

TO FARMERS

Farmers interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, and Good Roads departments...

Contributors are asked to have their articles ready early each week, as a short emergency item can be added as late as one p.m. Wed. All received after that date will appear in the following issue.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributors for this department should send to: President's Association, 475 St. Charles and Home, Box 138, Charlottetown.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS TO YOUNG TEACHERS.

1. Akinkeeping every child at work... is the secret of good discipline and true progress. Disorder will disappear when the opportunity is removed.

2. For all lessons carefully. Have a plan for each lesson in your mind before you begin it. Let children know what they have to do and how to do it, when necessary, and then be sure to see it is done, and done well.

3. Sooner than the young teacher will find these two simple rules must be followed, if school work is to proceed with comfort to himself and benefit to his pupils. But their effectiveness depends on two or three things which are almost equal in importance: these are: (1) Preparation and careful distribution of materials—books, papers, etc.

(2) Attention of interest and enthusiasm into the lessons. (3) Sathy with children's difficulties, a spirit of self-reliance in endeavor to overcome them. (4) Not being too distracting to both teacher and class when to find at the being of a lesson that certain papers are without pens, pencils, or other necessary materials. This shortage could easily have been provided for by the exercise of foresight before school work started.

(5) The collection of school materials, again, is a fruitful source of disorder, unless the teacher is firm in his resolve to have everything done quietly and promptly. If this is to be really interesting, obvious that the teacher must have a deep interest in them himself. He has seen lessons in which the child has been so carefully prepared, but the teacher forgot to check; some in which the expert was total failures, because they had not been tried beforehand; and others in which the interest of the child could not possibly be aroused without the aid of apparatus or chess which had not been prepared.

Children can be led to see that they are learning will be of practical service to them, and that it is worth their while to be attentive, when, and only then, they realize that "knowledge is power." The best means of securing attention is to enter sympathetically into the difficulties of the learners.

Horse Medicines

Your particular strong point. We help you greatly if you have a sore or blemished animal. Remember we have \$3500 worth of fresh horse and have the experience in caring for them to handle every ailment and medicine.

Condition Powder 25 c a tin. Stock Foods of all kinds. Sheep Dip 25 Q 43 - a bottle. Absorbine 1 lb 50 c, 2 lb \$2.00.

Blister, Tonics, Cough Powder, etc., in fact everything for the Horse.

THE MACKINNON DRUG

The Rexall Store, Cor Gt Geo & Kt Sts. Owns a of the following Standard and Registered animals: Ruby Rexall by Kalol. Frue-Major by Moko. Pet-cio by Prudival. Potomac 433 by Bingara. The Rexall Girl by Bingen.

and show them how easily they can overcome them for themselves. Liking comes with success, and in one of the chief rewards of painstaking and conscientious work.

If these simple precepts are carefully followed from the commencement of the young teacher's career, it can be safely asserted that they will save much worry and disappointment, and at the same time ensure many advantages to both teacher and taught which must otherwise be purchased by high priced experience.

OVER-INDULGENCE OF CHILDREN.

Fifty years ago the general treatment of children was harsh and severe. Since then there has come a reaction so great that it is debatable whether we are not at the present day over-stepping the bounds of common sense and moderation in the other direction. The tendency to over-indulgence of children is in danger of becoming a menace to the rising generation. Now-a-days children are specially catered for. In towns and villages especially children are allowed to spend so much of their energies in "at home" parties, matinees, picture shows, skating-rinks and sports that to the earnest teacher it seems that they come to school only to recuperate from the strain of their exhausting amusements. Springing from this excessive kindness comes the silly idea of no corporal punishment, the discipline which is a thing can be) and the absurdity that children should be ceaselessly amused and never made to sit still. The result of all this can hardly fail to be bad. Our boys and girls will lose all power of application to anything disagreeable or irksome. Only what is amusing and congenial will receive attention, which, in the end will prove sadly detrimental to stability of character and will.

Children who at 15 to 16 will have to stand the strain and stress of earning a livelihood, should be taught the lessons of restraint, patience, and preservation, and taught them early too. It is false kindness to amuse children all through their childhood, when at the end of it they will have the difficulties and temptations of youth to overcome and stand against, alone. The habit of being constantly amused naturally conquers all desire for voluntary study and makes hard work extremely irksome.

The word "hooligan" has only recently been added to our vocabulary. It originated from a new form of youthful rowdiness and unruly public behavior of the rising generation, the prevalence of which would seem to indicate that the industry of the children of the present day are truly benefiting by all the earnest efforts being made to amuse them and to secure their freedom from restraint and punishment.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

(From Inspector's Devereaux Report.)

In conclusion, I would say a word to parents. Some one has said that a foreigner could easily locate our rural schools by the simple process of picking out the shabbiest and worst kept public building in each district and I regret to say that in nine cases out of ten he would be right. To me, it has always been a mystery. Why we are so petulant when the question of Education demands our support. Everybody admits the supreme importance of education; everybody admits the elevating influence of beautiful school houses and well kept grounds; everybody admits the value of competent teachers and good equipment; but nobody seems willing to pay for them. No houses are too good to rear our children in any home is good enough to educate them in. The best food, the best clothing we can afford are readily given to supply their bodily needs; would that the same spirit animated us in supplying their educational needs. We contribute voluntarily, may generously, to the support of our churches and comfortable institutions; the law has to wring from us a pittance for the support of our schools. Surely this attitude to the great question of Education is not worthy of a progressive people. Can we expect our schools to be efficient when the spirit of parsimony so dominates our support of them? Can we expect our children, reared in an atmosphere of indifference to education, to value it at its worth? Our Board of Education is willing and anxious to do everything within its means for the uplift of our public schools, but half its efforts must come to naught unless we, too, do our part; unless we take a deep and growing interest in educational matters; unless we assiduously cultivate the generous spirit; unless we are prepared to make sacrifices, if necessary, to secure for our children the most important equipment for the battle of life—a sound education.

THE FARM

TURKEY RAISING ON THE FARM.

The great drawback to raising turkeys successfully appears to be the prevalence of the disease generally known as "blackhead," so called from the dull, dark color which the head of the bird takes on when attacked by this disease, which is really a disease of the liver. Experts who have investigated the disease have come to the conclusion that the great majority of flocks in the country are more or less affected, and that breeding from mature, vigorous pure bred stock is the shortest road to stamping it out. The turkey cannot be said to be fully matured until it is three years

of age and should never be bred younger than two years old. Hatching with the turkey hen is the best method, but hatching can be successfully accomplished by use of the ordinary hen of even the incubator. The best time for setting in the first week in May as then the poults are likely to have the advantage of better weather conditions. In making a nest for a turkey be careful to make it rather flat and so that the bird can walk into it rather than jump down into it. Dust the bird and nest well before setting and again about the twenty-fifth day. During the hatching period let the turkey off at will, but if possible close the nest at night. If a turkey hen is used she will find her own food, but provide her with water and a place to dust herself. When the poults are hatched watch for an opportunity to clean the broken shells out of the nest, then leave the turkey and the poults to themselves for twenty-four hours; after which remove them to a coop, preferably A shaped with no bottom and the slats in front. Confine the hen for the first four weeks, letting the poults run out in front of the coop. Move the coop onto a fresh spot every morning and so important is this that it would be well to cover the spot immediately beside the coop onto which you will next move it to preserve it in a dry condition in order that you can always move the coop onto a dry spot even if rain has recently fallen. Place the coop on short grass if possible. Give the poults grit from the start. Keep them away from all other poultry, and feed them as follows, five times a day at 7 and 10 a.m., 1, 4 and 7 p.m. The first day feed stale bread soaked in sweet separator milk and squeezed dry. Second day add a little medium grade shorts to the bread, gradually increasing this until commencement of the fourth day when you are feeding all medium grade wheat shorts just dumped with the milk. Commencing the second day add finely chopped dandelion leaves to the 10 a.m. feed and finely chopped onion tops to the 4 p.m. feed. Give water to drink at the 10 a.m. and four p.m. feeds, and sweet separator milk at the other feeding times. Feed the hen in the same way for the four weeks, and never on any account leave a bit of the food around the birds have finished their meal. At four weeks let the hen and poults have very free range, but drive them home the very first evening and feed them a little flat wheat (old grain) and then feed them the shorts damped with milk in the morning and the wheat in the evening. If you bring them home the very first evening, and feed them at the same place and times just the morning and evening feeds they will return home, and do even better than letting wander without any attention or control. During the first four weeks close the coop at night and let the poults out just as soon as the dew is off. If ordinary diarrhoea is noticed, scalded milk should be given them to drink or enough linseed oil put into the drinking water to color it. This is only one of several good methods of caring for turkeys, but it has proven exceedingly successful when every little detail mentioned here is carried out. If in spite of these precautions any of the turkeys should develop "blackhead" the following will be found a good remedy: Shut the turkey or turkeys up in a well ventilated shed in which there are no draughts, see that everything is scrupulously clean and put sand about the feet if possible. Feed them lightly, and for drink give them water in which muriatic acid is mixed. To one quart of water add three teaspoonfuls of the muriatic acid for the first three days, after which add only one teaspoonful to each quart of water. This must be given in an earthen or wooden vessel, and should be continued until the birds appear bright again.

HOW CABBAGE SEED IS GROWN.

Seed farms are always interesting. A large proportion of the cabbage seed used in the United States is grown on Long Island. In fact this industry is a very important one with the farmers of that section. As cabbage is a biennial plant two seasons are required to grow a crop of the seed. The plants are set during the latter part of July and the first of August, and are put 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet wide. By setting out at this time a small head is produced by the time cold weather comes. A large head is not desired. At the approach of winter the plants are dug or pulled up and buried about 18 inches deep in trenches for protection.

The latter part of March or the first of April the plants are taken from the trenches and again set in the field. If the heads are hard they are split open with a knife before setting out. Throughout the spring and early summer cultivation is given and sharp ridges of soil are worked around the stalks to prevent falling over. The heads develop from the small head formed during the fall and grows 3 to 4 feet high. When mature the stalks are cut and allowed to lie on the ground until dry, when they are hauled to the barn or other convenient place for threshing. This operation is performed either by hand or by a threshing machine. The latter method is much quicker but breaks a good many of the seeds. The hand method is most commonly used. The space of ground or floor is covered with sheets and the seed stalks piled on them. Between the piles barrels are placed and the threshing is done by flailing these barrels with the seed stalks. When this part of the operation is completed the pile of seed is raked over with a hand rake to remove all the hulls and other coarse material. Then the seed is dried and run through a fanning mill to remove the finer particles of foreign matter. It is then ready for sale.

USE PLENTY OF HOE ON VEGETABLES.

(Selected.)

You ask about my method of vegetable raising. I guess I go about it much the same as everyone else. First I see that my land is well dressed and thoroughly worked and put in my seed as soon as it becomes warm enough. From the time the seed is in the ground I keep on the look-out for weeds; and cannot raise a good crop of vegetables and weeds in the same bed. I keep the hoe and cultivator busy all the season. I am often asked how I raise such good crops. I tell them by tending to it all the time and having the ground well dressed. The reason so many gardeners fail to get good crops is that they are afraid of the hoe. I have no secret way, only use plenty of hoe. I have been raising garden stuff for the past eight or nine years and have never failed to get a good share of premiums. At harvesting time I usually sell most of the stuff as I take it from the garden.

Beets, carrots, squash and cabbage are the most profitable, although I raise a variety of all the vegetables. Last fall I prepared an acre of land with several kinds of fertilizers and will try it as an experiment in the spring.—Prof. W. S. Blair.

BUY A SPRAY PUMP.

(Selected.)

Even if you have not more than a dozen trees it will pay you to buy a spray pump. The best spray pump is what the average small fruit grower needs. It will be cheaper to buy the pump than to mount it on a good molasses or vinegar barrel, than to buy one already mounted. Any handy man with tools can easily mount the pump on the barrel himself. It is poor economy to select a cheap pump.

RINGWORM IN CATTLE.

The Irish Department of Agriculture advises that treatment of ringworm is not usually difficult, if a determined effort is made to rid the herd of it. It is, of course, extremely contagious, and steps must be taken to suppress it immediately it makes its appearance. This means the isolation of infected animals. Ringworm is caused by a fungus, which to live requires air, as it is sometimes sufficient to smear the affected spots thoroughly with something which excludes all air. This is a simple application of lard or oil, frequently repeated, is sometimes effective in producing a cure, but stronger measures should be adopted. One of the most useful applications is made by thoroughly mixing half a pound of lard with two ounces of oil of tar, a small quantity of this mixture being smeared on the patches daily. Any good reliable sheep dip applied daily for a few days is also generally effective. A solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper in a quart of water may be used. The number of patches is not too great. Care must be taken to prevent the use of any other irritant substance used extensively where cattle lick themselves or each other. Mercurial ointment is a treatment of the latter class, and should be applied only about the head and neck in moderate quantities. In the treatment of any ringworm it is advised to soak the patches thoroughly with hot water in which washing soda has been dis-

THE DAIRY

THE PROFITABLE DAIRY RATION

(Selected.) Why do not some dairy experts quit condemning the scrub cow and instead direct their criticism toward the owners and feeders of these poor beasts? Out of 21,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, it is estimated that 7,000,000 have never been a profitable investment for their owners. Of these profitless cows, 3,000,000 have never had a fair chance to prove what they could do. That is to say, they have never been properly fed. Think of 3,000,000 dairy cows never having had a good square meal!

Every dairy cow should have access to four different things. They are water, carbohydrates, protein and mineral substances. Every farmer has plenty of water, and if he has not, he can easily arrange a supply. Mineral matter is easily supplied by feeding plenty of salt. Then only two things really give any difficulty in providing carbohydrates and protein. Carbohydrates are usually more easy to obtain than protein, but the cow must always have sufficient protein. No cow can give milk unless she gets protein and no other feed can take its place.

HOW CABBAGE SEED IS GROWN.

Carbohydrates are equally as important in the feed for they keep up the body temperature and supply the fat that is in the milk in the most economical way. But how about the feeds at home, the feeds that the farmer or dairyman grow on his own farm? These home-raised feeds are the ones that farmers feed to their stock. Certain feeds are rich in protein and certain others are rich in carbohydrates. If the farmer but knows which is which, he can in all probability make up a ration that is near enough to a balanced ration to insure good returns when fed to good cows.

Among the original feeds that are rich in protein are the legumes, such as alfalfa, clover, soybeans and peas, as well as oats and cotton seed meal. Of those rich in carbohydrates are corn and corn silage, perhaps the most common. About five times as much carbohydrates as protein is given dairymen best results. As to the amounts fed, no one can give an exact rule, but on the average all the roughage a cow will eat, and a pound of grain for each three pounds of milk produced is approximately correct.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO.

Exporters.—There would probably be from 400 to 500 cattle of export weights and quality; that is, cattle weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., that sold at prices ranging from \$6.30 to \$7.25 per cwt. for steers; and \$5.25 to \$5.75, and in a few instances, \$6 per cwt. for export bulls. All of these cattle were bought for Canadian trade.

Butchers.—Choice picked butchers' cattle, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., steers and heifers, sold at \$6.60 to \$6.85; roughs of good, \$5.35 to \$5.55; medium \$5.30 to \$5.45; common, \$5.50 to \$5.75; light, inferior cattle, \$5.15 to \$5.40; cows \$4 to \$5.80; with a few extra weights and choice quality, at \$5.75 up to \$6.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market was unchanged, prices remaining steady. Creamery pound rolls, \$22 to \$24; creamery solids, 28c to 29c; separator dairy, 28c to 30c; store lots, 22c to 24c.

Eggs.—Receipts last week were very liberal, which caused prices again to decline to 20c to 21c per dozen, by the case.

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HIDES AND SKINS.

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THE DAIRY

THE PROFITABLE DAIRY RATION

(Selected.) Why do not some dairy experts quit condemning the scrub cow and instead direct their criticism toward the owners and feeders of these poor beasts? Out of 21,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, it is estimated that 7,000,000 have never been a profitable investment for their owners. Of these profitless cows, 3,000,000 have never had a fair chance to prove what they could do. That is to say, they have never been properly fed. Think of 3,000,000 dairy cows never having had a good square meal!

HOW CABBAGE SEED IS GROWN.

Carbohydrates are equally as important in the feed for they keep up the body temperature and supply the fat that is in the milk in the most economical way. But how