, often requires its use in limited quantities.

Beef Cattle:
For growing animals the ration is decidedly improved by the addition of bran but for other classes of beef cattle its use in any large amount is usually questionable for economy's sake. It is not used in fattening lambs because of its high fiber and low nutrient content.

Horses:
It is in horse feeding that the bran is made special use of. It is very helpful in keeping both mare and foal in condition. For the working horse, idle on Sunday, the Saturday night feed of bran mash is the cheapest available against Monday morning sickness. In some barns bran is fed every day, but the more common practice is that of feeding bran at special times or periodically. In the former case not over one-fifth of the barley ration should consist of bran.

Sheep:
Bran and oats or barley is a common feed for ewes and for lambs newly weaned. Aside from that it is seldom used for sheep.

Swine:
Rolled bran is too bulky for swine although it is sometimes used in the ration before farrowing for its laxative effects. It is not a fattening feed. Directions for making a bran

Flanagan - Gillis Nuptials

A summer wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on July 26, at 3:30 a. m., when Catherine Shirley, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Gillis, became the bride of James Richard, son of Mrs. and the late Reginald Flanagan, Charlottetown. The double-ring ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Madigan, C.S.A., who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. Serving on the altar were the bride's brother Donald, assisted by Robert Buchanan.

Appropriate hymns were sung by Frank MacIntyre, and daughter, Peggy, accompanied by Mr. Alex. McLean on organ. The church was decorated with baskets of snapdragons, while vigil lights adorned the altar. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a floor-length dress of white nylon and lace. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

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Her sister, Mrs. James B. Gallant, as her bridesmaid, wore a floor length dress of mauve netting over taffeta, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses.

The groom was attended by his brother Edward. The mother of the bride chose for her daughter's wedding a grey suit with white accessories and wore a corsage of white roses. The groom's mother wore a grey suit and white accessories and wore a corsage of pink carnations.

The groom's gift to the bride was a white prayer book, to the groomsmen a wallet and a cross and chain to the bridesmaid.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Queen Hotel where breakfast was served to approximately 50 guests. The bride's table was decorated with flowers and a three-tier wedding cake topped by a miniature bride and groom.

Toasts were made by Rev. J. G. Madigan of the Holy Redeemer Parish, Rev. F. Corcoran of the Basilica Parish, also Mr. James A. Fullerton, to which the groom fittingly replied.

The young couple left on their honeymoon through the Maritimes. For travelling the bride chose a suit of grey, with pink accessories and wore a corsage of pink carnations. On their return they will reside in Charlottetown.

mash are as follows: Put in a pail the amount of bran equal in bulk of the usual grain allowance, and pour hot water over it until a stiff mash is obtained. Add a little salt. When cooled feed in place of the regular grain feed.

SHORTS
The use of this feed for dairy cows is seldom justified. It is unpalatable, heavy and pasty when eaten, and very less suitable for dairy cattle than wheat bran in spite of higher digestible troubles and total nutrient. The shorts are better never fed to beef cattle. Not only are they unsuitable for this purpose but are also usually too expensive. Bran is much preferred to shorts for all classes of sheep both for suitability and economy.

Due to its low fiber content, this feed is one of the popular hog feeds in game. The best results are obtained where it is fed in combination with skimmed milk. Ordinarily it is advisable to use some barley with the shorts rather than to use this product as the sole bran for brood sows. Bran is often preferred to shorts, although they are used with good results.

OIL MEAL FOR:
Oil Cake is considered one of the standard protein feed used for livestock. A part of this reputation is no doubt due to other factors than the protein content, but it is never the less regarded very high for rations for young stock, and for feeding animals for show or for sale.

Of the feeds of vegetable origin this feed is one of the richest in minerals which contains a fair supply of lime and an abundance of phosphorus.

There is no more healthful feed for animals than oil meal, with its rich protein, its laxative oil, and its soothing properties. Due to its popularity it is often expensive. It is used, therefore, in relative small amounts for its protein source rather than for its energy value.

Dairy Cattle:
Oil meal is one of the very valuable feeds available for sows in milk due particularly to its high protein content.

Beef Cattle:
This feed is the standard protein supplement for beef cattle in Canada. For the breeding herd it is used in smaller amounts. An allowance of from one to three pounds daily is usually enough to balance the ration.

Horses:
For horse feed oil meal is perhaps most used in the early spring. When it is valuable for getting horses into condition for spring work. It hastens the spring shed of hair, gives life to the skin, and is a general tonic to the whole system. Oil meal is also used for growing colts and for fattening horses for show or sale.

Sheep:
An excellent supplement to the grain ration for breeding ewes. It not only supplies the protein required for the wool grown but also ward off constipation. Lambs forced for early markets get the use of meal oil cake. It is a safe feed for sheep and is the standard protein feed in preparing sheep for market. Where legume hay is fed, oil cake is not required to balance the ration.

Hogs:
This feed may be used for hogs but ordinarily tonage is cheaper and more certain source of protein than oil meal for this grade of stock. Equal parts of oil meal and tonage make an excellent protein supplement for use in the small pig ration.

Club News
The regular meeting of the Sea-side 4-H Club, was held July 13, with 13 members present. It was decided to inquire about getting film board to come to the hall on July 26, Carol and Sterling MacCallum and Lillian Shaw were appointed on the program for the

CITY & DISTRICT

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STU'S TURNABOUT Restaurant open from 8:30 a.m. till 1:30 a.m.

"WE TREAT THE SICK WELL." Giggy's Pharmacy, open evenings 'till 8 o'clock.

NOTE CHANGE OF DATE. — Dr. J. P. Miller's Office will be closed until August 19th.

HAVING RETURNED from brief period in hospital I have re-opened Modern Shoe Repair for business. All repairs complete by 5:30 p. m. each day.

ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Belfast. — 1824-1954 Annual Memorial Service in commemoration of the Selkirk Settlers who built this church one hundred and thirty years ago, Sunday, August 15th, at 3 p. m. Rev. Dr. W. E. Dudley, Guest Speaker.

Strange But True

By F. H. MacArthur

Mrs. Jessie MacDonald of Halifax, has the distinction of being one of the few women who have lived to see a son retire at the age of 65. He is T. G. MacDonald who retired after 28 years as C.N.R. sleeping car porter.

Rabbit's fur under 90 different names goes into the manufacture of fur coats and what have you. Today these animals are scientifically bred so that their suits are very similar to the furs of rarer animals.

Strange as it may sound to the western world flocks of ducks are often used on the rivers of China to take their owners to market. The farmer sits in his little boat while the quackers, tied to a raft, tow him up the stream.

Did you know that almost 2-3 of our people over 65 live in villages or near cities. The increasing modern conveniences in rural areas is expected to reverse the proportion in the future.

Here's how Poland's communist government acts to keep gift parcels, new or second hand from coming into the country. A duty as high as 100 per cent is levied on such gifts.

There were but two lynchings in Uncle Sam's country in 1953. Mr. Louis Newman of Boxley, England, owns a butterfly farm that brings its owner a handsome profit. It is from Boxley's farm that Sir Winston Churchill purchases beautiful specimens for his famous garden parties at Chartwell.

Was there ever a king crowned before he was born? Yes. Upon the death of King Marmidas of Persia, the people, not wishing to be without a ruler, proclaimed his unborn child, King Shapur II, who with the usual pomp and ceremony was "crowned" by holding the royal diadem over the head of the prospective mother.

If we were to give the common house fly the green light, do away with sanitation, garbage disposal and screens and sprays, we wouldn't need to worry our heads about atomic bombs. We wouldn't be here! A female fly often lays 120 eggs by the middle of April. Come May 10 her 60 daughters are each laying a hundred odd eggs. It only takes a few hours to hatch flies' eggs, and at 10 days old they are laying their own.

By August 28, 46 billion, 650 million flies are each laying their full quota of eggs. To carry the calculation further: at a thousand flies to the ounce we now have 1500 tons of flies — but we won't have, thanks to sprays, screens, etc. Flies have killed more men than bullets. The South African war and the Spanish-American War are good examples. They are also carriers of typhoid and T. B. and cholera. So if we gave the pesky little insect a break he'd run us right off the earth. Remember that when you see them crawling over a custard pie or a manure pile.

Card Of Thanks

We wish to express to our friends, neighbours, Dr. MacLeod, and Father McCarthy our deep appreciation for the many acts of kindness shown to us in our recent sad bereavement.

Rev. Nicholson
Mr. Albert Clow and Family.

IT MAY BE YOUR LIVER

If life's not worth living
It may be your liver!
It's a fact! It takes up to two pints of liver bile a day to keep your digestive tract in top shape! If your liver bile is not flowing freely your food may not digest... gas bloats up your stomach... you feel constipated and all the fun and sparkle go out of life. That's when you need mild sweet... Carter's Little Liver Pills. These famous vegetable pills help stimulate the flow of liver bile. Soon your digestion starts functioning properly and you feel that happy days are here again! Don't let your liver get away from you! Always keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand. It's at your drugstore.

CIVIC HALF-HOLIDAY

By resolution of the Council, Wednesday afternoon, August 11th is hereby proclaimed a Civic half-holiday.

J. DAVID STEWART, Mayor.

next business meeting. The next judging class will be held at the farm of Fred Hughes.

Buhamah Scheinfeld Frank

We and Our Neighbors

Yes, The Greeks Were Wise

"What a wonderful day!" Laura Bates said to her husband. So many friends. The luncheon party for me and your get-together with the boys at the club. All the going at the Exhibition Grounds and the races. And the day isn't over yet. The Burke's are taking us to the Hotel for dinner and later we may all go to the races, again, or drop in on friends. "She was silent for a moment, reviewing the pleasant events, then said with a laugh, "Tom, I'm willing to bet at least a hundred people recognized us at the Grand Stand and came for a chat between the races."

There was no comment from Tom and she walked over and looked into the open door of the nice bathroom in their summer cabin. Tom's hands were fumbling with

his tie, but he was studying himself in the full-length mirror. "What in the world," asked Laura, "is something wrong?" "Nothing wrong, my dear, except advancing age," Tom answered, adjusting his tie and turning to her. "Age," exclaimed his wife, "you don't look a day older than you did on our last visit to Prince Edward Island, ten years ago."

"Say, what is this a, conspiracy?" asked Tom. "Everyone of the hum-dred you mentioned—said the same old, "Tom, you haven't changed a bit. You don't look a day older! But my good wife, how come just I didn't change. Look at Ed and Jim—heavy, middle-aged, and the three of us are exactly the same age."

"How you talk," said Laura. "You

looked at yourself in the mirror long enough. Do you seem heavy and middle-aged? Of course ten years can't be laughed off. There are bound to be a few wrinkles, a few gray hairs. And you cannot be the crack hockey player you were in your youth. But you're still going strong. You have plans for the future than I can follow. "But Ed and Jim never had a new idea in their life," she continued, "or tried a new way. They've just followed the same routine. But why mention only them? The Island is booming and some of your other class-mates are making things hum. The whole trouble, my dear husband is that you haven't kept up with your reading lately. "Experts are saying that your calendar age isn't always or often your mental, physical and emotional age. In other words my dear, it isn't the years in your life, but the life in your years. Anyone who feels as deeply and is as alert mentally—and gets about as you do, has no right talking about age. Forget your birthdays and be yourself, my friend."

Tom was looking at her admiringly. "Incidentally, have I told you this week, or have we been too busy that you are not alone the sweetest but the youngest looking grandmother I have ever met in my whole life?" he asked. "As long as you think so," said Laura, "nothing else matters. But I can explain my youthfulness. In Homer, it is written that the ladies of Greece counted their years from the date of their marriage, not their birth. And I am following the Greek custom."

"Hurrah for Homer and the Greeks," laughed Tom. "This is the first time I've appreciated them. Their idea is worth circulating—but let the men in on it, too. Life begins at marriage, yes?"

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