

# OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

## PROTECT FRUIT TREES FROM MICE.

Thousands of trees are injured in Canada every year by mice, and in the newer districts a large number of rabbits also. All this could be prevented if the farmer or fruitgrower would use the information available and protect his trees from mice. Some years there is less injury than others, and this fact leads to carelessness, and when a bad year comes the trees are unprotected.

While the depredations from mice and rabbits in winter vary from one year to another, depending on the scarcity or abundance of food, the number of mice which are in the vicinity, and the character of the winter the injury is always greatest when the orchard is lying about, hence the latter should be removed before the winter sets in. As mice may be expected greater or less numbers every winter, young trees should be regularly protected against ravages. Mice usually begin working on the ground under the snow, and when they come to a tree they will begin to gnaw it if it is not protected. A small amount of soil from eight to twelve inches in height, raised about the base of the trees will often prevent their injuring them, and even snow framed about the tree has been quite effective, but the cheapest and surest practice is to wrap the tree with ordinary building paper, the pieces of which is small. Far paper is also effective, but trees have been injured by using it, as it is well to guard against this when building paper is used, as well. After the paper is wrapped around the tree and tied a little earth should be put about the low part to prevent mice from beginning to work there, as, if they get a start, the paper will not stand in their way. It may be stated, however, that among several thousand young trees which have been wrapped with building paper for years at the Sunny Crest Farm, Ottawa, there have been practically no instances where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the tree. The use of a wire protector, or one made of tin or galvanized iron is economical in the end, as they are durable.

There are a number of washes and poisons recommended for the protection of fruit trees and the destruction of the mice and rabbits, but none of these is very satisfactory, as, if the mice or rabbits are not kept from gnawing, they have not sufficient effect upon them to prevent injury altogether. The following method of poisoning has been found fairly successful:

## A Good Medicine For The Springtime

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic is All You Need

Not sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite flabby, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. 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 dose yourself with purgatives, as so 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 this is true. What you need in the spring is a tonic that will enrich the blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine helps to enrich the blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men and women and children bright, active and strong. Miss S. L. McEachron, Naim P. O. N. B., says: "I have been in the habit of taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the spring, and they keep me in the best of health. I think it is entirely due to the use of these pills that I always have such good health."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## SOVS THAT EAT THEIR OWN OFFSPRING.

It is not an equally constant waste of wear, the organ will soon become of abnormal size, and, as a consequence, becomes ill-shaped and unyielding. Of course, during youth, while the animal is growing, the growth of the feet, like that of other organs, exceeds the waste, hence it keeps pace with the general growth of the animal. In state of nature, the natural wear and tear on the unshod foot equals the ordinary growth and keeps it in proper shape, but owing to the artificial manner in which horses are of necessity reared in cold stables, their feet require more attention than they frequently receive. Interference is seldom necessary until the first winter, as during the summer months, when colts are at large, nature will usually attend to the matter, but when the weather becomes cold and they spend a large part of their time in a stable, often in stalls that are not regularly cleaned out (which favors the growth of horn) the wear will be insufficient, and unless attention be given the feet will become abnormally large, deep in the heels, long in the toes, and abnormal in shape to such a degree as to render it impossible for the animal to stand or move naturally. This condition abnormally increases the tension on some of the tendons and ligaments, and correspondingly decreases that of others.

## KEEP SIRES OF PROVEN MERIT

The advantage of the use of a proven sire as compared to a doubtful one is that a bull is well understood by breeders of the cattle. One would naturally think, then, that the percentage of proven sires in service would increase as rapidly as they develop and that, barring outstanding individual objections, no proven sire would be permitted to be slaughtered as long as he is fit for service. As a matter of fact it is extremely difficult to find a buyer for an aged bull unless he is an outstanding, high class sire. As every breeder who sells bulls knows, they find the most ready sale at about the time they are old enough for service. It is easy enough to see the viewpoint commonly taken by some farmers and breeders and to understand the reasons given in preference for young bulls. At the same time, for the man who is desirous of building up a herd of high producers, the superior advantage of a proven sire are amply sufficient to justify overlooking more or less objectionable features that may arise. Certainly the selection of a herd sire is of sufficient importance to command the most thoughtful and impartial consideration. Individually, breeders are not so much interested in count for much, but what is of vast importance is whether or not the sire selected will affect improvement in the herd. This is something that can be definitely known of tried sires only. Of all the sires that are continually being tried and records are kept of many of them are kept in service till they are mature, and of these, how many sire daughters that in production show a marked improvement over their dams? The percentage is very small and such sires should be in demand rather than a dog on the market.

## CARE OF HORSES FEET.

All horsemen recognize the importance of good feet in a horse. There is a great deal of force in the old adage, "No feet, no horse." While some horses have congenitally weak feet that require every careful attention in order to avoid disease, very many "go wrong" as the result of careless or ignorant treatment, or probably it would be more correct to say, as the result of inattention.

The foot of a horse is a complex organ, and is subject to many diseases. The causes and symptoms of which we cannot discuss in this article, but rather discuss the means of preventing trouble or disease. No horseman will deny the fact that the value and usefulness of a horse depends greatly upon the quality and condition of his feet, and this depends largely upon the attention that they have received from early childhood.

The subject of attention should be to keep the feet in as natural a shape and condition as possible. There is, under normal conditions, a constant growth of all the horny or insensitive parts of the foot, and can be readily understood that if

there is not an equally constant growth of wear, the organ will soon become of abnormal size, and, as a consequence, becomes ill-shaped and unyielding. Of course, during youth, while the animal is growing, the growth of the feet, like that of other organs, exceeds the waste, hence it keeps pace with the general growth of the animal. In state of nature, the natural wear and tear on the unshod foot equals the ordinary growth and keeps it in proper shape, but owing to the artificial manner in which horses are of necessity reared in cold stables, their feet require more attention than they frequently receive. Interference is seldom necessary until the first winter, as during the summer months, when colts are at large, nature will usually attend to the matter, but when the weather becomes cold and they spend a large part of their time in a stable, often in stalls that are not regularly cleaned out (which favors the growth of horn) the wear will be insufficient, and unless attention be given the feet will become abnormally large, deep in the heels, long in the toes, and abnormal in shape to such a degree as to render it impossible for the animal to stand or move naturally. This condition abnormally increases the tension on some of the tendons and ligaments, and correspondingly decreases that of others.

## Principal Objection

The principal objection usually offered to buying an aged bull is that he may be ugly or is likely to become so. That is true, of course, but the advantages of the use of such a bull are far greater than the expense of arranging equipment to handle him with perfect safety. Every breeder should have a bull paddock anyway with a breeding pen in connection. The question of handling the bull is of little importance compared to the advantage of the use of a herd sire of known ability to transmit all desirable characteristics. Improvement in production must come largely through the herd sire and comparatively few even of the so-called well bred sires can be depended upon to transmit this quality. The most constructive breeders, when once they come into possession of such a sire, hold him practically priceless and would consider it very unwise not to make most careful practices among farmers and small breeders is the failure to make use of bulls in their community who have demonstrated their ability to transmit production.

An excellent feature in connection with the pure-bred sire campaign now in progress would be to designate that some breeder of another make use of every proven sire as long as he is fit for service. If the use of a pure-bred sire is important, how much more important it is to continue in service the sire of proven merit—Hoard's Dairyman.

## MAKING THE SOW COMFORTABLE

A modern hog house with some new features was recently erected on a 400-acre farm in Illinois. It is 24x100 feet and has a complete ventilating system, and is so arranged that a wagon can be driven through it for hauling in feed or cleaning out manure.

The central alleyway and the part of the pen floor next to it are paved with cement, but beginning about eight inches from each side wall they have left a trench about three feet extending the full length of the house along each side. A shoulder on each side of trench allows them to cut two-inch planks the proper length and lay them closely crosswise level with the rest of the floor. This is the rear part of each pen. Thus the plank floor for the sow's bed, and this is always dry and warm.

They built this with the idea of putting in a heating system for taking care of the early farrowing in March. Each trench has a dirt bottom sloping to one end and a rear part of each pen. Thus the plank floor for the sow's bed, and this is always dry and warm.

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## Spring Weather Hard On Baby

The Canadian spring weather, one day mild and bright, the next raw and blustery is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one out for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is so often over-heated and badly ventilated. He catches colds, coughs, croup and hoarseness become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or banishing colds, simple fevers, colic or any other of the many minor ailments of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Good-bye, old brindle, bony scrub.

The time demands a better breed. You eat enough, but there's the rub. You pay for half your feed. So after all these years we part. But pray remember, as you go. If this should break your bovine heart You broke my purse long, long ago.

—Virginia Extension News

## Not Then

Mrs. Eye, Misery loves company you know. Mrs. Wye: Not always, my dear I guess you never had on very tight shoes when company called

# TO THE POULTRYMAN:

A Weekly Letter Containing Practical Pointers in the Management and Care of Standard Bred Poultry, Taken From the Daily Log Book of Sunny Crest Poultry Farm, Bear River, P. E. I. by the Manager.

It would be well, before settling on a date on which to have your seasons' supply of Leghorn chicks hatched, to make up your mind just what you are going to require—of those chicks or to what use they are to be put, and, while this is not very necessary in the Province where eggs are the main consideration, it might be well to go into this briefly to illustrate our point. The practice of using pullets as breeders has been condemned by many of our best breeders on the ground that pullets are immature and can therefore not be expected to produce strong livable chicks, but before anything can be accomplished along this line we must decide just when a pullet reaches maturity and whether this is marked by any change or condition in the bird, and it might be well to state right here that opinion seems to be so divided on this point that unless you are willing to accept the argument of one or the other according to which sounds the most plausible to you, it will be necessary for you to work this out along your own line of reasoning, the soundness of which can be checked by results in breeding.

Chicks under favorable conditions will get their full coat of adult feathers, make standard weight, and commence producing eggs in six to eight months from date of hatching, and on the strength of this there are many who claim that the pullet has reached maturity. This is often contradicted on the contention that the resulting stock will be inferior, weak, that there is a difference between the standard weight of a hen and that of a pullet, and that the bird has not reached full maturity which would make her fit to be used as a breeder until she has finished her first laying year and went through the moult, and this brings us back to the point first mentioned.

If you are intending to use this spring's chicks as breeders, next season, and at best I consider it a very doubtful practice, about the only way to have any kind of a chance to get good results would be to get your chicks out in early March, make them into laying hens in September, and winter them with the old hens and after the first period, if kept in good health, should make pretty good breeders, then again the cockerels from the early hatch will make the very best breeders for they will have made good size and will be very far superior to the usual immature youngsters, who, hatched in June is mated back to his dams the following spring.

While the foregoing would be the benefits that might ordinarily be expected from early hatched stock there is another reason set forth by some that I would like to mention, which as it is likely to come up, as it is likely to come up, in some way, that is the person who gets the chicks out early because "they can find for themselves and do not require any attention as time is in their favor and they will be bound to be productive before winter."

If that person was asked to put down their reasons for early hatching and to cut out all camouflage they would be forced to say that they hatched early so that if the chicks were put in mite infested quarters, kept without water, and starved through the summer, they would have the additional time to make the growth and development which chicks kept under favorable conditions could be expected to make in much shorter time, and that same person will be the first to tell you that the hens are not doing as they should considering the time they were hatched.

It matters not to what use the chicks are to be put, from the time they are hatched until full growth is reached, they want to be brought along evenly and steadily, not neglected for a while and then rushed at the last to make up for it and I would rather have the most cross bred scrub that was ever hatched that had been properly reared, than the blues blood in the land that had been neglected and starved and whose early prospects were ruined during the growing period, a pullet is dependent on her upbringing for any prolificacy she will ever show this should be warning enough.

Leghorns hatched after the middle of June are not liable to be profitable as they are going to require considerable attention which is liable to take the form of forcing in order that they may make their growth and come into production in the early winter and while I know it is possible to have June hatched chicks come into laying in November, it is seldom that you will find them to make real profitable layers, they do not seem to have the constitution to stand up under a long period of heavy production, and very often the combined influence of late hatching and forced growth will result in undersized stock that will be useless to carry on the strain with any chance of improvement.

This leaves the one other point to be considered and the one which will have the greatest interest in

## EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Notes on the Charlottetown Egg Laying Contest, 21st Week of the Contest, ending March 27, 1922.

The Charlottetown Egg Laying Contest made a considerable gain during the 21st week, with an increase of 52 eggs.

The Experimental Station's pen of White Leghorns was first for the week, with 49 eggs; Pendleton Bros' pen of Barred Rocks was 2nd, with 48 eggs; Mr. F. W. Woolley's pen of White Leghorns was 3rd, with 44 eggs; Mr. William Neale's pen of White Leghorns was 4th, with 43 eggs; the Experimental Station's pen of White Leghorns No. 18 was 5th, with 42 eggs; and Mr. Everett Howatt's pen of White Leghorns tied with Mrs. J. J. McLehane's pen of White Wyandottes and Mrs. R. C. McLehane's Barred Rocks for 6th place, with 41 eggs each.

Mr. F. W. Woolley's pen of White Leghorns has first place in the contest to date, and now has a total of 464 eggs to date; Mr. Everett Howatt's pen of White Leghorns tied with the Experimental Station's pen of White Leghorns No. 19, for 2nd place, with 454 eggs each; Mr. J. S. Schurman's pen of White Leghorns is 3rd, with 373 eggs; the Experimental Station's pen of White Leghorns No. 18 is 4th, with 351 eggs; Mrs. K. W. Bullpitt's pen of White Leghorns is 5th, with 347 eggs; Pendleton Bros' Barred Rocks are 6th, with 339 eggs.

The total production to date is 5550 eggs; total production for the week is 745 eggs.

J. H. CLARK, Supt.

Has your farm a name yet? If not do not delay the naming as it gives your products a distinction and if you are running on the quality basis the farm name on your products will be sure to bring results.

## Hatching Eggs Day Old Chicks Breeding Stock

We are now booking orders for hatching eggs and Day Old Chicks from our celebrated

Ferris S. C. W. Leghorns, 200-234, 234-265, 265-300 Strains.

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We also offer a limited number of choice breeding pens mated up ready for this season's breeding.

Every nest on the farm is trapped and every breeder trapped every day of the year.

Catalogue of stock and prices mailed on request.

Sunnycrest Poultry Farm Bear River, P. E. I.

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GARDEN SEEDS

Steele Briggs' Seeds grow finest Crops

## Just Between Ourselves

BY DELLA E. STEWART

There's a great difference between notoriety and fame. A few weeks ago, a woman died, unnoticed, in poverty, whose name twenty years ago, was on the lips of all, she was the first, and only, woman to live through the experience of plunging over Niagara Falls in a barrel. Just why such an exploit should appeal to any one is one of life's mysteries, but that it does we all know. Many have lost their lives in the attempt. Mrs. Taylor succeeded, thereby winning notoriety, and a goodly sum of money.

Most of the money she claimed was taken from her by her manager. Other unusual exploits soon drew hers from the public mind. Few of us remember the happenings of yesterday. The present claims us too closely. Thus it was that Mrs. Taylor died in poverty and not fill a pauper's grave were it not for the charity of friends.

Some of us are so busy just living that we cannot think much of the future. Others, as we desire to leave a name that shall be remembered. How are we going to set about it? By doing some weird thing, of not much use when it is done, just to gain a place in the sun for a day? Scarcely. That may bring notoriety, but fame—never. Fame has a far deeper root.

To gain it, we must in some way enter the hearts of mankind. Nothing less will suffice. If we can touch hearts, we do not need to worry about fame. Nor will we, but ignoring it, we shall be apt to find it at our feet. Fame is of the heart; notoriety of the mere surface, easily effaced.

## Sunday School Lesson

Lesson 1. April 2, 1922

Asa Relies on God.

The Golden Text—"Help us, O Jehovah our God; for we rely on thee."—11 Chron. 14:14.

The Lesson Text, 11 Chron. 14:1-12.

Reference Material.

11 Chron. 14:13-16; Isa. 41:10-16.

The Time—Asa reigned from 911 B.C. to 870 B.C.

The Place—Jerusalem.

1. So, Asahel slept with his father, the father of King Asa. The city of David, that is the south-east hill of Jerusalem, identified with the ancient city of Jerusalem. Regarded by the author of Chronicles as the place of worship in Israel, one who cared sincerely for religion and built up the temple fortifications of his realm.

2. Did that which was good and right, namely, in the line of reformation and consolidation.

3. For he took away the foreign altars, sanctuaries dedicated to foreign deities. And the high places, the Hebrew word for "high place" is bamah; plural bamoth. A high place was, among the Canaanites, the name applied to some eminence outside a town which was consecrated to the worship of deity. The Israelites appropriated these early shrines for the worship of Jehovah, and good men such as Sam and Solomon, seem to have regarded them as legitimate places of worship in spite of the law in Deuteronomy which explicitly forbade such worship. Cf. 1 Sam. 9:12ff; 1 Kings 3:2, 3. Pillars, Obelisks, steles, or upright stones, regarded as symbols of deity. They ordinarily stood by the altars, and later took the actual forms of the gods worshipped, namely, the sun god Baal, Asherim. When living trees were not to be had, wooden poles were erected beside their altars, as symbols also of deity. According to W. Robertson Smith, "they were survivals of tree worship." Certain poles were carved to bear the symbol of the goddess Astarte. To the worshippers of Jehovah the Canaanite worship of a female deity was especially repugnant.

4. Commanded Judah to seek Jehovah. It was of perfect keeping with his privilege and duty as the king of Judah, to exercise such mandatory rights. Cf. Deut. 17:14, 20.

5. Also he took away out of all the cities of Judah the high places. This statement is difficult to harmonize with 1 Kings 15:14, where we read: "But the high places were not taken away." The best explanation is that the passage in 1 Kings refers to the high place in North Israel which Asa failed to take away; for, in 1 Chron. 15:17, we read, "But the high places were not taken away out of Israel." In any case the implication is that Asa's failure to take away these idolatrous shrines was not due to his own delinquencies, for "the heart of Asa was perfect all his days." 1 Chron. 15:17, but to the inveterate tendencies of the people to use them. The sun-images, the Hebrew word for "sun images" is of doubtful significance. Its root means "to be hot" hence, some authorities conclude that instead of an image the "hearth" is meant on which the sacred fire was kept. On the other hand, if the words refer to actual stones, it is possible that the author has in mind certain images belonging to the cult of the god Baal-Asman so prevalent in Carthage.

6. He built fortified cities in Judah. Following his religious re-

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