

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

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments of the Guardian...

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.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to President Teachers' Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 198, Charlottetown.

THE BOY ON THE FARM.

I should like to add something to your suggestions of the 19th September, which would aid in improving the life of 'the boy on the farm.'

Another sure hold could be secured by promising a small percentage on the annual net profit on the year's business.

THE FARM

PEAS AS A CANNING CROP

The highest development of economy in farming lies in producing a good crop for the market and at the same time improving the soil in texture and fertility through the growth of that particular crop and apart from the use of artificial fertilizers and manure.

The pea crop is not altogether independent of the weather. Hoed crops through persistent cultivation, may withstand considerable drought, but the crop of peas will utilize 27 inches of water in its growth and evaporation.

On an average a crop of peas fit for canning, this allows the grower and canner considerable latitude in their choice of dates and extends the season over a period of about five weeks.

When the farms were first cleared nature had filled the soil with richness, the accumulation of centuries of vegetation that had grown only to die down again.

should consist largely of phosphates, with some potash. They obtain nitrogen from the air and very much enrich the soil in this ingredient.

FOOD.

(By Richard J. Black, New Glasgow, N. S.)

What is food? Food is any substance which when taken into the body is capable of sustaining or nourishing the living being.

The chemical composition of a food does not wholly determine its feeding value. A good deal depends on its palatableness, purity and other conditions.

An excess of food, no matter how good, should be avoided. When animals are fed in excess they do not obtain the same amount of nutriment from it as they would if the same quantity were given them at intervals.

Activity of mind and nerve is as much work as muscular energy, such as the production of milk, and causes needless expenditure of heat and consumption of fuel food.

The following quantities are about the food equivalents of 15 lbs. of well cured hay made from mixed grasses: 70 lbs. of turnips, 60 lbs. of mangels, 56 lbs of potatoes, 20 lbs. of barley straw, 19 lbs. of wheat straw, 14 lbs. of oat straw, 10 lbs. of pea straw, 14 lbs. of clover hay, 8 lbs. of bran, 5 lbs. of cotton-seed meal, 4 lbs. linseed meal, 6 lbs. of crushed oats, 5 lbs. of barley meal, 7 lbs. of maize meal, 5 lbs. of middlings, and the manure voided by animals fed cotton-seed meal is nearly twice as valuable as fertilizer as that got by any other feeding.

REASONS FOR ROTATIONS

At the basis of all genuine rotations lies the fact that plants differ from one another; they differ from one another; they differ from one another in their demands upon the soil, both chemical and physical; they differ with regard to their root system, depth of feeling, their moisture requirements, their time of feeding, their dates in reaching maturity etc.

All these differences at play, for different places in rotation, and a well arranged rotation is one in which the strong points of one crop follow so as to fit into the weak points of another, or vice versa, and in this way reduce deficiencies to a minimum.

HOW TO REMEDY EVIL OF IMPERISHED SOIL.

Many farmers act as if their soils were inexhaustible, and they are astonished when they fail to get crops equal to those their fathers got fifty or seventy-five years ago.

ly difficult to grow. As the loss of nitrogen is closely associated with the loss of humus on account of the inactivity leaching that takes place, poorly farmed lands became deficient in this very essential element.

Many of our farms have also suffered much from loss of phosphorus through continuous cropping of oats, wheat and hay.

It is a fact that soils wear out, and the reason for the impoverishment are not hard to find.

SEED GROWING CENTRES.

Taking into consideration the immense area in Canada devoted yearly to the production of grains, corn and potatoes it seems strange that more schemes are not on foot amongst the farmers for the production and acquisition of pure or registered seed.

L. B. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, pointed out to his audience at the Guelph Winter Fair that seed growing centres had been organized for this purpose and that the results would soon be seen throughout the whole of Canada.

In England demand shows more activity, colored being especially in request, and holders have made an advance of 25c. to 30c. Markets firm; Extra fancy colored, 68c. to 68c. 6d.; white, 66c. to 67c.; colored, 67c., of which there is very little offered.

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EGGS AND POULTRY

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CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The 9th Annual Report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association which has just been issued by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa contains much of interest to the seed grower and crop raiser generally, and should be secured by all such individuals.

MONTREAL

Live Stock.—Prices of cattle remained firm on the local market last week, in spite of the fact that the buying was done the week previous.

duction of high class seed," A. E. English, Harding, Man.

The question of the proper amount of seed of cereal grains which should be sown to give best results, and which is dealt with in the paper by Prof. Zavitz, is one of special interest to all farmers.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT SHEEP.

Sheep are practically immune to tuberculosis. About fifteen different breeds of sheep are now recognized.

The nutritive value and digestibility of mutton rank quite high. A pound of mutton can be procured at less cost than any other kind of meat.

Reliable statistics show that sheep are relatively free from diseases dangerous to man.

Of 14, 208, 724 sheep inspected for food purposes in 1912, only 15, 402 were condemned, about one tenth of one per cent.

THE MARKETS

BUTTER AND CHEESE

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The butter and cheese market has no particular feature of interest owing to the slow holiday feeling. There still continues an absence of demand for car lots from the middle West; receipts at all markets are running very light and stocks are being considerably reduced with little fear of any importations of New Zealand butter which would cost from 31c. to 31c.

The safest method of lifting up a horse's hind leg, supposing one is not sure that the animal is quiet to handle about the hind limbs, is the following:—Assuming it is the near leg it is wished to hold up, one should stand on the horse's near side, close to its body and about midway between the fore and hind leg, facing towards its tail.

THE TURF

LIFTING UP A HORSE'S HIND LEG

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Breaking the spirit of the horse does not train him. He should be in first-class condition when handled, for improvement in his general condition may necessitate a second schooling period for the young animal.

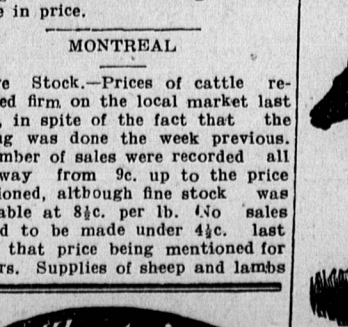
Weight is not the only thing to be considered in the draft horse. Years ago, light horses executed the same labor that is being done now by animals one-half as large again.

Attention to Horses Teeth

There are many horses of all ages that are not thriving well, although consuming a reasonable amount of food, and their owners are at a loss to account for it, and often spend money in condition powders, stock food, etc., without result.

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT and DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDERS will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the disease common to horses, such as Cough, Colds, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fevers, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds.



What is Your Best Horse Worth to You? Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

were fairly large. The demand for these was good, and lambs were sold at 8 1/2c. to 9c., while ewe sheep sold at 5 1/2c. to 6c. per lb.

Poultry.—Following the filling of the Christmas demand, the price showed an easy disposition, though there was no drop in price.

Potatoes.—There was nothing new in the market. Green Mountains were quoted at 80c. to 85c. per bag, extra, in car lots, while Quebec varieties were quoted at 75c. per bag, extra.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was firm and unchanged. Strictly fresh set stock was 55c. to 60c. per dozen; selected eggs sold at 37c. to 38c.; No. 1 candled at 33c. to 34c., and No. 2 candled at 26c. to 27c.

Butter.—There has been an active turnover in the butter market. Choice makes were 28 1/2c. to 29c. per lb., wholesale; fine butter was 28c. to 28 1/2c., while second grades were 27 1/2c. to 27c. Dairy butter was firm, at 23c. to 24c. per lb.

TRAINING THE YOUNG HORSES.

The terms "training" and "breaking" are often used interchangeably to designate the practice of preparing and teaching the young horse to become a useful servant for man.

THE HORSE.

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The in-foal mare should be allowed a liberal amount of exercise if a strong, rugged colt is to be looked for.

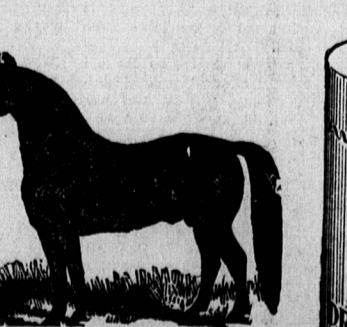
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For that will hurt the horse and cite it to struggle in order to free the limb. It could be kept in line with the body, but one can draw it out backwards. In letting the leg drop again, one should keep the hand on the ham-string until the foot is on the ground, so as to prevent any attempt to lash out when the right hand lets go of the ham-string. To ensure a still greater degree of safety against a possible kick when attempting to lift up the hind leg of the horse of whose temper one is doubtful, one may as a preliminary first of all hold up its foreleg on the same side.

Light horses are often trained to the very highest attainments, but the draft horse plods away in the field or less fashionable resorts than parks and boulevards.

One cannot escape noting how a young horse will pass without fear, objects which instill the older horse with fright. Many times a few words of encouragement will take the young horse by when chastisement will leave an impression on his mind that pain is to be associated with objects of his kind.

Let the first handling of the colt be a training or teaching, bearing in mind that good habits must be established or he will later exhibit symptoms of vice and evil.

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