

Efficient Farming

SAYING YOUR EWES.

Thousands of pregnant ewes are lost every winter and spring that might be saved by a better method of feeding and management. Affected ewes are invariably found to have pale-colored, friable or almost rotten livers when examined after death. Often the sheep are fat and usually they grit their teeth, become weak, stagger about, go down, are paralyzed and soon die. The visible mucous membranes of the eyes and other openings of the body may be found tinged with yellow, from absorption of bile, or may be abnormally pale in color. Medicine rarely does any good, unless started the moment symptoms become apparent. Prevention is of paramount importance.

We attribute the disease to prolonged, excessive feeding of coarse, bulky, woody roughage in the absence of laxative feed to regulate the bowels, and to lack of enough exercise. Ewes should be made to walk a mile or two daily to get their hay, scattered over the surface of a distant field, a path being opened for them with a snow plow if necessary. The hay should be clover or alfalfa, both rich in protein and possessing a vitamin that is ab-

solutely necessary to good health and assimilation of lime salts. Timothy and swale hay, old weathered straw and corn, stover, threshed clover hay and coarse, withered and frosted grass are most liable to induce the constipated condition that favors the disease in question. We regard it as self-poisoning from absorption into the system of poisons derived from the intestines and not excreted or destroyed in the liver.

In addition to the legume hay, each ewe should be given two pounds of roots or two pounds of sound corn silage daily to regulate its bowels, and, unless in good flesh from "flushing" by generous feeding at mating time, should be fed daily one-half to three-fourths of a pound of a mixture of two parts of whole or crushed oats and one part of wheat bran.

It is inadvisable to feed much corn, as it is fattening and encourages sluggishness. Were the ewes properly fed and made to take active exercise every day throughout pregnancy, there would be far fewer losses. As to medicinal treatment, the drug that seems to have proved most useful is Glauber salt, the dose of which is two to four ounces, given in tepid water well sweetened with molasses.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

Schools and Child Welfare.

In addition to assisting in school fairs, redecorating and improving school buildings and supplying them with sanitary drinking fountains, wash basins, towels, playground equipment, hot lunch equipment, first aid kits, gramophones, or, in a few cases, a piano, the following items have been reported:

A number of Institutes are sending a delegation of members, who are ratepayers in the section, to the annual school meeting on Dec. 31st.

Several have had addresses from the school teacher or inspector on the subject, "How the Institute can cooperate with the school."

In one section where there is a school nurse the Institute arranged a special meeting for the mothers and had the nurse talk to them about school health matters.

Several Institutes are assisting the school nurse in her follow-up work, providing glasses or medical treatment for children whose parents cannot afford them.

A few have provided milk for under-nourished children.

One reports buying books for poor children.

A great many, particularly in the northern sections, are endeavoring to provide clothing for children who otherwise could not attend school during the winter. Very often a supply of second-hand clothing is provided by an Institute in Old Ontario and made over to suit the needy families by the local Institute in the less prosperous community.

One branch has appointed a "School Relief Committee," and when the principal finds children who are unable to attend school for lack of shoes or clothing, he appeals to the Institute through this committee. If the school nurse finds families where the children are underfed, the School Relief Committee provides food for them.

A number of Institutes give medals or prizes to school children for regular attendance, general proficiency or for high standing in examinations.

One District gave a one hundred dollar scholarship at MacDonald Institute to the girl taking the highest standing in the County Three Months' Course in Home Economics.

Institutes in ten counties contributed money for prizes in the Girls' Household Science Judging Competitions.

One Institute arranged an oratorical and debating competition for pupils of the Collegiate Institute.

Another planned a banquet and public speaking competition for public school pupils and the young people of the community. Separate competitions were arranged for different grades. The event proved of so much interest to parents and friends that the banquet had to be abandoned for lack of room to set tables. But they had the speeches and a pass-around supper afterwards.

One branch is financing a music teacher to come to the school once a week to teach the children singing. They are undertaking this for a period of six months. At the end of this time they will hold a concert, inviting the parents and trustees, with the hope that the school section will continue the lessons and take on the responsibility of paying for them, also that the work will be introduced into other schools in the neighborhood.

Another has organized a children's choral class, engaging a local teacher to lead them.

One branch gave flower bulbs to the school children to plant, and in the summer gave prizes for the best flowers produced.

An Institute, which draws its members from three school sections, three years ago presented each school with a gramophone and records. They presented these to the schools on the last afternoon before Christmas, at an open meeting, to which parents and trustees were invited. Each year they add a few new records to each school's

collection, and last Christmas they made each school a present of indoor games to be used on stormy days.

In another section, where the children needed playground equipment, the Institute told them that if they would make a quilt top, the Institute would quilt it and hold a social at the school at which the quilt would be sold by auction. In this way the school was provided with a splendid supply of playground equipment.

A great many Institutes have been instrumental in introducing the hot lunch in rural schools, but the method followed in one case is especially interesting. A committee from the Institute attended the school meeting and explained the matter to the trustees, who agreed to bear any necessary expense. In order to help them, and to get the work started immediately, one Institute member loaned her coal oil stove, others provided cooking utensils and a dishpan, and the children brought their own serving dishes from home. The parents took turns in providing materials to be cooked, while the School Board supplied the necessary cupboards and table. With the Government grant received this year the school lunch will be thoroughly established.

Sheep Notes

Usually the lambs put on the early summer market in prime condition bring the biggest price. We have secured as much as two to three dollars more per hundredweight than could be had a month or more later. In order to get lambs on the market early and in the best condition, it is necessary to start them on feed as soon in the spring as they will begin to eat. They usually show a desire for some feed within two weeks after they are born, when they begin to nibble at their mother's feed in the racks.

At this time it is a good plan to provide a creep on one side of the shed and arrange suitable boxes to put feed in for them. Some clover hay should be supplied them. A good grain ration is made up of three parts of corn by weight, and two parts of oats; or two parts corn and two parts wheat bran, and one part of oats. Linseed meal is also excellent to use with grain mixtures after the lambs become three or four weeks old, as it is laxative and rich in protein. By using sufficient protein in the lambs' feed it will be found much easier to properly dry the ewes off by the time, or before, the lambs are sold.

In order to improve the appearance of the lambs and to make them fatten rapidly, their tails should be docked and all the males castrated. This work is done most satisfactorily before the lambs are more than two or three weeks old. Nice, trim-appearing lambs often sell much better than those not properly attended to in this respect.

Horses in the West.
A delegate to one of the annual meetings of the live stock associations, recently held at Toronto, stated that there were now so many horses in the Northwest that there was no longer any market there for the East. How much has been done officially to stock that section of the country with the right animals is illustrated by the report of the Superintendent at the Indian Head, Sask., Experimental Farm. Here it is noted that with the help of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, which paid one-third of the service fees, farmers have been enabled to raise Clydesdales that have taken prizes at local and provincial shows, while one bred at the Farm itself won first in the yearling class and junior championship at an International Exhibition in Chicago.

Drops of oil are the best ball bearings.

TRAINING OUR CHILDREN

BY HELEN GREGG GREEN.

I recently received this letter: "My dear Mrs. Green: "My small, six-year-old son is unusually precocious. He has always treated me with the utmost respect and obedience, until a few days ago when he made a remark which I cannot get off my mind. I wonder if you can help me!

"I have been in the habit of sometimes rewarding him for good behavior with small gifts. Now, I must confess, on a number of occasions, I promised him something which I neglected to buy. He seemed never to notice my forgetfulness until the other day. I had said, 'Be a good boy, to-day, Billy, and Mother will get you a toy engine.' A week passed, and the toy engine had never entered my head again. But I happened to remark, 'If you'll run an errand for Mother, I'll take you to the circus.' "Aw, no, you won't, Mother. I believe you're a fake!" he said.

"Of course I punished the child, as I considered the remark disrespectful and 'smart.' But the affair has worried me. Could you help?" "Worried Mother?"

I answered: "Worried Mother: "Yes, I think I can help you. In the first place, remember this infallible rule for parents: Always keep your word with children. Do not make 'bluff promises.' They teach children to be untruthful.

"Personally, I don't believe in rewarding children for being good. Some day that incentive will be taken away, and what then?"

"You should not have punished the child for the remark he made. He didn't mean it to be 'smart.' He was simply stating what he believed to be a fact. It would be hard for him to get your point of view, and the next time he has a similar thought he will not say it, which may be a good lesson in diplomacy, but one tending to teach deceit. Besides, he gave you some valuable hints in mothercraft."

Vaccine for Brood Mares.

To gain information relative to the control of navel ill in foals, mares were inoculated at the Indian Head, Sask., Experimental Farm with bacterial vaccines, during the eighth month of pregnancy and again at the end of three weeks. Foals also were inoculated with a weaker vaccine. The three years during which this experiment was conducted show that the inoculation of the mares was quite effective, but that the mild treatment given the foals at birth was not. Of the offspring of thirteen mares inoculated one foal died and twelve were raised. Of six mares not inoculated three foals only were raised.

A Year's Dairy Products.

In 1923, according to the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch News Letter, Canada produced 151,624,375 lbs. of cheese valued at \$28,645,192; 162,834,608 lbs. of creamery butter valued at \$56,873,410, and 100,000,000 lbs. of dairy butter valued at \$30,000,000. In all the dairy products turned out the quantity of milk used was 11,765,564,229 lbs.; of fat equivalent to 411,794,743 lbs. of which the total value was \$233,629,033.

A Biddy Box Social for St. Patrick's Day

A school wanted to raise some money, and the committee thought St. Patrick's Day a splendid occasion for an evening of fun and profit.

Big posters were put up in the post office, school buildings, and principal store windows. At the top of each large white placard was sketched a lunch box tied with bright green, and below it was lettered this rhymed notice in green:

To a Biddy Box Social, on St. Patrick's eve,
You're warmly invited; the cash that you leave
For a stove for hot lunch in the schoolroom will pay.

So be a good citizen—don't stay away!
The whole poster was bordered widely with the same Irish color.

On the chosen evening a jolly crowd gathered with supper boxes and baskets of every description, for everybody knew that a box social meant bringing a box of lunch. The school hall was trimmed with green paper streamers, Irish and Canadian flags.

The first game, which proved a real ice-breaker, was an adaptation of the old one called "Rachel and Jacob," and was named "Biddy and Pat."

A circle was formed, and inside it a girl and a boy were appointed to take places. The boy was blindfolded, and expected to catch the girl by following the sound of her voice, as she answered his constant query, "Where are ye, Biddy?" spoken in a rich Irish brogue. She, of course, tried to keep out of his reach, but was obliged to answer, "Here O! am, Pat."

When Biddy was caught, she in turn was blindfolded, Pat was released, and a new Pat was chosen to elude Biddy's efforts.

After this game everyone was eager to pay a visit to the blarney stone in one corner of the room. Here, under a big sign saying, "Come and kiss the blarney stone," a large rock, looking

The Dairy

Warts on a cow's teats are a terrible nuisance. They greatly interfere with milking and often hurt so much that the cow kicks.

Just what causes these growths is not exactly known, but irritation is blamed. Young cows are most often troubled, but heifers sometimes are found affected the first time they come to be milked. Warts usually disappear from a heifer's neck or body without treatment, as she develops; but warts on the teats tend to persist and affect old as well as young cows.

One may snip off slim-necked warts with rather blunt scissors, a few at a time, and then apply tincture of iodine. If bleeding is profuse it may be stopped by lightly cauterizing the wound with a red-hot knitting needle, but that may teach the cow to kick. It is better to apply Monsel's powder or solution to stop bleeding. Masses of small warts will disappear in time if several times daily the teats are bathed with a solution of two teaspoonfuls of washing soda in half a cupful of warm water, or the teats are immersed in that solution. Pure oil of cedar, applied several times daily with a camel's-hair brush or swab of cotton tied on a toothpick, will in time remove the "seed" warts. A simple paste for removal of warts is made by mixing together equal quantities of cold-pressed castor oil, salt and flowers of sulphur. Rub it in once daily.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Anthracnose of Lettuce.
Specimens of lettuce showing well marked symptoms of anthracnose caused by the fungus Marsonia panattoniana were received by the Dept. of Botany, O.A.C. during the past season. This is believed to be the first time that this disease has been recorded as occurring in Ontario. Anthracnose is chiefly a disease of greenhouse lettuce but sometimes injures lettuce grown out of doors. In certain parts of the United States it has in the past caused widespread and serious loss, but at the present time, while a little anthracnose is found in nearly every greenhouse, only in occasional greenhouses do serious outbreaks occur.

The symptoms of anthracnose are easily recognized. Affected plants are dwarfed and discolored, there is a marked spotting of the leaves. On the leaf blades some of the spots are very small and water soaked, others are from three to four m.m. in diameter and straw color or brown, and from the larger spots the dead central areas may have fallen out, leaving characteristic "shot holes."

The measures that are recommended for the prevention of the disease are the destruction of diseased crop refuse, the watering of the plants in a way that will wet the leaves as little as possible, and the proper ventilating of the greenhouse.

Beware of dampness in the poultry house for it is a forerunner of disease.

A farm sewage system costs less than a funeral.

If you really like farm work there is no other work in the world that will quite suit you, whatever the temporary disadvantages or difficulties may be. If you do not have that spirit you will find farming a much harder task than it really ought to be.

The Sunday School Lesson

MARCH 15

Our Lord's Resurrection, Joh n 20: 1-18. Golden Text—The Lord is risen indeed.—Luke 24: 34.

ANALYSIS.
I. THE EMPTY TOMB, 1-10.
II. THE RISEN LORD, 11-18.

INTRODUCTION—Our Lord was crucified on Friday, Nisan 14th, of the year A.D. 29 or 30—which exactly is not known—and his body was laid in the grave the same evening. The next day was the Sabbath, the Jewish day of rest. The first intimation of the resurrection came to the apostles on the morning of the third day, the day for ever afterwards celebrated as the Lord's Day or Christian Sabbath. Certain women, followers of the crucifixion, reported that the tomb was empty, and that they had had a vision of angels, by which they were assured that the Lord had risen.

But the empty tomb was not the only, or chief, reason for believing that the Lord had risen from the dead. In various experiences, dating from the third day, the apostles and others were made supernaturally aware that the risen Lord was in their midst. They saw him, felt him to be present, heard him speaking again the message of grace and peace.

In the present lesson, which is from the Fourth Gospel, we have records of the finding of the empty tomb, and of a subsequent revelation of the Risen Lord granted to Mary of Magdala.

I. THE EMPTY TOMB, 1-10.

V. 1. Only one woman, Mary of Magdala, is here named as visiting the grave of Jesus in the early morning of the third day, but from her speech in verse 2, it is apparent that she had companions. The first sensation of Mary, as she approaches the tomb, is one of startled surprise at seeing the stone removed from the doorway, and the grave standing open. In her bewilderment she makes no further inquiry, but hastens back to report her strange discovery to Jerusalem.

V. 2. Two disciples are mentioned, Peter, the acknowledged leader of the apostolic band, and another not indicated by name, but described, as often in this gospel, by the mysterious title, "the disciple whom Jesus loved," 13: 23-25; 19: 26-27; 18: 15; 21: 20-24. Later tradition identified this unnamed disciple with John, the son of Zebedee. Whoever he was, his person and authority are of paramount importance to the writer of this gospel. He is the source of its special teaching, in whole or in part.

Vs. 3-5. The race of Peter and the other disciple to the tomb is now described. The unnamed disciple outruns Peter, and gets to the grave first. He glances in, and sees the grave-clothes lying on the ground; but does not enter.

Vs. 6-7. Peter, arriving later, is not content to gaze into the tomb, but with characteristic decision makes his way in, and notices that beside the other grave-clothes there is, lying in a place by itself, a carefully folded napkin—the same which had been wrapped about the head of Jesus. This means perhaps, though Peter did not yet see it, that Jesus' body had not simply been removed to another burial-place, but that he had risen. He was done with the ceremonies of death for ever.

Vs. 8-10. Peter's example emboldens the other disciple to enter the vault, and the sight which he sees leads him a step further than Peter had as yet placed. He not only saw, like Peter, but—and this is the new point—"he believed." That is, believed that the Lord had overcome death. The empty tomb in itself might only prove that the Lord's body had been removed, and this probably was the only conclusion to which Mary and Peter had up to this point come, but the other disciple believed in the resurrection, and that without having seen Jesus.

He was the first therefore to hold the resurrection faith. Notice that the evangelist says that hitherto it had not dawned on any of the disciples that Jesus must rise according to scriptural prediction.

II. THE RISEN LORD, 11-18.

Vs. 11, 12. The disciples return to Jerusalem, but Mary remains at the grave weeping. Amid her tears, she glances into the tomb, and immediately she has a vision of angels.

V. 13. She hears the angel's saying, "Why weepest thou?" and she answers, "Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." This then is all that in her grief Mary has concluded from the empty grave. It needs a heavenly vision, a vision of Christ himself, to lift her thoughts higher.

Vs. 14, 15. At this moment Mary turns, and is aware of a stranger close to her. She does not recognize him, but supposes that she sees the gardener, the keeper of the orchard where the tomb is. In her confusion she repeats her pitiful complaint about the Lord's body being taken

away, and implores the supposed gardener to tell her where the new grave is.

V. 16. Then Jesus says, "Mary!" At the mention of her name, she recognizes that it is Jesus whom she sees, and gives a cry of joy "Rabboni," which is the Aramaic for "My Master!"

V. 17. In her impulsive way she makes to clasp Jesus, but it must not be. She hears Jesus say: "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father." Jesus has risen not to a life on earth, but to a life in heaven. He must go to the Father first, and of this journey Mary sees that her vision is but a glimpse. She sees him, and knows him, but it comes home to her that, though risen, he no longer belongs to this world. She must now go and report this discovery to Jesus' "brethren." She is to tell them that Jesus has risen, but that he goes to his Father, his God and their God.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

We have a new interest since 1917 in that great, irregular building in the heart of Jerusalem which Greek Christians call the Church of the Resurrection and which western Christians call the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; it is in Britain's keeping. There the native Christian thinks he has an epitome of sacred history; the place where Adam was buried; the spot where Abraham was to offer Isaac, even the olive tree in which he caught the ram (!) and so on and so on. But the memories of the site converge on our Lord. There he stood, there he wept; at that pillar he was scourged; here he was crowned with the crown of thorns; over yonder he was crucified; down there he was buried. Each event and each action in the tragedy has a separate chapel inside the big Church—the Chapel of the Crowning, the Chapel of the Nailing to the Cross, the Chapel of Longinus, the Chapel of the Angel, the Chapel of the Tomb. Armenians and Copts, Greeks and Roman Catholics, have long competed zealously for the control of these spots within the Church, and the agreements made by diplomats at Constantinople did not prevent angry disputes among the followers of the Prince of Peace. To prevent these outbursts of religious zeal, police were always on duty. In such circumstances it has not been every Protestant who could see past the superstition and confusion of the place and catch a vision of the fair form of him who here, or very near here, "died for our sins and rose again for our justification."

Celery Yellow—New to Ontario.

Diseased celery plants collected by the O.A.C. Horticultural Extension man, near London, Ont., were submitted to the Dept. of Botany of the O.A.C. in order that the disease which appeared to be a new one to the celery growers of the province, might be identified. These plants showed the typical symptoms of the disease known as Celery Yellows caused by an undescribed species of Fusarium. Celery yellows has caused serious loss to the celery growers of the United States, especially in the State of Michigan. It is recorded as being most serious on certain strains of Golden Self-Blanching celery, which are said to be more susceptible than White Plume and winter varieties. The fungus which causes this disease is a soil organism, being carried over in the soil from year to year. Land badly infested with this fungus is said to be worthless for the growing of many of the finer strains of Golden Self-Blanching Celery. On account of the serious loss which may be caused by this disease, Ontario celery growers should be on the watch for it. The symptoms of celery yellows are distinct. Affected plants are stunted and deformed and the leaves turn yellowish white and die prematurely. The veins of the roots and heart become reddish brown in color.

Prevention—Resistant strains of Golden Self-Blanching celery are being developed in Michigan and if Ontario celery growing soils become infested with the fungus which causes yellows it may be necessary to introduce resistant strains into this province or to develop here in Ontario other resistant strains.

LABELS
Live stock labels for cattle, sheep and hogs. Also labels for fountains, chicken bands, bull nose rings. Write for samples and prices.

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