e for the Kiddie

## thday Greetings

est of good times to you who o your birthdays during the week. Hope you all have at birthday cake—if not a party---it is house cleaning time. In hday book are the following

ond Anderson, Walker's Set-

a Tkus, Lower Millstream. Mitchell, Fredericton, Koberts, City. by Mann, Petitcodiac. Schmidt, Bear River, N. S. J. Connors, Upham Sta. Schmidt, Bear River, N. S. A. Pearson, Highfield. a Smith, Advocate Harbor,

Apples.

Plantfood to Use.

For apple and pear orchards on a medium ioam soil, uso 10 to 15 pounds per tree of fertilizer analyz-ing from 5 to 8 per cent, ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent, phosporic acid. On sandy or gravely soil use 12 to 15 pounds per tree of a fertilizer analyz-ing 4 to 6 per cent, ammonia, and 6 to 8 per cent, phosphoric acid and 5 to 8 per cent, phosphoric acid and 5 to 8 percent, potsh.

Other Essentials

a Smith, Advocate Harbor, E. Wheaton, Clarendon Sta. Atte Calkin, City. Whorton, Upper Kent. ert Kane, City. ert Kane, City. May Cooper, Gagetown. ertie Ganong, City. May Cooper, Gagetown. b Hubbard, Red Bank. e King, City. Wran, Campbellon. sen Miller, Sussex. Parks, St. George. Howell, Clarendon Sta. Thorne, Cambridge. s Campbell, City.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG INDIANS

YOUNG INDIANS The you all know that there beds of Indian boys and stris are in Canada. For the most is the on reservations espec-apart for them, and they is Church of Canada has sever lequipped institutions devot-is Mount Eigin Indian Resi School at Muncef, Ontario, to Seventy years our Church istered to the Indians at this at the work has been a blees-tions of the Indians. There to assenty years our church istered to the Indians at this at the work has been a blees-to assenty years our church istered to the Indians at this at the work has been a blees-totass school and the pupils blee a bigh standard in the blee at the school credit the war no less than eighty-uist oversees to fight for in-and manner of work is have gone out into the word. The young Indians, and many have gone out into the word. The towever, a case of "all at no play." A part of each sting and tologanning in the stin

SEA GULLS

"anny Runnells and brown and snowy gulls, in the clouds are dreary, dip along the shore, ing out "Be cheery!"

May inquired one day, ng gulis in motion. ley, flying up and down, sy to the ocean?"

nd pull up fishes, too, g thankful very, salute and say thank-you, polite and merry.

sounds as if they said, he stormy weather, y, cheery, cheery, cheer," s and hours together!

here in their island homes on fair days, deary, the younger ones to fish, ng still, "Be cheery!"

Straightforward,

ain gentleman possessed of alth and proud of his posses is rather deficient in intellect the had an old man working an Irishmar, possessing a full the wit of his race. The rich

## THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1921

## FOR THE DWELLER IN THE COUNTRY

### FERTILIZER FOR **Ergot** Dangerous To The Stock FRUIT ORCHARD

Ergot is very widely known because of its injurious effects upon animals that are fed with grain containing ergot or that graze upon badly infected grass. The ergot is a bluish black, horn-like body with a white interior, and is produced on infected plants of the grass fam-ily in the place where the seed would normally be found. They are A Botanical Minture is Found to Increase the Yield of Tests reported in Pennsylvania Orohard Bulletin, No. 153, which gives the results of a ten-year experi-ment on six orchards, showed that the general average furcease in apples wer are for ten-year period—1908 to 1917 —for complete fartilizer, to be 124.6 onshels per acre. The constituents of tertilizers, the Bulletin points out the fact that an orchardist must closely study the Bulletin of growth of his trees so as not his soil, because if such a mistake is made it retard the ripening of the errop and tends to give the apples a properties of the site of the such and the soil, because if such a mistake is made it retard the ripening of the errop and tends to give the apples a found easily on the head of the growing plant because they are twice or three times the size of the seed.

or three times the size of the seed. Ergot is found principally on typ: also on many other grasses such as type geas, blue joint, Kontucky blue grass, Canada blue grass, red top, timothy, wild rice and others. It occurs occasionally on wheat. The ergot is produced as the result of a fungus disease attack-ing the plant. When rye or other grasses are in flower, the very small spores or seeds of the fungus are blown on to the flower, penetrating into them and causing the production of the ergot in place of seed. To complete the life history of the fungus, it lives over the winter in the ground, or in storage blas in the form of the black, horn-like body or ergot; in the spring the ergot in the ground, either left there all winter or sown with the grain that spring, sends up one or several outgrowths with a knob-like end; these produce an abundance of smaller bodies, which in turn bear the spores, spoken of above, which are blown by the wind and lafect the flowers opening that sum-mer.

mer. The astnal loss to the grain crop by this disease is slight, but the serious effect on cattle eating the ergotized grain, the losses from hay having to be destroyed because of the presence of ergot in the grass, make the disease a serious one, and everyone should know the pre-cautionary measures to adopt in order to get rid of it. The effect on animals is that they become this and rough haired. Further symp-toms are slow circulation in the extremities, gangrenous sores on the teats or mouth, and sloughing off of parts of the tall, ears or hoofs. Abortion may also follow as an additional effect.

torp and tends to give the apples a porer color. The more quickly act-ing altrogen christs show an advant-age over slower acting forms. Pennsylvania Station found that potato increased the yields material-ly in three of the experiments, and increasing the average size of the truit. The chief benefit of phosphor-ic acid was in setting a good stand of the cover crops. We might add that it is also quite likely that the phosphoric acid that was added has pomething to do with the hastening of the coyen the crop. The following are the best precautionary measures to adopt:

1. Fields should be examined occasionally for the presence of er-got, and if large quantities are found the grass should not be used for hay or pasture.

2. Ergot-may-be lessened by cutting susceptible grasses about flowering time, so checking the spread of the fungus.

3. Badly infested hay lands should be burned over.

4. If seed is found to contain ergot, it should be immersed in a 20 per cent, salt solution; the ergot floats up to the surface of the liquid and can be skimmed off.

F. L. DRAYTON. Plant Pathologist

## TAKING CARE OF **GROWING CHICKS**

Proper Attention Just After Brooding is Important to Success.

The care of growing chicks, espec-lally during warm weather, is most important. The baby chicks may be smart little fellows from strong, via-orous parent stock, and they may have been brooded carefully for the first two or three weeks, but unless they receive proper care and management during their later growing period they will not develop properly, and many of them will be lost by sickness or disease. Coops and Houses.

of them will be lost by sickness or disease. Coops and Houses. The chicks should be provided with large, roomy coops or houses, which will give them a confortable place to stay at night and during the stormy weather. No particular kind of house is necessary, but it should be so built that it will provide the chicks with lots of light, pure air, and sunshine, and protect them from dampness and storms of all kinds. It also should be arranged so that it can be cleaned easily and frequently. It brood coops are used, do not iet too many chicks go into one coop at might, as crowding will cause them to become overheated, resulting in impro-per growth and sometimes in dead chicks. As the season advances and chicks become larger, some should be removed and placed in other coops to prevent crowding. When possible 1: is best to provide larger quarters.

stony or rocky ground that cannot be cultivated, where the employment of chemical means for keeping down weeds might be profitably considered.
The spray should be applied in fine caim weather when there is a probability that no rain will fail during the next 24 hours. The amount of spraying mixture will vary somewhat with the kind of spraying machine used, but as a general rule at least 60 gallons are necessary to cover an acre. The spray should be applied while the weeds are subplurie acid, iron sulphate, common sait, caustic soda, sodium arsenite, carbolic acid, or accutating be storied to be applied while the weeds are subplurie acid, iron sulphate, common sait, caustic soda, sodium arsenite, carbolic acid, or accutating the strength to be used it has been wasked out by rain. In calculating the strength to be used it has to be remembered that a gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.
Subpurie Acid of O to o vitriol has a corrosive effect on the spraying and has a fertilizing effect on the soliton yate cops and has a fertilizing effect on a weak solution varying from 3 to 10 per cent. It has no injurious effect on the soliton of 12 to 20 per cent, but cannot be applied with safety to a crop of beans or flax. Copper subplate or copperas is used in a solution of 15 to 20 per cent. It checks the growth of other plants bosides weeds until it has been wasked out by rain.
Caustic soda or sodium chords is used in a 5 per cent solution. Mills all kinds of vegetation.
Sodium arsente is used at the rate of 2 pounds to 60 gallons of water. It is very polynome and the powder is dangerous to health if inhaled. It kills all vegetation.
Carbolic acid is used in a solution of 12% per cent or stronger. Orchard heating oil is not poisonous and does not injure the soil.
Fiel oil can be used on waste ground or garden paths. After its weed to be used on the solution of 12% per cent or injure the soil. Cleanliness. Every coop and poultry house use

Soil. Fuel oil can be used on waste ground or garden paths. After its use the soil remains sterile for a considerable period. Of the various patent weed killers "Atlas A" was tested during the summer of 1930 on various weeds and gave good results. for growing chicks should be kep clean at all times. Sickness or dis ease usually starts in unclean quart

**Destroying** Weeds With Chemicals

While the hoe and the cultivator are likely to remain as the two most efficient weighons to use in the combat with weeds there are ce-tain cases where the use of some cchemical may be extremely desir-able. A good example of the latter is the case of a grain crop in-fected with an annual such as Wild Mustard where it is possible by spraying with iron Sulphate or Copper Sulphate to injure the weed to such an extent that it is unable to ripen its seeds. There are also numerous plots of waste ground in towns, miles of roadsides all over the country, failroad tracks, and large areas of stony or rocky ground that cannot be cultivated, where the employ-onsidered.

J. ADAMS, Division of Botany, Ottawa, Ont

# ease usually starts in unclean quarter ers, and in such quarters lice and miles are always more pientful. The coops and houses should be cleaned and sprayed once a week, and clean shavings, chaff or sand put on the floor.

CULTIVATE IN **ORCHARD EARLY** 

This is Important to Conserve Moisture for the Growing Crop.

If a cover crop has been left over the winter in an orchard it should nat, as a rule, be allowed to grow in the spring until there is a good crop to plough under, especially in districts where droughts occur, but the land should be ploughed as soon as it is dry enough to work, not waiting for the plants to grow up; thus much mois-ture which would otherwise be trans-pled by the leaves of the plants will be saved and the chance of suffering from drought leasened. A good setting of fruit depends very much on an ample supply of moisture in the grow up; the moisture in the super suffering

Trom drought lessened. A good setting of fruit depends very much on an ample supply of moistures in the ground at blooming and setting after a heavy crop of clover or vetch has been ploughed under late in the spring, conditions will not be at all favorable. After the land has been ploughed it should be kept well harrowed dur-ing the early part of the season to conserve the moisture as it has been found that there is a rapid decrease of moisture unless the surface soil is kept loose. Early cultivation is de-sirable also because it is important to get the soil warmed up as soon as possible by letting the sir in and so making effections favorable for growth early in the season. The greater activity in growth there is in the early part of the season, the more likely is there to be a good set of fruit, especially on rather oid these where the flow of sap through the fruit spurs is not as free as in young-er trees, and if there may not be sufficient moisture to hold the fruits or the trees. An application of nitro-gen on some soils has been found very useful in promoting greater activity of growth in the early part of the sea-son and so better ensuring a setting of fruit. W. T. MACOUN.

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