

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

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 advance Prince Edward Island interests.

FARM

THE DEHORNING OF CATTLE.

The dehorning of cattle can be done very satisfactorily by the use of other apparatus. The instrument used is a sharp meat saw or miter saw with a rigid back. The same simple means for controlling the animal is just as applicable when dehorning clippers are to be used as when the horns are to be removed with a saw. The head of the animal is secured to the horizontal rail or stringer, which holds the upper ends of the stanchion posts. The animal is put in the stanchion in the usual manner; then one end of a heavy clothesline is passed around the upper part of the neck, and tied in a knot that will not slip, for otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is now carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up and over the top of the stanchion, and an assistant, who should hold it firmly.

Now, open the stanchion, allowing the animal to withdraw its head, then keeping the rope tight, pass it once around the muzzle, up and over the stanchion rail, and through to the front again, to the hands of the assistant, who should stand three or four feet in front of the animal and hold the rope firmly, but prepared to release it when told to do so by the operator. The animal is now ready for the dehorning operation.

It is necessary that the rope be held by an assistant, as in the event of the animal's struggling during the operation so as to throw itself off its feet, or if there appears to be danger of its choking, the rope may be slackened promptly at the word of the operator and the animal, partly released. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured, the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the animal with his saw, and should proceed to saw off first the right and then the left horn.

If the stanchion fall is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower part as well as the upper part of the animal's head; the turn of the rope around the muzzle may be omitted, and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. Care should be taken that the rope pass each time over the neck of the animal to the stanchion rail between the horns in such a way that it will not interfere with the work of the saw.

The horns should be severed from a quarter to a half inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, it is a sure and early sign that your nervous system is at fault. The trouble if not taken in time will develop slowly to a worse stage, and there is no person more to be pitied than one suffering from nervous trouble. You feel unaccountably weak after exertion, lose flesh, turn against food, and suffer palpitation and indigestion after eating. Sometimes sharp pains shoot upon your spine and legs, and often neuralgia robs you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous disorders. If they are neglected they result in a complete nervous collapse, sometimes in paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have won a great reputation for curing all forms of nervous diseases. The nervous system depends entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually increase the supply of rich, red blood; feed, strengthen and tone the nervous system, enabling them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of a breakdown. Mr. B. Winlott, Beaver Bank, N. S., says: "I was sick, run-down and awfully nervous. The slightest noise would startle and annoy me, I suffered pains around the heart and every particle of color left my face and hands. I always felt tired, and slept poorly at night. I was so poorly that my friends thought I would not recover. I tried many medicines but they did not help me. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to drop all other medicines and try them. It was fortunate for me in the course of a few weeks I found them helping me. I continued taking the pills for some weeks longer and they completely cured me. I earnestly advise every weak woman and girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I am sure they will not be disappointed."

varies in different cattle; hence there can be no rule of measurement, except as the eye becomes trained to detect the point or line at which the horns should be made. In the beef breeds, fully one inch of skin, all around, is usually taken off with the horn.

VALUE OF THE PEDIGREE.

As the breeding of pure-bred stock increases, we find the best or most progressive men in that work discarding some families and replacing them as fast as possible with other families or strains, and perhaps at the same time paying considerably more for them. We might ask ourselves why? As we see it, there may be several reasons; first a certain strain has been long bred along the same lines, and has become so well established as to have a certain quality that is almost true to type. On the other hand, you may get pedigreed animals that have not been of such long standing, or may not have been bred with such fixity of purpose in view, and you are not at all certain what you are going to get. Of course you are going to get pedigreed stock, but through that chart pedigree or the varying types of animals used in making up the family, you are no way certain what types or how many types you may get in a fair sized herd or stud. It certainly pays to study families in stock breeding; take for instance the Clydesdale, tracing in their breeding to Baron's Pride, and note the similarity and general excellence in them. In dairy cows we also find that as a rule the large producing qualities have not come by chance, but are found in the strain that have been bred for generations along carefully studied lines, with ideal dairy conformation and large producing qualities always in view. This might be said of all lines of live stock, the longer they have been bred along in certain line with a definite object in view, the more certain you are of getting stock that are similar. It certainly pays to study pedigree, and to pay considerably more for the one with the long straight line pedigree (individuals being equal), than for the shorter pedigree of mixed families.

DESTROYING WILD OATS—USED FERTILIZER WITH GOOD RESULTS.

Five years ago, when Mr. Austin Dolmage of Lunenburg, Ontario, bought his 100 acre farm, it was over-run with wild oats. Mr. Dolmage determined that within five years he would have his farm free of the objectionable weed. The five years are up, and Mr. Dolmage has lived up to his word. The wild oats have been banished from the farm. How did he do it? It was simple enough, explains Mr. Dolmage. He plowed up the field well and then by rotating his crops, feeding cattle and hogs by growing buckwheat the wild oats were driven out and kept out. Not only that, Mr. Dolmage gotten rid of the wild oats, but he has improved his land, built fences, remodelled the buildings, and made money besides. The type of soil is a clay that is rather hard to work, unless full of organic matter. Mr. Dolmage is supplying organic matter by plowing under clover and manure.

The crops grown are, barley, oats, buckwheat, grass, clover and alfalfa. Most of the crops are fed to cattle and hogs, and other feeds are now being bought in addition. The soil has been built up not only by rotation fall plowing, manure and green crop, but by the application of fertilizers to the different crops. This year the winter worm did not succeed in damaging his fertilized oats—consequently twice as much per acre was harvested as from neighboring fields which were not fertilized, and which were seriously damaged.

TRAMP THE SNOW AROUND THE TREES.

If no protection has been afforded the young trees against mice and vermin of this kind, it will be well from this on to keep the snow firmly tramped around the trunks. Towards spring when the mice begin to get quite active and burrow through the snow long distances in search of food the bark of the young tree is very likely to suffer if the mice come in their way. When the mice are tramped about the stem, the mice are more inclined to divert their channels where the burrowing is easier, and the tree is spared. It would be a good plan after every snowfall to take a trip through the young orchard and make the snow firm about the trunks of the trees. Watch for injury wrought by rabbits also. Sometimes a few fresh twigs cut from the branches and left on the ground will attract the rabbit and spare the tree.

HOW TO PREVENT SUN SCALD.

The injury to trees, known as sunscald, is confined principally to deciduous districts. Yet in almost every locality trees can be found in the various orchards that have been damaged in this way. It is caused by the alternate freezing and thawing of parts exposed to the hot sun in early spring. The bark on the southwest side looks unhealthy, dies and splits when dry; oftentimes the dead, blackened bark separates entirely from the trunk, which either causes the tree to die or to become so weakened as to be useless. Oftentimes the oblique and horizontal branches exposed to the intense heat of the sun will be blistered, after which borers are very likely to gain a foothold and finish the work of destruction. Any orchardist who has noticed these unfavorable conditions existing in his plantation in former years would do well to prevent a future occurrence of sunscald. Some protection which simply breaks the force of the sun and does not entirely obstruct it is preferable. Under these conditions the bark is partially injured to exposure to sunshine, and will not suffer, but if it is entirely darkened from the sun it is liable to remain weakly and to become affected some other time. Finely woven wire netting rolled around the tree is serviceable, but too expensive to recommend at this time. Corn stalks placed against the exposed side

of the stem will answer the purpose quite as well and incur no actual expense, except that for labor. Some fruit growers set a board on the exposed side, or two boards nailed together in a V-shaped or trough fashion. Lath can be driven into the ground on the southwest side of the tree and do quite as well. It is a very simple operation to prevent sunscald, yet there are thousands of trees that succumb to it every season.

Oftentimes the limbs are injured by this alternate freezing and thawing. Where winter pruning is done and there is danger from sunscald, it is not wise to thin the top of the tree too much, for if sufficient branches remain the sun's rays will be broken up before they strike directly on to the exposed side of the large limbs.

When tuberculosis in animals attacks the udder it is especially dangerous because then the germs are very liable to be found in the milk. The tubercular cow very often appears in poor condition. She will look thin and run down and have a rough coat of hair, with a hide that feels harsh and rough.

Salt added to the ration improves the flavor of the feed and may cause the animal to eat, but it does not seem to cause a larger per cent. to be digested.

Carrying too far inbreeding impairs constitutional vigor and sometimes makes animals infertile, but when done with care and intelligence it is a means of fixing certain desirable characteristics.

BALANCED RATIOMS FOR HENS.

Feeders of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs have claimed for years that these animals must be fed a "balanced ration." Special attention has been given to balanced rations for dairy cows. By this is meant that one food constituent should not be fed in excess, while another is lacking for the upkeep of the animal's body. The starches and fat in the food. Now the hen comes in for her share in this scientific feeding.

Ten times as many eggs were produced by hens fed a well-balanced ration as by those given only corn, wheat and oats in an experiment conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station. The balanced ration consisted of three parts by weight of corn and one part of wheat fed twice daily in the litter, and a marsh mixture of two parts meat scrap added to two parts ground corn and one part bran fed in self-feeding hoppers.

The 21 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets in each lot received the same house space and treatment, except for the difference in feed. The test period lasted for 140 days. The hens given the balanced ration ate more feed, which cost about 50 per cent. more than the ration of corn, wheat and oats. However, they gained more in weight and produced ten times as many eggs, making a net profit while the other lot was kept at a loss.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

It pays to be kind to the milk cow. Give the cow plenty of exercise and get him used to having his feet handled.

The regular uses of the currycomb keeps the stock thriffter during the winter.

Regular hours for feeding all classes of stock are essential for maximum profits.

Secure the supply of seed grain early. It may be difficult to get good clean seed in the spring.

Some clover or alfalfa hay, and roots are excellent for the sheep at this time. A few oats would be relished also.

By the way, did you ever stop to consider that if the wife helps with the milking, it is only fair that you should wash the dishes and pails occasionally? Don't neglect to have a supply of split wood on hand and place some of it in the wood box before going at the morning chores. Carrying in wood is not women's work.

Is the manure piling up in the barn yard or is it being hauled to the field?

Increases Your Weight Restores Lost Weight Prevents Illness

Every day come new converts to that great army of men and women who rejoice in new-found health that came to them through the use of that wonderful blood-renewing preparation called "FERROZONE." Very simple how it acts. All you have to do is take two small chocolate-coated tablets with a sip of water at the close of each meal. Ferrozone is a marvel. It contains just what thin blood lacks—lots of iron, but mark you, it is kind of iron your blood is able to absorb. Ferrozone puts life and vim into the blood. Makes it rich, red and nourishing. Naturally the body is better fed and grows stronger day by day. Of course digestion must be improved, and probably the stomach will require aid as well. Ferrozone serves the purpose admirably. Those who use it, enjoy appetite and digestive powers far beyond the ordinary. That tired feeling is replaced by the buoyant joyous sensation of health and vigor. Day by day as your strength increases, you feel new energy surging through the veins, and know that a great tonic of great merit is at work.

No remedy more nourishing or uplifting, no treatment so sure to bring lasting health, good spirits and contentment. Ferrozone contains just what run down folk need! It cures because it supplies more "stimulation" than you can get in any other way. 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all dealers, or by mail from The Cattarhosome Co., Kingston, Ont.

Think over the pros and cons of the different methods of handling manure and apply your ideas.

Make the boy a present of a calf or a pig and let him see what profit he can make. Charge the feed to his account, but allow him to have the surplus when the animal is sold. Give the boy an idea of the value of money. One way to do it is to make him responsible for certain branches of the farm work. The farm on a partnership basis raises the value of certain work and encourages the boy to do his best.

VALUE OF MANURE PRODUCED BY DIFFERENT ANIMALS

Although on an average we may consider that a ton of barnyard manure contains about ten lbs of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid and ten pounds of potash and is worth about \$2.25 for the fertilizers it contains, it must be remembered that the manure from the different farm animals vary in their richness or fertilizing value. Thus if we reckon nitrogen to be worth 15 cents per pound, phosphoric acid and potash to be worth each five cents per pound we find that a ton of cow manure is worth \$1.59; pig manure \$2.14, horse manure \$2.55; sheep manure \$3.39, and poultry manure \$6.25.

Poultry and sheep manure are the richest and the importance of conserving these manures and preventing losses from leaching is apparent. The manure of cattle and pigs are called cold manures because they ferment slowly and contain a comparatively large percentage of water. The manure of horses, sheep and poultry ferment and heat up quickly and contain a comparatively low percentage of water. The present value of horse, sheep and poultry manure, it is always well to mix the manure and keep the manure from the different animals all in the same pile.

POULTRY

A POULTRY ALPHABET

A utility bird is rarely worth doctoring, the axe being an excellent surgical instrument to apply to sick fowls.

Balanced rations supply maximum nourishment with minimum of waste.

Call closely, for it does not pay to board idlers.

Do not attempt too much to accomplish thoroughly.

Every fowl left to mature will decrease the profits of the flock.

Pit-it-his failure.

Goodstock is the best foundation, but it must be handled with common sense.

Hens are not magicians, so can not manufacture eggs unless given the proper materials.

Indolent poultry breeding make a combination which would bankrupt a wealthy fancier.

Just a little observation will prove that the know-it-alls never make successful poultrymen.

Kindness shown to fowls pays in increased egg supply.

Lice multiply rapidly in uncleanly surroundings.

May chicks, pushed to maturity make fall layers to fill in the time when earlier hatched birds are resting.

No mixed flock can give the satisfaction of a single breed.

One's favorite breed is usually the best with which to win success.

Pullets should be separated from cockerels as soon as the sex can be distinguished.

Quickly kill the chicks which are dwarfed or crippled when hatched.

Rush young birds toward maturity, if you wish large profits.

Select breeders early and dispose of all other male birds.

Every to waste no feed, either by overfeeding, careless methods, or one sided diet.

Unless you give your flock regular care, they are not likely to return profits.

than one. The unprofitable as well as the profitable cow is pointed out, feeding can be done more intelligently, and the exact time of calving from producing standpoint is known. If the cow milks for 300 days, the time required to weigh the milk will not exceed 600 minutes or 10 hours for the lactation period. The man who sold the grade cow which had no phenomenal record received approximately \$65 for 10 hours of labor, provided records had only been kept for the one year.

To this must be added the increased value of her calf due to the known production of the cow. The man with pure bred stock secures even a higher price for his cows. Few men are able to earn so remunerative a wage. The higher the record made the more valuable the cow is to the dairyman. If she only gives 4,000 pounds of milk, she barely pays her way. It is better to keep one cow that gives 8,000 pounds of milk in one lactation period, than one which only gives 4,000 pounds. It is not the size of herds which counts so much as the yearly production. Keeping records pays the owner of a grade herd as well as the owner of pure-breds. If not yet convinced, commence this winter to tabulate the daily yield of all milking cows in the herd. A set of spring balances which can be purchased for around a dollar will be satisfactory, and a sheet of paper can easily be ruled to give space for the records of each cow for each day of the month. The total weight can be copied into a book for ready reference. A small Babcock tester is not expensive. Many dairymen who do not care to do their own testing have samples of milk tested at their District Representative's office. The individuality of the animal and its producing powers are inseparable when estimating real value.

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