

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

TO THE FARMER

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads Departments of The Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any article that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

FARM

PREPARING HORSES FOR SPRING WORK

"The early bird catches the worm" is a maxim that has a wider application than perhaps we think. The man who gets his seeds into the ground early in the spring, or as soon as his land can be got into good shape, is the early bird. He is much more likely to reap a bountiful harvest than is his neighbor who is always a little behind.

But in order to get the seeding done well and early, it is very necessary that the horses, like the men, be in good shape. They should not be hog fat, but in good strong physical condition, with muscles hardened and shoulders toughened. The horse that has been idle all winter should be put to light work and fed lightly on grain (preferably oats and bran) to give them the staying powers.

This light work will put the shoulders in shape to stand the hot days of spring without scalding. At the same time the muscles firm up and gradually get ready for the extremes of seed time.

Just before starting into the seeding it will pay to have the horses clipped. They will work with much greater comfort, do more work, and will be much more easily groomed than the horses that come in from the field wet all over.

But with the scarcity of help, we fear that many horses will have no fitting or preparation put on them this spring. They will be harassed and put right into hard work. These horses will not be in shape to do their best, and special care must be given them or sore shoulders are liable to develop. To prevent such a good bathing with cold spring water with a handful of salt dissolved therein should be given as soon as the horses reach their stable. This is an excellent means of removing the fever and of hardening the shoulders. Oak bark tea (not too strong) is another splendid remedy for fitting shoulders for hard work. Of course, the very first necessity is a close, well-fitting collar.

With the shortage of man-power, it will pay in many causes to use three or four-horse teams. The one driver can handle them, even though it may be necessary where the old implements are still in good order to hitch the harness behind the drill or the drill behind the roller, etc. Then more work would be done with less drain on the horses than where only one pair is used and pushed to their utmost capacity.

Where at all possible, it will pay to fit the horses for the spring work when they are expected to do their best. Certainly the in-foal mare should not be launched from a winter of idleness into hard work of seeding without some preparation.

If a rabbit finally succeeds in girdling a tree, bridge grafting should be performed. In some cases the use of the same variety as the injured tree wedge at either end and insert between the bark above and below the wound. In case the graft fails, as a last resort, the tree should be cut off below the region of girdling and a new shoot allowed to grow. Care should be taken that the sucker does not spring from a point below the original graft.

A Good Medicine For The Spring

DO NOT USE HARSH PURGATIVES—A TONIC IS ALL YOU NEED.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of oppression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble. Do not doze yourself with purgatives, as many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you that this is true. What will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed, nervous, weak and children bright, active, strong and happy. Mrs. Maude Bagge, Lemberg, Sask., says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the Pills and a few boxes fully restored my health." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A thoroughly prepared seed-bed is uniformly level, fairly fine at the surface, but firm below.

After plowing the disc, harrow is the most suitable implement for preparing the seed-bed.

If any orchard planting is to be done this year it is now time that orders for trees should be placed.

The British Government will allow 30,000 soldiers in the United Kingdom to assist in spring seeding.

There will be no time for repairs to tools or harness after spring work begins. Now is the time to attend to all that sort of thing.

The amount of moisture in the soil is much below the normal. All the more necessary, then, for early and thorough cultivation for conservation of soil moisture.

Harrow all plowed land with the least possible delay, the stirring of the soil and the breaking of the crust on the surface aid in warming the soil and conserving moisture.

It is estimated that there are in Manitoba about 450 bookkeepers, who have, in round numbers, 10,000 colonies of bees, yielding in 1916, approximately, 800,000 pounds of honey.

To save labor and still have a good garden this year, why not make a small garden do double work by planting more intensively. Which is the easiest way to make an hour's work do most good—to horse cultivate a large garden, or grow the same quantity on half the space by planning and planting closer and hand hoeing.

Undocked and uncastrated grade lambs are always an indication of primitive methods in the handling of sheep, and no farmer who takes an interest in his flock will neglect the performance of these operations.

The extra weight and finish put on the horse that is to be sold this spring will pay very well indeed. The early spring like the present, to feed and care for the horse to secure these improvements. But don't expect to get a first-class price for a scrub horse—it can't be done.

SPREAD THE MANURE ON THE CORN LAND.

Corn like roots make good use of barnyard manure. Unlike the small grain crops there is little fear of the corn lodging from the use of too much manure, so that it is good practice to apply most of the manure on the land intended for corn or roots and only give the land for small grains a light application. To prevent loss of plant food by fermentation and leaching in barnyards and stables, manure should be spread on the corn ground during the early spring months. Greatest returns are obtained from manure spread evenly over a large area than from the same amount scattered heavily over a smaller tract.

As an average of 17 years' tests eight tons of manure per acre applied to corn in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover, has produced 25 bushels more corn than land receiving no treatment. Four tons of manure to the acre on both corn and wheat in a five-year rotation of corn, wheat, clover and timothy has produced an increase of 14.3 bushels of corn in the same average of 20 years. Eight tons of manure on the same crops in the same rotation has increased the corn yield. In other words, doubling the amount of manure has increased the corn yield only 66 per cent. In order to apply the manure evenly and over a large area a manure spreader should be used.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Horses that have worms become unthrifty, their hair gets rough and they lose condition, although they may continue to have a good appetite. A worm remedy that is suggested by the University of Missouri is made as follows: Powdered nut vomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian root, 4 ounces; powdered aconite root, 4 ounces; sodium chloride, 4 ounces; arsenious acid, 2 drams. These should be mixed together and a heaping tablespoonful given for every 250 pounds of weight, every morning and evening for about ten days. The medicine may be mixed with ground feed or sprinkled over oats and corn which has been dampened.

Uncle Ezra Invests in a Cow

Bought a cow? other day; Man was getting short of hay. Rather, sell his wife, he said, Or part with anything he had. But his hay was getting low. And the cow had to go. "Such a cow," says he to me. "Is something that you seldom see. Gives two pails twice a day. Only eating madder hay. Give her shorts and cotswand. Another pail you'll surely need. Her mother took first money at. The Winter Fair for butter fat. I shaved him ten and took the cow. Wish I hadn't done it now. Fell like I'd been stealing sheep. Cause I got that cow so cheap. Of course it wasn't exactly right. To take advantage of his plight. But turn it round and I could see. That he would do the same to me. I took her home and gave her feed. Of ensilage and cotswand. Could hardly wait for milking time So as to try that cow of mine. I won't attempt to express my thoughts. But all I got was just three quarts. Yet he told the truth when says he, A cow like this you seldom see. For her bag was bigger when I got done. Than it was before I had begun. But strip and strip it was no use. There wasn't another drop of juice. Next cow I buy I will not fall for. To inquire the size of the milking pail.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS FROM PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES

How a Firm of Dairymen Near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Are Making Good in Winter Dairying—Their Methods of Management Explained By A. J. Campbell

A farmer who was trying to sell a cow represented the animal as a "nice" cow to the prospective purchaser, who thereupon asked: "How much milk does she give?" "Oh, I don't know, I never measured it," replied the farmer. "But she's a nice kind cow. If she's got any milk at all she'll give it to you."

A visitor to the dairy farm of Andrew McRae & Sons at East Royalty, near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was told this story. It represents the haphazard system of farming once prevalent in the province, but now passing away unregretted, but now, perhaps, by a few lovers of the picturesque. It is true that artists' pictures of rural life seldom portray the separator, and bucolic poems are silent about the Babcock test. At the same time a visit to any of the leading dairy farms in the island reveals the fact that efficiency may go hand in hand with all the attractiveness of old order.

Messrs. Andrew McRae & Sons began to specialize in dairying in 1916. They have a herd of sixteen pure-bred Ayrshires on the farm of 120 acres. The McRae's pin their faith to the Ayrshire, the pride of the Scottish breeder. "We believe the Ayrshire to be admirably suited to grazing conditions," they said. "She belongs to a hardy, vigorous breed, quick and active, and withstanding adverse conditions admirably. She has a vigorous appetite and gives a good account of her food. She is a persistent milker and transmits her good qualities to her offspring. We find that the Ayrshire milk may be turned into a rich, sweet butter, while as a market milk she excels it. The fat globules are small in size and hence the milk stands transportation admirably."



Two Generous Milkers of the McRae Herd—They Have Proven Their Worth by Performance at the Pail on the Right Good Little Isle of Prince Edward

cording to yield. In winter, the cows are fed the usual quantities of hay, roots and ensilage, together with the meal ration of oats, barley, bran and oil cake mixed according to price and fed at the rate of about one pound to every four pounds of milk given. Every effort is made to have the cows in prime condition at the time of freshening, but two weeks before that time all heating feed is cut off. After freshening the cow is fed for a week on hay on roots and bran, and then is gradually brought into the full meal ration.

The rule of one pound of meal to every four pounds of milk is not, of course, followed in the treatment of the young cow, as she has to produce bone and flesh as well as milk. After the first freshening the heifer is fed the bran mash, and if the weather is cold all the chaff is taken from her drink. After ten days her feed is increased gradually and as soon as possible she is fed well and milked hard. She is developed all that is possible during the first year and she is milked for the full twelve months during the first period.

The calves are allowed to get one good fill of first milk and are then taken from their mothers. They are fed whole milk for a month, and then gradually put on a mixture of separator milk and a gruel made by soaking oil cake in cold water for some hours. This gruel is warmed before being given. The calves are fed three times daily. The bull calves are sold at prices ranging from \$50 to \$500. The surplus heifers are sold when fit for service. The heifers retained are bred when two years old.

The soil of the McRae farm is for the most part a sandy loam, and under a judicious rotation has been kept at full strength. Last year the farm produced 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 8,000 bushels of roots, 200 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of barley, 112 tons of clover and 40 tons of timothy. In addition eleven acres were utilized for the growth of oats, peas and vetches, and corn and white turnips, which were cut and fed in a green state. The soiling crops are sown from May 1st to July 1st.

For some time a five-year rotation was followed, but finally it was developed that this system was too slow for high-priced land. Now a four-year rotation is practiced. First year, corn and roots; second year, grain; third year, clover; fourth year, timothy and pasture. Potatoes are treated to from eight to twelve tons, supplemented by 200 pounds of super-phosphate and 200 pounds of sulphate of potash, and occasionally fifty pounds of nitrate of soda. The area devoted to roots is given from sixteen to twenty tons of stable manure and about 450 pounds of super-phosphate per acre. In normal times the super-phosphate costs the firm \$22 and the sulphate \$26.

Messrs. McRae believe that fresh air, light and warmth and comfort are essential to animal health. They also hold that the quality to which these requisites are supplied will largely determine the measure of success attained by any dairyman. Their cows are well stabled with plenty of light and ventilation. The stalls are made thoroughly comfortable for the animals. A large quantity of straw is bought for use for bedding. A covered manure shed stands beside the stable, but most of the manure is hauled direct to the fields and placed in long, low heaps, which are well trampled down. Two large silos stand beside the barn and are filled to overflowing every autumn.

Thirty Berkshire and Tamworth hogs are marketed yearly at an average weight of 175 pounds. The pork was sold last year at eleven and one-half cents the pound. The hogs are shorn, home-grown grains and skimmed milk.

"I believe in winter dairying," said the head of this enterprising firm. "Our cows, as a rule, freshen in the fall, from September to December. As a result of this we are able to devote more of our time to their care. We also obtain higher prices for our milk and milk products, and we find that we can get actually more pounds of milk from fall freshening. Moreover fall calves are very much more easily raised than the spring calves. It must be remembered that the part of the consumer should be one of the steps taken."

A late addition to Tommy Murphy's string is the eight-year-old trotter, Highcliffe, 2:16 1/4, by Moko, dam by Alle Wilkes, 2:15, the property of W. L. Ingraham, of Waynesburg, Pa.

McKinney Bros., of Boston, announced early this week that the third annual spring auction of the New England Speed Sales Co., will be held on May 17 and 18 at Combination Park.

It is reported that Mr. C. K. G. Billing, owner of Uhlair, 1:58 3/4, the world's champion trotting stallion, has offered this horse to the American Government for Cavalry stud purposes.

Mr. Harry Stewart's handsome Parkside President driving mare has given birth to a beautiful foal, sired by Mr. George H. Handrahan's Zambr Morgan stallion Harry T., marked 2:16 1/4, in a winning race.

A match race at North Sydney, N. S., on March 19, between Spooner Boy, 2:10 1/2, and Rextlight, 2:17 1/2, resulted in a victory for the son of Woodland Boy, 2:06 1/2, after a five-hat session. The winner was driven by the veteran teamster, Stephen Purves.

The report published in the daily press last week that the U. S. Government had bought Allen Farm was untrue. Representatives had looked over the property with a view of buying it as a military base, but up to the time of going to press no purchase had been effected.

The New Annan four-year-old stake race promises to be a thriller. All the colts which raced on New London speedway last winter are eligible, and all fast, including Oma, Patola, Dingola, Spider, Arcola Boy, Baden, Queen Alice, Uscin, Billy Kennedy's and Dr. Jenkins' colts, and Commodore K-K.

Orphan Girl, 2:19 1/4, the property of Thomas McGlinchey, of Portland, Maine, was the leading point winner in the local ice matinees held last winter, with a total of twenty-one to her credit. Lady M., 2:26 1/2, owned by Thomas Holivan, won second honors, her score being nineteen, while Beth Wilkes, stood third, with fifteen points to her credit.

We were shown a fine photograph of Seymour Dillon recently. This well-bred trotting stallion is owned by C. P. Thorn, of Charlottetown. It is expected that he will race in New Glasgow, N.S. on May 24th. Hugh Morrison, of Kensington, who imported Seymour Dillon, from Boston, where he had been taken from Indiana by Taylor, Bros., was seen cheered by patrons of last year, for letting the horse go from this part of the country.

given according to butter-fat content. If the cows are milking heavy they are milked and fed three times daily. They should be watered at least twice daily or, better still, have it before them at all times. We let them out every fine day for a short time. Kindness, care and regularity are all essentials to making good records.

AMONG THE HORSES

WITH THE HORSEMEN.

Speed sale at combination park, May 17 and 18.

Evelyn W., 2:00 1/4 will be bred to Onward Forbes 2:04 1/4.

Harry Brusie has around 20 head at the Windsor track.

Dudie Archdale, 2:03 1/4 has ability at side by Etawah 2:05.

The Rutland Vt., free-for-all purse has been raised to \$3,500.

Walter Cox starts his active training season with 50 odd head.

Along come St. Johnsbury and North Adams with 1000 free-for-alls.

Hartford hangs up \$3,000 for its free-for-alls try over its double O.

New England trainers are pretty generally giving their pupils track work.

V. C. B. Wetmore has bought Belle Chimes, 2:17 1/4 of W. J. McDonald.

Billy Fleming will train Aconite, 2:07 1/4; James Albert, 2:10 1/4 and a lot more at Windsor.

Don F., 2:05 1/4, one of the Murphy stable pacers is it is rumored, owned by Freddie Kanno.

Earle Boulter, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has sold the green pacing mare, Mystery, to McLeod and Holland, of Victoria, P. E. I.

"Pop" Geers is to race the four-year-old trotting stallion, Good Graces, 2:23 1/4, by Wilkoe (son of Cochro, 3:21), 1/2.

W. K. Farnsworth has added another thousand to the value of the free-for-all pace to be given at Rutland, Vt., next September, thus making it worth \$3,500.

A. P. Ryan of St. John, N. B., has bought the pacing gelding, Dan, O., 2:14 1/4, from Magnus Flaws, of Chicago. The son of Newtown Boy, 2:07 1/4, is eligible to the 2:18 class.

Arthur Newhouse, of Houlton, Maine, has sold his sensational pacer, Don Foss, by Mallett, 2:19 1/4, to Charles F. Wvers, proprietor Clark's Hotel, same city. Reported price \$750.

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LOWER PRICED

HIGH GRADE TESTED ONION SEED ONE DOLLAR A POUND LESS THAN LAST YEAR. SOW 5 LBS. SEED PER ACRE. AVERAGE CROP 500 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

- Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, black seed. .oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25.
Giant Yellow Prizetaker Onion, black seed. .oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25.
Large Red Wethersfield Onion, black seed. .oz. 25c, lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.25.
Market Maker Golden Globe Onion .oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25.
Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed. .oz. 25c, lb. \$1.90, 5 lbs. \$8.25.
Southport White Globe Onion, black seed. .oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.
Red Globe Prizewinner Onion, black seed. .oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25.
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts .lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70.
XXX Guernsey Parsnip, fine smooth roots. .Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Detroit Dark Red Beet (round) .Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Chantenay Red Table Carrot. . . . .Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c.
Rust Proof Dwarf Black Wax Butter Beans .lb. 5c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.
Early White Cory Sweet Table Corn. . . . .lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.
London Long Green Cucumber (great cropper) . . . . .Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.
XXX Solid Head Lettuce. . . . .Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 75c.
Improved Beefsteak Tomato. . . . .Pkg. 5c, 1/2 oz. 35c, 4 oz. 60c.
XXX Scarlet Oval Radish (mild, crisp) .Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Little Marvel Garden Bush Peas, very early 4 oz. 15c, lb. 40c.
Early Branching Asters, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed. . . . .Pkg. 10c.
Mammoth Fringed Cosmos, mixed colors. . . . .Pkg. 10c.
XXX Mammoth Verbenas, superb mixture of colors. . . . .Pkg. 10c.
XXX Spencer Giant Sweet Peas, all shades mixed. . . . .Pkg. 15c, oz. 35c.

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the yard." 2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list. Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada. Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from

RENNIE'S SEEDS Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited 190 McGill Street, MONTREAL Also at TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Ed Urch, Kensington, has named his two-year-old Catalon colt "Earl Grey." This is a promising colt.—K

Pony Boy has recovered from the accident on New London speedway last winter, and no doubt will be heard from during the coming summer.

The Abogweit (2:19 1/4) is in the pink of condition. This speedy horse ought to lower his mark considerably this season, as he could have stepped Halifax track last fall in 2:16. He was held over to take in the main circuit in 1917, with the rest of Simpson's stable of horses, including Bob Mac, Arcola, et al.

A match race at Amherst, N. S., March 17, between the two pacers, Bessie L., by Will Be Sure, 2:15 1/4, the property of Francis S. Siddall, of Amherst, the Stratton B., by Winfield Stratton 2:05 1/4, owned by William Buck, of Dorchester, N. S., resulted in a victory for the mare—best time for the half-mile, 1:14.

Nelly Johnson, the chestnut pacing mare that Joseph Sheen, of Kensington, P. E. I., raced successfully on the ice the past winter, is a daughter of Golden Result (brother to Bingen, 2:06 1/4), out of Lady Hill, by Almoden (son of Palo Alto, 2:08 3/4). She was bred by Charles M. Holden, of Dover, Mass., and has been M. Sheen's property about eighteen months.

An English veterinarian says careless or improper feeding is the prime cause of colic. The stomach of the horse being small the digestion is limited, and if the horse is hungry and overfed, or is allowed to gulp down a big feed, colic is the result. Also, if musty hay or musty sour feed is used, or if fresh-cut grass wet with dew or rain is hastily eaten in large quantities colic is often the result.

TREATMENT FOR DIARRHOEA IN FOALS

Many foals on the Island die each year due to this dread disease, and the following article will be of great benefit for those who happen to have any afflicted in this way. Cut it out and paste it in your scrap book. When the foal is severe to ten days old it may be troubled with diarrhoea, due to the mare coming in heat or for other causes, in which event keep both mare and colt in a quiet place. Milk the mare dry and doctor the colt.

John Bradburn strongly advised giving the drug cordial, full directions for the making of which are described in his book "Breeding and Developing the Trotter." A horseman writes: "John Bradburn's blackberry cordial has not proved sufficient in my experience, especially in obstinate cases. I have secured the best results from paregoric and aromatic syrup of rhubarb, equal parts."

A favorite prescription of Al Thomass, and one with which he once saved a foal, is from Asworthy, 3:20 1/2, when she was suffering from a severe case of diarrhoea. It is: Take colt out of sun (if turned out) and give it the yolk of an egg to which has been added 10 to 20 drops of tincture of opium. Three or four doses a day should be given until relief is obtained. Another prescription is an egg in a pint of milk given three times a day until cured. Another good prescription is a teaspoonful of lime water in several of milk, given every three hours. At the Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. the remedy for diarrhoea is: linewater.

Ray Miller writes: "As to diarrhoea in colts, let me give you a suggestion which I received from Major Daingerfield, to whom every breeder in this world has to 'take off his hat.' He told me that his colts were never bothered with diarrhoea. To speak of an egg in a pint of milk after foaling, as he had made it a point to put the mare

LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers. This sticky other compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

War On Poultry Lice!

OF the eight known varieties of poultry lice, at least five different species are common to all fowls. If left unchecked, they cause a host of troubles on a farm, will seriously interfere with laying, you can easily fight and conquer them with Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer. Harmless to you, can't injure the fowls, but is sure death to all kinds of poultry lice, bugs, and other insects. Sold in either 50c cans, 25c and 10c, at your dealer's. Write to-day for New Book, "Poultry Writings," it's FREE at once. Pratts Powder Co., of Canada, Limited, 49 A. Glastonbury St., Toronto. P. 12