

# Efficient Farming

## EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FOR FARM MACHINERY.

Tom Batton, who lives not far from me, declares that when buying new machinery it pays to order the extra attachments.

Batton tested this idea out when he moved to his present farm in 1921. Stored away in the sheds he found two feedgrinders, each fitted for a different kind of grain, and a home-made device for sacking. The arrangement did not suit Batton, so he sold the two grinders to the neighbors, tore out the sacking device, and ordered a grinder with modern improvements. As extra equipment, he purchased three sets of burrs, a cob-brushing device, and a sacking elevator, at an additional cost of \$15. He was then prepared to grind corn, oats, buckwheat and other feeds on one machine, and within the next two days he handled a crop which would have taken the former owner and his hired man a week with three implements. Later on, he bought an extra attachment for milling meal and buckwheat flour.

A short time afterward, he hauled out an old fanning-mill with a single set of screens, and ordered extra attachments so that he now cleans and grades wheat, beans, buckwheat, barley and peas, as well as timothy seed and clover, for home use and market. Incidentally, one of the extras was a pulley by which he connected the mill to his gasoline engine, thus doing away with the job of turning by hand. A sacking arrangement was added for \$7.50, which eliminated a great deal of heavy lifting.

"Thus encouraged," says Batton, "I itemized my stock of machinery and found that much of it, such as binder, drill, cultivators, etc., had been used only a few days each season. For these implements I searched the market for extra attachments, and in most

cases I found devices which made the tool serve a double purpose. I called on the local hardware dealer to help me in this work, and quite often I could buy for only a small sum an attachment which would add several dollars to my income in the course of a year. These extras could be fitted successfully in a few minutes' time, and required very little storage space. Old-fashioned tools, for which extras were no longer made, were either sold or traded in on new implements with extra equipment. As a result of this plan, my records show that I am doing more work with fewer implements, and getting better results, at less than one-third the cost."—C.

## WEIGH OUT THE SALT, OR USE FRESH EGG.

Using an egg to test the strength of brine for curing and preserving pork is a common practice—so old as the hills almost. But the egg method has one flaw: it doesn't always work. After an egg has been exposed to the air for a few days evaporation causes an air cavity which will float the egg in a very weak solution of brine. Hence, weigh out the salt.

Seven pounds of salt is the amount required in winter for a pork sweet-side cure, which is preferred by most people. Along with this should go two and one-half pounds of sugar, two ounces of saltpeter, and four and one-half gallons of water. This amount will cure 100 pounds of meat. The ingredients should be mixed and boiled in the water, the scum taken off, and the brine cooled before pouring it over the meat.

As a rule, experienced packers say, the meat should be overhauled on the fifth, tenth, and eighteenth days. All low from three to four days for each pound in the piece, all except the lighter pieces, which will hardly need so long a period.

## Vaccination for Poultry Diseases.

While it was only about three years ago that vaccination of poultry for the control of disease was brought to the attention of the poultry world, it had been employed as far back as 1880 to 1882, by Pasteur, in cases of fowl cholera. That was the first attempt to produce, by use of artificial cultures, immunity against a communicable disease, and was the basis of all later work in this field, the valuable results of which, at the present day, are seen in the protective vaccination of so many diseases of animal life.

Nothing more was heard of this practice until 1913, when a state institution undertook an extensive research into a series of the most deadly poultry scourges, which included roup with its allied diseases.

From then on thousands of fowls were submitted to laboratory tests and field trials which eventually proved that infections accompanying these diseases, and in this way the diseases themselves, could be controlled by vaccination. It was about 1921, eight years after these trials were started by veterinarians, that the laboratories first offered vaccination to the public, declaring it "offered much hope for the prevention and eradication of roup."

Subsequent experiments brought about the following conclusions: That avian mixed bacteria is non-poisonous; that no immediate deaths resulted from vaccination; that it did not affect egg production, egg fertility,

nor table quality of the fowl. But it was guaranteed to prevent the spread of colds among flocks, thereby warding off roup, diphtheria, canker, etc., which are the after-effects of colds.

Vaccination was not recommended where condition was known to be hopeless; but the conviction was firm that thousands of fowls can be saved each year by resorting to its use. It has also been brought out that it does not require a person to be skilled in this line of work to administer vaccine.—M. K. B.



## Hurry, Sleeping Pussy Willow.

Pussy Willow, Pussy Willow, sleeping all the winter through, We are longing for the springtime with its warm wet winds—and you.

Do not keep us children waiting, see, the time is drawing near.

Pussy Willow, Pussy Willow, won't you try to hurry, dear?

Pussy Willow, Pussy Willow, in the hollow where you sleep

Rough Jack Frost keeps guard at nighttime when your rest is still and deep.

Don't you hear us children calling in your dreams? We need you here.

Pussy Willow, Pussy Willow, won't you try to hurry, dear?

## A SUMMER OF FLOWERS AT SMALL COST

Many women living in the country long for a bit of garden but find it impossible to have one because they have no piece of ground properly enclosed from the farm animals, including the poultry. Many a farmer's wife has been discouraged after planting a bed of flowers to find that the calves or a group of thrifty hogs have got in and destroyed her work. It is unfortunate that so worthy a desire should be thwarted by such an unjustified cause. A flower garden is an asset to any farm home and there can be no justification for neglect to provide the necessary fences suitable for its protection.

A garden, especially to a beginner, is an indefinite thing, and many a young wife has been greatly aided by a kind neighbor possessed with gardening experience. A writer in the "Flower Grower" for the information of a young neighbor who had come into possession of a pretty bungalow, outlined a list of things suitable for her forty foot lot. The list included plants, seeds and bulbs that made up a total cost of five dollars. Here is the list:

2 rose bushes at 75c each; 1 General McArthur, 1 Mad. Caroline Test-out, \$1.50.

5 perennial plants from Nursery: 1 Ornamental Poppy 25c, 1 Polyanthus Primrose 20c, 1 Delphinium Belladonna 20c, 1 Pink Perennial Phlox 20c, 1 Early Yellow Chrysanthemum 20c.

Spring flowering bulbs as follows: 1 dozen Crocus, mixed, 25c; 4 Early Tulips, Kaiser Kroon, 25c; 3 Daffodils, Golden Spur, 25c; 5 Narcissus, Poeticus Ornatus, 25c.

mixed, 10c; Sweet Peas, early Spencers, 25c; Giant Dahlias, 25c; Cobea Scandens, for back porch, 10c; Marguerite Carnations, 10c; Pink Snapdragon, 10c; Branching Asters, mixed, 10c; Giant Crego Asters, mixed, 10c; Man. Early White Cosmos, 10c; Giant Zinnias, 10c; Giant Calceolias, 10c; Sweet Alyssum, trailing, 10c.

Total, \$5.00.

The young wife and her husband prepared the beds with care and gave the garden water and cultivation all season. Their efforts were rewarded by a garden filled with fine bloom throughout the whole season. The list was made up in the autumn and therefore included the spring flowering bulbs. Had it been made in the spring, gladioli would have been recommended instead of the daffodils. The dahlia, aster and cobea seeds were planted early in boxes and later transplanted, as were the Marguerite carnations. The rest of the seeds were planted where they were to grow.

The following fall the young woman bought more spring bulbs, two more rose bushes, and a few shrubs and permanent vines, and more perennials. These with the annuals that had seeded in the beds, and with some gladioli, lilies and other plants secured from her neighbor's garden, the second year, made their place look well established, and their home became a beautiful spot.

The list of plants in this garden were carefully selected, producing continuous bloom from the coming of the crocus in March, to the last rose, chrysanthemum and cosmos, which did not disappear until the summer was practically over.—Canadian Horticultural Council.



A new war threatens the world, which may ultimately result in the complete extermination of the human race, is the opinion of Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology. The battle is between men and insects.

## Calcium Cyanide.

A chemical recommended for killing fleas is calcium cyanide. Spread the material where fleas are troublesome—in the bedroom, dog-kennel, or wherever Mr. Flea parks himself. Use four ounces for 100 square feet of closed space or eight ounces for the same area of open space. Don't inhale the fumes, for they are poisonous.

Ship only good goods. Grade both poultry and eggs carefully. Pack each grade separately and label accordingly. Use only clean boxes or cases. Musty cardboard fillers or dirty packing may injure the sale.

# Poultry

Sprouted oats make an excellent poultry food. When sprouted oats are fed, whole oats can be left out of the scratch grain with advantage. In feeding whole oats, the birds often cause impacted crops and death ensues. When the oats are fed sprouted no trouble along this line will be experienced.

In sprouting oats a temperature of at least fifty-five degrees is required. The growth will be more rapid if the higher temperature is provided.

Oats can be sprouted in the dark if the temperature is right. If sprouted in a dark room the top growth will be light in color, but one day's exposure to light and air will give the green color.

My method of sprouting oats is as follows:

The oats are soaked in water for twenty-four hours. An inch layer is then spread out in shallow trays or racks. The trays must have good drainage. If the drainage is poor the oats will mold and are then unfit for feeding to the birds. Twice a day the oats are sprinkled with warm water. In a week or ten days, depending on the temperature, of course, the oats will be three inches thick and will have a top growth of four or five inches.

A block a foot square makes a sufficient daily feed for fifty hens.

The aggregate value of all field crops produced in Canada during the year 1924 was \$996,267,900, an increase of \$97,091,700 over the market value of the whole of the 1923 crop, according to the final estimate of the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

## The Sunday School Lesson

MARCH 8.

The Saviour on the Cross, Luke 23: 33-46. Golden Text—He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?—Rom. 8: 32.

### ANALYSIS.

I. THE CRUCIFIED AND THE WORLD, 33-38.

II. THE CRUCIFIED AND THE SINNER, 39-43.

III. THE CRUCIFIED AND GOD, 44-46.

**INTRODUCTION**—The crucifixion of Jesus the Messiah is the central act in the world's history, and also the all-determining point in the history of the soul's relation to God. Jesus, in dying, was conscious of doing a supreme work for the redemption of men, and Christian experience in all subsequent ages has confirmed that consciousness. The Cross has exerted a redemptive power, delivering the souls of men from sin and selfishness, and uniting them to God.

The Cross of Jesus Christ is a sign of the Christian salvation, because it always stands between the Christian soul and the world. It reveals the world's guilt, and it also opens up a new ideal of service and glory. But the Cross is also the means of the Christian salvation, because Jesus spoke of making himself a ransom for "many," and the Christian soul in all the ages has felt that it can securely and safely trust that way of salvation. It knows in spiritual experience that Jesus has opened up the way of peace and reconciliation with God.

It is only at the Cross that we see what sin is, and what love is, and what God is. It is only there that we see how God's power is exerted to save mankind. Christ on the Cross is, as St. Paul says, "the power of God, and the wisdom of God," 1 Cor. 1:24.

I. THE CRUCIFIED AND THE WORLD, 33-38.

V. 33. The Crucifixion took place at a spot outside the walls of Jerusalem, which from its peculiar shape was named "The Skull" (in Latin, *Calvary*). At a later period, the extension of the city walls took in this spot, so that it is now within Jerusalem. Two criminals were crucified at the same time as Jesus, one on his right, and one on his left.

V. 34. Those who crucified Jesus were Roman soldiers, ignorant of what they did, and Jesus in his agony prays for them: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." How callous, nevertheless, these executioners are, appears by their going at this moment to cast lots for Jesus' garments.

V. 35. We are shown at this moment a picture of the world's relation to the crucified. While the people are looking on, leading men of the nation, deputed perhaps, to see that the execution is duly carried out, taunt the Sufferer mockingly with the words: "He saved others; let him save himself, if he be Christ, the chosen of God." These citizens little knew that Jesus in the wilderness put away from him for ever the thought of saving himself. Utterly blind to God, they do not see that this is just what divine love does. Divine love makes itself always and for ever a sacrifice. It bares its breast to the most poignant thrusts that sin can inflict, and all in order to save. The world does not see this. It flings at Jesus the divine words which he had heard at his baptism (Mark 1:11), and thinks that they are belied by events. But Jesus knows that by dying he is accomplishing the work which God gave him to do.

Vs. 36-37. The mockery of the soldiers follows. It is only a weak and ignorant repetition of what the Jewish rulers had said. Only, instead of referring to him as the Messiah, they laugh at him as the pretender to political power.

V. 38. The title on the Cross is: "This is the King of the Jews." It is in three languages: Hebrew (Aramaic) was the language of the Jews, Greek was the universal language of

world-culture, Latin was the official language of the Roman Empire.

II. THE CRUCIFIED AND THE SINNER, 39-43.

Vs. 39-43. We are now shown the relation of Jesus to sinners. One of the two thieves crucified by the side of Jesus joins in the mockery of the bystanders, and says: "If thou art the Christ, save thyself and us." The other, however, sharply rebukes him, for having, at this moment when he is expiating his sins, given way to godless railing. Some sympathy for Jesus, his meek and patient fellow-sufferer, moves the penitent thief to this repudiation of his companion's taunts. Nor does he end with rebuking his fellow. All at once he breaks out with a declaration of faith in Jesus, exclaiming that while he and his fellow are paying the just penalty of their sins, Jesus is innocent, and thus, accepting Jesus as the Messiah, he says: "Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." His faith has its reward, for Jesus answers: "Verily, I say to thee, to-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." The penitent will enter into the company of the redeemed, as they wait for the final salvation.

Let us not forget what some one has said about the two thieves: One is lost, so that no sinner may presume; one is saved, so that no sinner need despair."

III. THE CRUCIFIED AND GOD, 44-46.

V. 44. Now comes the last scene. From twelve to three o'clock a heavy darkness falls all over the land, nature sympathizing with the Lord of nature in his dying hour.

V. 45. The rending of the temple-veil, which hung before the Holy Place of the Divine Presence, signifies symbolically the transference of all religious interest henceforth from the Jewish temple to the Cross of Christ. It is to the Cross of Christ that men must now look to see the divine glory.

V. 46. Jesus' last word is: "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit." Thus he dies in the spirit in which he lived—that of total, absolute, perfect surrender to God.

### THE VEIL OF THE TEMPLE.

A body of Christian worshippers will gather inside a church for common prayer and for instruction out of God's word. The old Jews gathered for worship in the open field outside the temple proper. The temple as a building was not a hall where men might assemble; it was a dwelling place for God. When men prayed in the field, or court, they turned their faces towards the holy house.

The temple was built after the plan of the very simple houses men made for themselves in early days. It consisted of two rooms, an outer and an inner. The inner, or hinder room, was the more private, was known as the Holy of Holies. Apparently it had, like the primitive house, neither window nor door opening to the outside. To get to it you had to go through the front room. Of course, the inner room was dark; the Hebrews never forgot that their God dwelt in darkness (1 Kings 8:12, 13), or perhaps, rather in light surrounded by darkness. In the temple of our Lord's day, two costly curtains hung between the rooms as a simple partition, overhanging several paces in the middle, but leaving a narrow cross passage between the curtains by which the high priest might leave the outer room near the south wall and enter the inner room near the north wall of the temple. At that time the inner sanctuary was quite empty, but the invisible presence of God was sensed there. The rending of the veil at the moment of our Lord's death is interpreted in the Epistle to the Hebrews (chap. 10), as opening up for every believer a way of immediate and unrestricted access to God.

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## Highly-Prized Poultry Meats.

Those who have been fortunate enough to eat the meat of a canvasback duck have had a rare treat. The canvasback differs largely upon wild celery growing in the southern marshes. While there is a fishy flavor to most of the wild ducks and other water fowls, this can not be said of the canvasback.

The meat of the Indian Runner duck is of superior quality, being fine in the grain, juicy and of excellent flavor.

French epicures greatly appreciate the high quality of the flesh of the Cayuga (a black duck), claiming the meat is of fine flavor. Notwithstanding that the Cayuga is the only pure American in the duck family, it is not in favor in our markets.

Geese have been used as table poultry for ages. The meat is not only delicious but very healthful. Germans relish the fat, and often eat it on bread in place of butter. Among orthodox Jews it is used as a culinary fat in place of lard. The livers of geese are highly prized by European epicures.

To persons afflicted with acidity of the stomach, a condition frequently brought about by an excessive beef diet, turkey meat is invaluable. The nutritive qualities in turkey and beef are the same. Beef has a tendency to

stimulate the acid secretions of the stomach, and when there is an excess of acid, turkey meat counteracts the effects.

It is claimed turkey meat contains a greater percentage of proteid, or flesh-forming food than is found in beef. It is more easily digested, due to the fibre being shorter and yielding more rapidly to the digestive process.

The flesh of the capon has the tenderness of a pullet but a better flavor, and gives a greater proportion of white meat from the fact that the tender parts of the body develop more than in ordinary fowl. The capon is at its best when a year or 15 months old.

No poultry meat excels, if not equals, that of a half-grown cock split down the back, broiled and buttered. It is meaty, tender and of splendid flavor. The guinea fowl really is a wild bird, and is an excellent substitute for wild game, such as grouse, prairie chicken, quail, etc.—M. K. B.

Rubbing piles afford hiding places for rats, weasels, minks and other enemies, and should never be tolerated near the hen houses.

Parched corn is an old-time stimulant, but the hens like it just as much now as they did in our forefathers' days. It may be fed once or twice a week.

## FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

### What the Gir Is Are Doing.

Brampton—The Brampton Juniors have taken for their motto "Work for the good of others." Last Christmas they purchased clothing for two needy families. They have raised funds to furnish the waiting room of the Peel County Memorial Hospital; also had a towel shower for the hospital. During the year they gave the program at seven Senior Institute meetings, and had a debate with the Junior Farmers. They organized two softball teams; assisted at the County Field Day with the Junior Farmers; had a booth at the School Fair and gave the proceeds for prizes; gave a demonstration on "Afternoon Tea" in the Women's Institute program at the Canadian National Exhibition; served lunch at the Plowing Match, clearing \$150; took an active part in the County Girls' Judging Competition. November found them busy making a monogram quilt and packing apples

to send to Northern Ontario. They are especially interested just now in the three months' course in Home Economics which is held at Brampton. They have also contributed to the Muskoka Hospital, and to gifts to several brides from among their members.

(A most creditable year's work.)

Fergus—The Fergus Juniors held a joint meeting with the Junior Farmers every second month, and their own separate meeting on the other months. They do considerable sewing and quilting at their regular meetings. Last Christmas they helped a needy family. They made gowns for the Fergus Hospital, held a mammothazaar, contributed to the "Save the Children Fund," sold baskets for the Institute for the Blind, took part in the Judging Competition and in the Wellington County contests in debating, public speaking, dramatics and choral singing.

## ONTARIO BRED BULL LIVESTOCK Improvement STOCK Committee

John, living over on the 4th, told this story. Just five years ago I took account of myself. Then I started to weigh the milk from my herd of nondescript cows. In four months I had sold seven and in twelve months I only had two of my original herd, but had bought four more. My herd was reduced to six, but I was getting as much milk as from the 18. Now I have 15 cows, some pure bred and others good grade and a real good bull.

"Am I making any money?"

"Well you can bet your hat I'm not losing any." What John did others can do.

### USE BETTER BULLS

Charlotteville live foxes were Province of P. Of these 3,000 going to the U.S. industry is developing Hartsville, Paper and Pow installation of at their mill River. They number of Hartsville mill years and further improve Moncton, N.B. life insurance amounting to be invested in Canada per cent, of \$ in municipal bonds, according to the president Underwriters' annual meeting in Quebec, Que. reconnaissance forests of the Province of the autumn, some territory were on Lake St. John North Bay, is reported, as an extensive operations, the ern design and

Profits Fr

An official up by the Chamber of the occupation of Belgium for the to September, totalling 4,531 pesetas of accu 012,559,328 francs of revenue.

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An interesting graphy is now French police a investigation useful to impr fingers of crim ed persons, w talking a lead rains on the When an X not only is the detail, but also bones. The be nish even more Identification of prints.

## CROW'S

A dispatch The Prairie favorable decis three questions preme Court Crow's Nest ra decided that it cannot fix rate mon provided agreement but that the agree the Canadian in 1897.

While these parents won a are in many a affects gain in a they they made the Crow's Nest applied to the railway, and a Railways have some fine pol P.R.R. employees 11,000; while a mileage affecte thousands of th 1897 and of rates.

On this poin says: "It is obvi ous to be re result of charge in the freight bills between Canadian Pacific 1897. There no rates or from points no and there could no existing rat The Prairie their case on a Crow's Nest P Act and could the Commission said: "That is for these prov read by itself, ment applied on But their coun