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A hot foot-bath containing a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. will have a delightfully soothing effect on weary feet at the close of a strenuous day.

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HORSE NOTES

Intending breeders are requested to call at the stables of William Kearney's, Souris East and see Happy George 2.20¼ before mating their mares, as he is a producer of first class stock.

Terms $5.00 cash at first service and $5.00 more when mare proves in foal.

The Stallion BARON KELVIN

The Stallion Baron Kelvin will make the season of 1921 starting Monday May 16 noon to A. H. Chappell, Granville over night thence to James Miller's, Stanley Bridge at noon, thence through Cavendish to John Johnson's, Mayfield for night thence to Fred Bullman Cons South Rustico, Wednesday sch[illegible], thence to Pope Bagnall, Hazel real[illegible] over night thence to Mepolor[illegible]'s Mills Thursday noon, and [illegible]s through Fredericton to Dan child[illegible]ison, Hartville over night manj[illegible]e to owner's stables Friday thing[illegible]oon remaining until following child[illegible]ay.

A. H. CHAPPELL

of co[illegible] In charge spirit[illegible] quarters at owner's risk.

The Stallion BARON KELVIN

The Stallion Baron Kelvin will leave the owner's stable, Springfield Monday afternoon, May 23 for James M. Duffy, Kinkora over night Tuesday 24, will go to Frank Cobbs, Mount Tryon at noon thence to S. C. Clark, Augustine Cove over night; will leave there Wednesday morning for Arthur Campbell, Cape Traverse at noon then to W. E. Noonan, Albany over night. Will leave there Thursday morning and be in Bedeque at Leonard Schurman's stable over night, will leave there Friday morning for Frank Deacon, noon, thence to the owner's stable till the following Monday.

Prince Of Huron Pure Bred Sire

Will travel for season leaving Souris on Monday May 9th via Red Point; Kingsboro, Bothwell; Elmira; Lakeville; Fairfield; Bayfield; Hermanville; Clear Spring; Bear River; and Souris West to remain until Monday May 16th then to travel via Rollo Bay East; Fortune Bridge; Red House; Little Pond; Poplar Point; Dundas; Mt. Hope; Birch Hill; St. Peters; Morell; Farmington; Dingwell Mills and Souris. Trip to be duplicated every two weeks. Fee twelve dollars cash or note with return privileges. Owned by Department of Agriculture. Urban Malone in charge.

Sire Baron Triumph Pure Bred Clydesdale

Will travel for season leaving Charlottetown May 2nd via St. Peters Road to Mt. Stewart for Tuesday night; Cardigan Road to St. Teresa; Baldwin Road and Georgetown Road to Georgetown for Friday night; through Lower Montague to Montague for Saturday night; May 9th will travel via Whim Road Cross; Heatherdale; Grandview; Newtown Cross; Orwell; Eldon; Vernon Bridge; Cherry Valley; Pownal; Alexandria; Southport to Charlottetown for Thursday night and remaining until following Monday. This trip will be duplicated every two weeks. Fee twelve dollars cash or note with return privileges. Owned by Department of Agriculture. Robert Kirkwood in charge.

Of Interest to Farmers

FERTILIZERS FOR TURNIPS

Chemical Fertilizers have been used by Agriculturists for many years particularly in countries where land becomes very valuable through incrased population and intensive farming must be carried on. European farmers have for years used immense quantities of Fertilizer. Germany became a great agricultural country largely though the extensive use of commercial Fertilizers in conjunction with live stock. The potatoes growers of United States who specialize in this crop depend on commercial fertilizers and have increased their yield per acre by its use to an extent undreamed of before the discovery of this source of plant food. In fact, wherever we have the land most valuable, we usually find commercial fertilizers being used to the greatest extent, but when the farmers specialize in live stock and their products, and use alarge quantity of concentrated foods, where we follow mixed farming or where natural occurring fertilizers, such as sea manure is found in reach of a large proportion of our farms, need for the use of Fertilizer has not been keenly felt, but many of our up-to-date, progressive farmers find splendid results from its use, and while the introduction of any comparatively new method of farm practice meets with a certain amount of criticism, the results by those who have specialized in potato growing on comparatively poor farms in the Province securing returns of from three to five hunded bushels to an acre from the use of chemical fertilizers alone, has proven beyond question the value of using this addition of plant food for our root crops at least and when we consider the small amount of time required to apply a dressing of Fertilizer and the fact that it does not add anything to the cost of the seeding, cultivating andother operations.

The profits in farming depend largely on the cost of producing crops and the price received for farm products. The farmer unfortunately is not able to fix the price to any great extent but may control the cost of production through the agents of cultivation, fertilizing, seeding, etc. If a farmer wishes to produce animal products profitably he must aim to grow cheap feed, and in laying out his crops should plant as large an acreage as possible of those that grow the most milk or flesh producing food per acre. In figuring the profits in producing milk and other live stock products the market price of raw crops is generally taken, which is the proper method to figure under certain conditions, but when farmers are able to grow feeds much cheaper than such price, the actual cost of production would be a fairer basis of calculation. Swede turnips properly fertilized and cultivated will produce a greater amount of stock food per acre than probably any other crop that can be grown in this Province with the possible exception of Mangolds, and no crop responds more readily to a dressing of fertilizer.

Scientists tell us that the turnips requires a large quantity of phosphoric. This can be furnnished most economically in the form of superphosphate, costing at the present time from thirty-five to forty dollars a ton. We have found that it pays splendidly to use from four to six hundred pounds of this fertilizer along with the manure in growing turnips, although we frequently hear a difference of opinion on the result of its use. However, unless the land is exceptionally fertile or a heavy dressing of manure has been applied, a dressing of superphosphate shows very marked results. We have seen tests where the crop was carefully measured showing an increase of three hundred bushels to an acre.

This increase cost with Fertilizer at $2.00 a hundred 3 1-3 cents per bushel. Nova Scotia Agricultural College reports contain experiments where an addition of 600 lbs. of Fertilizer produced an increased crop of Turnips costing 2 9-10c. per bus. Fertilizer in this experiment was probably figured at a lower rate than the present price. However, we are satisfied that it will always pay handsomely to use Superphosphate for the Turnip crop at least. Applications may be made broadcast before drilling. This mixes the Fertilizer thoroughly with the soil; it is absorbed and made available more readily than that applied in the row, and gives better results, and where Fertilizer is applied there is no difficulty in knowing results. The Seed comes up more quickly, we get a more uniform stand, they can be hoed at least a week earlier, fewer plants die out from insect attacks, and we will get a more regular stand. In fact, we have seen fields after hoeing the first time where the portion fertilized appeared to have been sown much thicker than that which received only a dressing of manure. To those who have never used this source of plant food we would advise trying it this year, and to carefully measure the crop at harvesting time, as it is impossible for any person to accurately estimate a yield of Turnips by walking through the field. We occasionally see fields, on which the owned personally considers the results of his Fertilizing not sufficiently marked to indicate a heavier yield, where by actual measurement or weight a large increase was proven, the difference being generally that there is a more regular and uniform stand with fewer small turnips.

This is one of our best and surest stock food crops, and one of the heaviest yielding that we can grow in this Province. Land for turnips should be cultivated very thoroughly, all couch removed, and long or strawy manure should not be applied, as it prevents the regular seeding with the turnip drill, and soil above this bulky material dries out readily. As ordinary two horse drill is much the plants the seed a more uniform depth than a hand pushed implement. Where land is not clean nor cultivated properly it is well to shut the seeder up to sew half its best implement to sow with, as it quantity required to the acre, and go over the rows twice, the second time in the opposite direction, so that none of the seeding will be missed. If the weather is very dry it is a good practice to roll after sowing as this helps to bring the moisture to the surface but in damp weather or where the soil is moist it is not necessary as the horse drawn drill gives a light rolling both before and after dropping the seed. One and a half pound of seed makes a good seeding for applying evenly, but it is never wise to take chances of misses, and we prefer to use two pounds to the acre, even if they come thicker and are a little harder to hoe, as the loss from blanks in a thin seeding is greater than we even realize. If we cultivate thoroughly and apply our manure the fall previously, that it may be assimilated by the soil and applying from four to six hundred pounds of acid phosphate we should grow from six to eight hundred or more bushel s of turnips to the acre on any soil that is in a fair state of fertility. We prefer to use sod or pasture land plowed in September and cultivated during the season to hasten rotting of the soil, but stubble or in fact any land may be sued for this purpose. Thorough cultivation, manuring and seeding are most important, as we see many fields each season where bad misses occur that are blamed on flies, insects and cut worms, there were really coused by poor cultivation and light seeding in a dry time. The finer the soil the better chance we have of good germination. As the seed is very small, if the land is rough and lumpy and not packed properly around it, many misses will invariably occur.

Cut worms are the most destructive of the insects and appear to become troublesome in periods of from fifteen to twenty years, after which their natural enemies or parasites overcome and destroy them, then for want of food die out to some extent. We may, however, control this pest by applying a mixture of sweetened bran and paris green mixed forty or fifty to one and sprinkled thinly over the rows after seeding. The cut worms operate at night and before the green food appears will be destroyed by eating the poison mixture.

Club root has now become very troublesome, but may be controlled to a great extent by boiling the affected plants before feeding and by watching that manure from stock that were fed with diseased turnips is not used for this crop. Lime will also control it if applied early and heavily enough. Like every other crop the farmer produces, tsorough cultivation and manuring with good seeding will give best results.

Try superphosphate this year, and carefully note results.

Department of Agriculture.
May 30th, 1921.

LICE INFESTED CATTLE

Will blue lice leave cattle when they get out on the pasture?

Answer—Yes; lice leave cattle when out on pasture but why not make the lice leave the cattle and the barn in the winter time. The lice cover your cattle in the winter time and stay in the crevices of the wood of the barn all summer waiting for the cattle to be tied up so that they can feast on them and propagate their legions. Lice infested barns are common and before a radical cure can be got for your cattle you will require to clean and disinfect the barns. An excellent and cheap oily preparation to use on cattle and stalls is: Linseed oil four parts; common creosote one part. Mix well together. This preparation does not destroy the eggs of the lice so that a shecond application is necessary about ten days after the first one in order to kill those newly hatched vermin. To thoroughly disinfect and clean the barns is the only way to eradicate lice trouble. Do not torture your cattle and lose feed by harboring lice in your barns.

As far as possible, raise chicks of different ages separately Otherwise the older chicks will crowd the younger ones and a lot of poorly developed chickens will result.

SUPPLEMENT THE PASTURES

C .E. MacKenzie.

Our greatest need at the present time when prices of agricultural articles have dropped away below the articles we as farmers have to buy, is to increase our production to such an extent as to make things even up as it were. So the intent of this article is to induce our dairymen to increase the milk flow. Larger quantities of milk mean more butter and cheese or more milk for the city retail trade. Usually during the month of June and the earlier part of July there is an abundance of grass and consequently a good flow of milk. During the latter part of July and the hot days of August the pastures dry up and as a result the cow does likewise and from personal experience I have found once you get a cow go off in her milk it is hard to bring her back to normal.

After having noted the experience of past years and the consequently great loss of revenue on account of not having something to keep up the milk supply without having recourse to expensive feeds such as would have to be purchased in order that the cows would not almost go dry altogether. I notice from different articles on green feeds that some advocate corn but to my mind the ideal green feed for summer is a mixture of oats and vatches. For say ten or a dozen milk cows a half acre of good rich soil situated not too far from the pasture field; decide equally into lots of one third of original lot and sow with a mixture of oats and vetches at the rate of about three and one half bushels to the acre at three different times about ten to twenty days apart. In sowing this way you have your supplementary feed coming along as you need it and should the season be such that you would not need it for immediate use it can be made into winter feed with very little extra labour.

If your land is rich enough and you need the green feed it is quite possible that your first sowing will give you a second cutting thus insuring a continued supplementary feed until your early turnips and corn have matured sufficiently to feed.

Always bear in mind that it is much easier to increase the flow from each cow one or two pounds than to bring them back even to normal when they have gone down in their milk.

Therefore this year when we have to meet over normal expenditure with reduced prices that it will pay to watch the cows and get every possible pound of milk you can. The future prosperity of the whole country depends largely on agriculture and the best agricultural asset we have is the dairy cow. It is therefore up to us to use her in such a way that she will not only be a credit to herself but so that she will be the largest revenue producer we have on the farm.

INCUBATOR POINTERS

Place in the incubator, clean uniform, average-sized eggs from strong, vigorous stock.

Start turning the eggs on the third day and continue until the eighteenth. Turn twice daily.

Cool the eggs the same as turning. Cool down once a day until the eggs are cool to the touch. The length of time will depend upon the period of incubation and the temperature of the room.

Be sure that the thermometer is accurate and that you can readily read it.

Fill the lamp daily with good oil Be sure that the oil tank is empty at the beginning and end of each hatch.

The flame should be kept straight. This can be accomplished by brushing off the charred portion and packing down with the thumb and finger. Do not try to trim the wick even with the shears.

Keep the room temperature as uniform as possible.

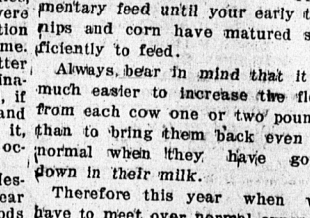
Admit fresh air into the room in sufficient quantities to keep the damp fumes out.

It is advisable to have a definite routine of caring for the incubator. Have one person responsible.

Do not turn the eggs after attending to the lamp.

Be sure that you keep a record of your temperature, the number of eggs put in, the number of eggs tested out, and the chicks hatched, also the "liveability" of the chicks.

Some poultrymen who formerly had good luck in hatching chicks have adopted many of the new ideas to obtain winter eggs. They have obtained the eggs, but at the expense of the vigor of their breeding stock. And then in the spring they have found that the eggs did not produce an abundance of plump, livable chicks. Breeders and layers need different care. The flock must be divided to obtain the best results.



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USE OF CHEMICALS IN KILLING WEEDS

While the hoe and the cultivator are likely to remain as the two most efficient weapons to use in the combat with weeds, there are certain cases where the use of some chemical may be extremely desirable. A good example of the latter is the case of a grain crop infested with an annual such as Wild Mustard, where it is possible by spraying with iron sulphate or copper sulphate to injure the weed to such an extent that it is unable the ripen its seeds.

There are also numerous plots of waste ground in towns, miles of roadsides all over the country, railroad tracks, and large areas of stony or rocky ground that cannot be cultivated, where the employment of chemical means for keeping down weeds might be profitably considered.

The spray should be applied in fine, calm weather, when there is a probability that no rain will fall during the next twenty four hours. The amount of spraying mixture will be somewhat with the kind of spraying machine used, but as a are necessary to cover an acre. The spray should be applied while the weeds are young.

The chemical substances that are most employed for killing weeds are sulphate acid, iron sulphate, copper sulphate, common salt, caustic soda, sodium, arsenite, carbonic acid, orchard heating oil and fuel oil. After the use of some of these the soil remains sterile until the chemical has been washed out by rain. In calculating the strength to be used it has to be remembered that a gallon of water weighs 10 pounds,

Sulphate acid or oil of vitriol has a corrosive effect on the spraying apparatus, and can be used only in a weak solution, varying from 3 to 10 per cent. It has no injurious effect on wheat, oats or barley crops, and has a fertilizing effect on the soil.

Iron sulphate or copperas is used in a solution of 15 to 20 per cent but cannot be applied with safety to a crop of beans or flax.

Copper sulphate or bluestone can be used instead of iron sulphate, but only in a solution of 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 per cent.

Common salt of sodium chloride is used in a strength of 20 to 25 per cent. It checks the growth of other plants besides weeds until it has bean washed out by rain.

Caustic soda or sodium hydrate is used in a 5 per cent solution. It kills all kinds of vegetation.

Sodium arsenite is used in at the rate of 2 pounds to 60 gallons of water. It is very poisonous and the pwder is dangerous to health if inhaled. It kills all vegetation.

Carbolic acid is used in a solution of 12 1-2 per cent or stronger.

Orchard heating oil is applied at full stength in a fine mist. It destroys all vegetation, but is not poisonous and do es not injure the soil.

SUMMER WORK IN THE ORCHARD

(Exporimental Farm Note)

Summer work in the orchard may be divided among four different headings; spraying, cultivation cover crops, and thinning, with pruning in some instances.

The first is a spring operation which it is usually necessary to carry on in the summer, as at least one spray should be put on after the fruit is well set on the trees, this would be about two or three weeks after the bloom is off, and may consist of bordeaux or lime sulphur mixture with some arsenical poison added for biting insects and nicotine sulphate added for aphis control, if they are present at that time. For fuller particulars re spraying write your nearest Experimental Farm Superintendent.

Cultivation in orchards, except those in sod mulch should be practised until about July first. By maintaining a good dust mulch during early summer the trees can be helped through that trying time in late June when the heavy drops of fruit are so discouraging Especially in districts where winter injury is a factor, cultivation is discontinued about the first week of July and the orchard sowed to some cover crop, such as rape, vetch, clover, or field peas, the selection largely depending upon the cheapness of the seed. The following rates of seeding per acre are recommended; buckwheat, 1 bus.; rape 2 pounds; crimson clover 15 pounds; red clover 12 pounds summer vetch 1 ½bus.; field peas, 1½ bus.; rye 1½ bus. Where there is much danger of loss of plant food during winter, the winter rye makes an excellent cover crop, but is of little value in stopping tree growth during August, as at that time it makes but little growth itself.

Thinning is an operation which will amply repay the orchardist if judiciously applied.

After the June drop has removed its quota, all trees should be gone over and, where there is heavy crop, some of the fruit should be removed, leaving not more than two to a cluster, and, if a really high class product is desired, leave only one fruit to a cluster.

Where thinning is practised, there is a smaller percentage of No 3 and waste fruit, which means higher prices per acre for the crop. The orchardist who adopts a thinning as a regular orchard practice is bound to be in the front line when it comes to the pack-out returns.

Summer pruning is now generally conceded a place in most young orchards, as it is difficult to do much pruning when there is a crop on the trees. Mid-June is a good time to go over the non-bearing trees and shape up those straggly fellows. Where they are inclined to produce a long, willowy growth with few laterals, nip off the terminal bud, which will induce a lateral growth; probably that season, instead of continuing a long, barren branch which it would be necessary to head back severely in later years.

WORTH-WHILE RECIPE FOR MAKING WHITEWASH

The following formula will be valuable to the man who wants to use whitewash:

Half a bushel of unslaked lime; slake with warm water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of thin rice boiled to a thin paste and stir it boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire; add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint to the mixture properly applied, will cover a square yard. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for effect and outside or inside work, and it holds its brilliancy for years. Coloring material of shade may be put in—Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay.

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