OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

ACTION

BY C. E. MACKENZIE

Some little time ago I gave my readers a few of the possibilities along the line of dairying on P. E. Island and I purpose in this article to prove that these possibilities have in some cases become realities and if properly acted upon will bring lasting benefit to us as a province and help to put our basic industry where it should always be, namely in first place.

To produce the results spoken of in (Possibilities) there are certain things the dairy farmer must do.

First I have yet to hear of the man who has made a success of any calling without first having "counted the cost." Then the first move is to find out "where we are at."

Thus the dairy farmer should find out how many of his cows are paying their way and making a profit for their owner and how many are boarders.

There is only one sure way of doing this, namely by weighing and testing each individual cows' milk for her lactation period, then by keeping a tab on production and cost of up keep any intelligent farmer would know which way he is going.

I need not stop here to give you the experience of more than one of our successful dairymen to prove that the dairy cow is the master of the situation of properly cared for. This one instance came under my notice and should be an incentive and an inspiration to one to do likewise.

This man when still in his twenties decided that old mother earth would yield him a good living and then some; therefore he looked about him for a suitable location where he could procure a farm.

Not being over stocked with cash it was quite a problem how to raise enough money to make the start. After a good deal of thought he succeeded in purchasing a nice property in a fairly good locality. Mortgaging as high as he could and raising the balance needed by giving a sum on his life insurance (here is where Insurance comes in handy and allows a man to sleep sound when carrying a load of debt.)

To use his own statements he found that during the first year it was difficult to procure the right type of stock; so to be able to feed the crop a number of feeders were put in and fed all winter. In spring with beef prices round four cents per pound it looked like a slow way of getting out of debt. A change was made and dairying was followed almost exclusively of course hogs are a part of the game and were utilized to take the roughage. The result was that within ten years this young man had paid for a three thousand dollar property, had his living, bought and paid for all necessary machinery and stock and was equipped with at least a five thousand dollar property. In this young man's case there was no "royal road" but just the ordinary channels of trade, therefore his making good is only what may be accomplished at any time by any young couple who have the health and the inclination to work and let me here say, that success never comes to the man who is not looking for it."

I have noticed in my work among our dairymen that when a man begins to weigh the milk from his individual cows and have it tested he sees that it is to his advantage to feed better and thus he is soon making larger profits from his herd.

Secondly after having weeded out his herd the progressive man gets after better bred stuff consequently he looks for a sire with something behind him.

Like produces like and a sire whose dam, sire's dam and grand dams have creditable records is worth all kinds of money in herd improvement. While we have occasional instances of heavy producers from cows of no distinct breed we know that practically ninety per cent. of our profitable cows are sired by good bulls and from the best grade cows of the herd.

Experiments conducted at some of our experimental stations have proved that the continuous use of improved sires have increased the revenue from herds by over one half in three generations.

Then if each individual dairyman would do this see the increased revenue we would have from dairying and by having better stock and better cared for cows. We would be returning so much more fertility to the soil that our production of grains, hay and roots would make a corresponding increase.

Generally speaking it is not the big profits from the manufacture of an article that pays the manufacturer but the running of his plant to its capacity together with the selling qualities of his goods. Now in the dairying business we have an output that it always increasing in demand and one, if every one knew its full value as a food would be sought after even much more than it is at present.

Then with this improved machinery as it were and a sure and increasing market would it not be to every dairy farmer's advantage to get into "Action" and make the most of this great manufacturing plant he has and in this way help to improve conditions, not only at home but to all who use this one national food produced by man's great partner the Dairy Cow.

"It's better to be a "can be"
And labor and dream and die
Than one who runs with the
"can't be done's"
Who haven't the pluck to try."

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STOPS BLEEDING INSTANTLY. PREVENTS BLOOD POISONING. CURES THRUSH, FISTULA, SPRAINS AND BRUISES. The best all around Liniment for the stable as well as for household use. KEEP IT HANDY.
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HEALTH OF DAIRY CATTLE

How it Can be Obtained and also Maintained.

If dairymen in particular and farmers generally, would know how to have healthy cattle, they should lose no time in sending to the Publications Branch, Ottawa for a copy of recently issued Pamphlet No. 16 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, prepared under the immediate supervision of the Veterinary Director General. It contains 85 definite questions and 85 explicit answers couched in plain straightforward language, regarding the Accredited Herd system and the identification, prevention and eradication of tuberculosis; also relative to the requirements of and provision for official inspecting and testing. The primary principle for the prevention of tuberculosis, or for that matter, any other disease of live stock, is cleanliness, accompanied by free ventilation and plenty of light; and the first element in sanitation is cleanliness. That this is a prime consideration is indicated by the statement that the officially appointed inspector will not undertake to test a herd for tuberculosis until he is assured by personal observation that the premises are clean and sanitary. Besides details of the provisions made for Government testing explanations are given in the question and answer form regarding a variety of matters including municipal testing and the classification of dairies, testing by private practioneers with departmentally supplied tuberculin infected with tuberculosis.

CAUSE OF HAIRLESS LITTERS

The conditions accompanying the production of hairless pigs are associated with high protein rations and lack of exercise. A ration for the pregnant sow highly rateid or nitrogenous predisposes to hairless litters, but that in many cases the correction of the balance and constituents of the ration apparently corrects the trouble. While there are plenty of cases to the contrary in Eastern Canada, the trouble is usually scattered widely, and in all likelihood due to malnutrition Sows are frequently given insufficient exercise, too little vegetable matter, such as clover hay and roots, and little or no mineral matter, such as charcoal ashes, earth, etc.

It has been proven conclusivly that the activity of the thyroid gland has a marked effect on the development of the young, further that the activity of this gland depends quantitatively on its iodine content. Exhaustive investigation has shown that in the sow this iodine content was much lower during the normal or usual months of pregnancy than at any other time during the year. The fact remains that the introduction of iodine into the pregnant sow's ration may have the effect of causing a normal litter, where the contrary had been the case previously.

The following is the result of an interesting experiment undertaken at the Wisconsin Experimental Station, illustrating the value of potassium iodide in preventing hairless pigs:

"First gestation period: Twenty five pounds of cornmeal, 25 pounds of oatmeal, 25 pounds of wheat middlings 10 pounds of oil meal and 15 pounds of alfalfa. Dead and hairless pigs were the result.

During the second gestation period the sows received 33 pounds of corn, 33 pounds of oats, and 33 pounds of alfalfa. Dead and hairless pigs were farrowed. In the third gestation period the sows had 33 pounds of corn, 33 pounds of oats and 33 pounds of clover Dead and hairless pigs were farrowed. In the fourth gestation perium iodide per 100 pounds of feed corn, 33 pounds of oats 33 pounds of clover and 10 grams of pottassium iodide per 100 pounds of feed The sows farrowed normal vigorous, healthy offspring."

There is no way to treat the affected small pig. Prevention only if possible through the sow Feed a light grain ration, as required, but balance it with plenty of clover hay in racks and with pouped mangels or cooked turnips Make mineral feeding a feature, charcoal, soft coal, wood ashes ground rock phosphate, earth, sodas etc, The use of tankage, fish meal bone meal, etc., is also recommended placed where the sows may help themselves from self-feeders.

The minimum dose of potassium iodide is five grains daily for pregnant sows. The use of this drug two or three times a week is recommended when it is used during the complete gestation period. In practice the best would be to have a druggist make up a solution of known strength or dilution. By the use of a small measuring glass sufficient quantity of the solution to contain five grains of potassium iodine could be added and stirred into the slop or meal, depending upon the unmber of animals fed.

CABBAGE CATERPILLAR

What is the best thing to put on cabbages when growing as last year I had a great many eaten by caterpillars from the white butterfly. Amateur.

Reply: For the green caterpillar of the white cabbage butterfly the following remedy is recommended Up to the time that the heads form spraying should be done once a week with an arsenical solution of 1 lb. Paris Green, 4 lbs. Whale Oil soap, mixed with 40 gallons of water. After the heads are formed dusting the plants with fresh pyrethrum insect powder and cheap flour, should be practised—one part of the powder to four of the flour. The mixture should be kept in a tight vessel 24 hours before using. The compound may be applied by putting it into a cheese cloth bag and tying it onto the end of a stout stick. The operator walks between the rows holding the bag over the plants and tapping the stick with a cane or another stick as he walks along.

SHADE FOR YOUR CHICKS

The importance of shade for young stock should be constantly kept in mind as hot weather approaches, especially for late hatched chicks which have not had an opportunity to get a good start before the scorching weather sets in.

These chicks must be pushed along without a let-up, given every advantage of proper feeding and care. If this is done, if they are supplied and the founts are kept sterilized and clean and shade is provided, they will, in truth grow like weeds.

A range in the orchard is the best place in which to start them out after which they can be transferred to the edge of a field of growing corn, provided colony coops are available, and they should not be neglected.

onomical results in raising the young flock.

But shade is imperative and should not be neglected.

THE HOG BATH

Given a chance, hogs will keep themselves clean. While we have come to associate these animals and muddy wallows, the fact of the matter is that the hogs are usually compelled to live in places where they cannot avoid the mud. If the premises are so arranged that the swine can keep the bodies washed off and at the same time stay out of the mud, they will respond in gains as an expression of their appreciation for the opportunity to have regular clean baths.

CARE OF UTENSILS

Scrupulous care is necessary in keeping utensils used for calf feeding purposes clean and sanitary. There should be no seams or open joints where dirt can find lodging. Tin or galvanized iron pails are preferable to wooden ones. Wooden pails are hard to keep clean.

All utensils used for feeding calves should be thoroughly sterilized with steam or hot water after each feeding. Pails for feeding should be kept in a clean rack when not in use, and they should not be used for other purposes. Where it is feasible, the use of individual pails for each calf is recommended. Many cases of calf scours or other digestive troubles might be avoided if clean utensils were used for feeding.

IN-BREEDING OF FARM LIVE STOCK

Inbreeding is a means of improving a herd when conducted by a good judge of live stock, but when practised by the careless breeder it is a cause of great harm. The reason for this is that animals are more apt to inherit faults than desirable points. The careful breeder resorts to inbreeding to establish prepotency in his animals.

This is the principle that causes the product of full-blood animals when bred to scrub animals to resemble the full blood rather than the scrub. The degree of prepotency measures the value of the pure-bred over the scrub or the grade animal. Prepotency is established first by inbreeding and kept up by line breeding, which is breeding to near relations.

However, the breeder who practises either inbreeding or line breeding must do much culling, else he may establish the undesirable ones. If an animal has a tendency to a certain disease this tendency is very apt to be doubled in the product from inbreeding. This is the great danger from the general practice of inbreeding. The fact that animals are more apt to inherit faults than good points is the strongest argument against inbreeding.

The breeder of pure-bred animals for the market today, probably can afford to buy sires to breed from that are not related to his herd, but the breeder who is producing animals to sell as breeders and who has an ideal to breed to, cannot afford to make such violent crosses, as such breeding will weaken the prepotency of his animals and most likely make against the uniformity of his herd.

Line breeding, which is breeding animals to other animals related to them but not the nearest related, is often called inbreeding, but this is not, strictly speaking, inbreeding, since inbreeding is the breeding to the closest kin possible.—A. J. L.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY

Follow these practical directions step by step to rid the poultry houses and yards of tuberculosis and other diseases caused by germs:

1. Collect all droppings and litter in the houses and spread it at once on a field to which poultry does not have access.

2. Scrape the floor, walls, and ceiling thoroughly, being careful to scrape out all corners so that no dust or dirt remains.

3. Remove and clean out all hoppers, drinking fountains, nests and roosts.

4. Saturate everything in poultry house and yards with a reliable commercial coal tar disinfectant, prepared according to the directions of the manufacturers as given on the original package. Be sure that the spray mixture reaches all corners, cracks, and crevices.

5. Repeat the application of disinfectant after ten days.

6. Board up all spaces under hog pens, corn cribs, or other out buildings where the hens might stray.

7. Fill all sink holes and wallows with fresh dirt.

8. Plow and crop, when possible, all places where chickens have been allowed to run.

SELL COCKERELS EARLY

There is a time in the early part of the season when cockerels of a pound and a half in weight will bring just as much as a three-pound bird later on. Therefore, what is the use of keeping cockerels for extra weeks, feeding, extra corn and other grain into them, just for the pleasure of their company?

Poultry experts who have had to watch the markets carefully have always noted how the price sags when the young stuff begins to get into the market.

This early sales time is also the best time to dispose of the poorer pullets, the ones not likely to grow into good layers and breeders. Birds that are off-type, of low vitality, of poor form, all should go to market to give the very best chance to the good birds kept for the future laying and breeding flock.

EARLY AUTUMN PLANTING

Some of you, I know, have already sent forward orders for new Iris roots and others of us are deeply interested in that novelette so charming, "The Gardeners' Catalogue," deciding on how many and from where to buy Paeonies—that magnificent perennial, accounted a general favorite in all countries.

The demand today for paeonies is so great that to get good roots (and why bother with poor stock!) one's order should be in bright and early. Many of the beautiful varieties we see have originated in France during the last hundred years or so. Many of these have been planted in the Americas and have been bought in such numbers by American dealers that now France is being obliged to buy back many of her great grandchildren for use at home. Thus we see that the paeony price is governed by the supply and demand! Many of us complain that the price of the paeony "keeps up"; but, when one remembers, that it takes six years from seed to bloom, we should wonder rather that the price is so low. And after all one can get really lovely ones and pay no more than from fifty cents to a dollar and fifty cents for each root. If we wish to invest in some of the more amazing and newer kinds, we can part with, say, twenty to thirty dollars and then we have, perhaps, a Lady Alexander Duff, or a Pleas Jubilee, or an Elizabeth Barrett Browning, or a La Cygne. But why not pause and ask ourselves what's in a name or a fashion when the oldest and cheapest varieties are so truly lovely!

Perhaps you know that the name Paeony comes from Paion, which is the Greek name for Apollo, the god of medicine. However, the medical properties of the roots and seeds of the paeony are now absolutely disregarded. But in some countries the black seeds of the tree paeony still are made into anodyne necklaces and hung around the necks of the children in the belief that they will facilitate dentition.

It is said of the tree paeony of China that for over a thousand years a record has been kept of the character, qualities and lineage of all new varities raised from seed. I do not believe that there are very many of this wonderful tree paeony of China in Canada; but I have knowledge that one glorious one, a double yellow, lives and thrives in the Province of Quebec and I hope, next spring, to make a pilgrimage to view its beauty. Perhaps, on account of our sudden changes from frost to thaw and back again and by reasons of other difficulties of the tree paeony, we of Saint John had best confine ourselves to the herbaceous sorts.

The ordinary cottage paeony—the old-fashioned "piney" of the bad odor—has of late years given place to many beautiful and sweet scented varieties. Anyone, who sees single flowered paeonies for the first time, is apt to go wild over their amazing lot-us-like loveliness. They are at the moment, too, very fashionable, so if you contemplate adding to your paeony grove, be sure to include some single ones even if you go without something you fancy you need for your comfort or happiness; and do not buy all of them of the dark varieties, either; and, in planting them, if you have a lot of room, try the effect of treating them as single specimen plants and, in this way, fully enjoy their artistic gracefulness.

And, oh! do I pray you, try to afford one or two of the simply adorable Japanese ones!

France and England have made great names in the horticultural world and especially so from their work with the paeony. Getting nearer home, for New Brunswick and Massachusetts are not far apart, many of us know of the success of a gifted amateur, the late John Richardson. Is there not something ideal in the thought that he planted paeony seeds when he was almost ninety years old with the same enthusiasm as he had shown at the beginning of his horticultural career?

In Canada we have some growers and many lovers of this wonderfully favored plant. If you wish I can give you the addresses of two women growers, one in New Brunswick and one in Ontario, from whom we can get "made in Canada" goods. In this city of cave dwellers and consequently few gardens, there is some excuse that so few paeonies, or anything else, is grown; but I feel sure that if our people, those who have some land of their own at least, realized the great possibilities of planting that many paeonies would be ordered right away. And one word for those paeonies that have been planted—it is so easy to improve them a bit. I wonder if it incenses you, as it does me, to see people neglectful of any plant that has given of its best at the blooming time! Why, even a cat, with its nine lives, cannot be kept in fine coat or good condition without food and some care. I always feel it is a safe bet that the present ungrateful owner never planted the neglected flower.

There is no absolute date for paeony planting; but, from actual experience, one finds the autumn is the best, and early autumn at that, if one hopes to have some flowers the next spring.. There is no doubt that the young gardener is more enthusiastic in the spring of the year; one has to be something of a veteran to take delight and use explicit care over fall planting. The putting to sleep, too, of one's matured treasures seems easier work for the greybeards.

Once I had sent me from a celebrated American paeony farm, three dozen very choice paeonies. Alas, it was well on in May and they had run the gauntlet too of a fumigation at Niagara Falls! The next spring eighteen answered to the call—was it a case of the survival of the fittest? That is fifteen years ago, and I am told that today those paeonies are a magnificent monument to my memory, in my old Ontario home. Good stock, good planting and some good care make for a paying investmeht with this family of plans. If you plant early and late varieties you can increase the period of bloom and have it lasting in your gardens for over two months. I am told that it is quite a common practice now for the large shippers to cut many of the blooms while in the bud age; there are put in cold storage and thus the time of their usefulness and splendor is increased another month.

Another argument (if such is necessary) why we should have many of these beauties in our gardens is that the paeony has almost no enemies, being almost free from disease or insect pests. Not one of us but has been affrighted at some time or other by seeing hundreds of ants playing tag over our paeony beds; but experience has taught us that they are quite harmless. But, if at any time, you have an attack of rose grub on your paeonies (I never was so unfortunate,) it is a good thing to use a good rose spray at once. Take a cake of sulpho-tobacco soap and shave it into a quart of water and let it stand until it is dissolved and looks like soft soap; take five tablespoonfuls of this and put it into two gallons of water and add one tablespoonful of formaldehyde and stir up well, then spray and spray thoroughly.

The paeony is what is called a "solitary" flower, but, you remember that, as the first bud grows, several smaller ones form around it! Always do I pinch off these little fellows (disbud, in other words) and thus is accomplished my desire for finer and bigger blooms. However, I do this to only "every-other-one" of my plants. When buying paeony roots, if you are of an impatient temperament or a young gardener, ask for clumps that have been recently lifted of at least three years of age. If you want many flowers the first summer, be prepared to pay a little more and obtain some roots of five years old. Another thing, don't be doing the dividing act yourself often, give your plants at least five years after you first plant at least before you divide. In this way you give them time to develop themselves into something really worthwhile.

Test The Two-Side By Side

PERHAPS you think soft winter wheat flour or blended flours are just as good as a hard spring wheat flour like "Royal Household".

Perhaps you think blended flours cost less than

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Make them prove it. Test the two kinds of flours, side by side.

You know what blended or soft winter wheat flours will do. Get a bag of "Royal Household" and use it for your next baking.

Make the bread with it—using *more* water. "Royal Household" contains far more gluten, takes up more water—and makes bigger loaves and more loaves, with the same amount of flour. This is one saving.

Make the Pie Crusts and Cakes with it—use the same amount of shortening as with blended flours, but use less flour. This is another saving.

Make the test—prove it for yourself. You will see why blended flours are popular only until "Royal Household" is used.

Why not use the same flour as the women in Ontario, where the soft winter wheat flours are milled? These housewives have made the test—have tried out both kinds of flour, side by side, and they use the flour milled of the finest wheat in the world—the hard spring wheat grown in our Canadian Northwest—OGILVIE'S "Royal Household" Flour, the flour that best serves all baking purposes.

Dealers everywhere have OGILVIE'S "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" FLOUR in convenient sized bags and in barrels.

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"What's the News?"

WHEN Columbus and his caravels returned from the New World, the first question shouted from the shore was, "What's the news?"

That's always the question of paramount importance. Years ago folks asked it of the post rider, the soldier returned from the wars, the man who had been down to the settlements, or the neighbor back from the general store.

Today, you find the answer in your newspaper. Through the newspapers the news of the world and of the community quickly becomes public knowledge. And remember this—it takes two kinds of news to make a modern paper complete.

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The second tells of things you eat, wear and use—things you buy, things being sold to your friends and neighbors. This news is advertising.

It's just as important to keep up-to-date on the advertising in this paper as it is to read about what's doing in the world of events.

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to be guided by it.