# Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

## Huron County Breeders Hold Successful Sale

### Good Prices Realized For Pure-Bred Stock — Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus Each Attain Top Price of $300—Total Reached $6,752 With An Average of $138.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

The Huron County Breeders Association's sale of pure-bred stock, held in Wingham on Thursday, March 10, drew a record crowd and good prices were received for most of the animals offered. All of the animals (49) in number were sold. The total sale amounted to $6,752.50, an average of $138 per head. The bulls averaged $136.25 and the females $138.50.

Four Herefords were sold at an average of $121.25. The top price for Herefords was $160, paid by W. J. McMurray of Brussels, for Bay Leaf, a heifer calf consigned by W. J. Gregg & Son, Gorrie.

In Shorthorns, Oliver Turnbull of Brussels paid the highest price, paying $300 for Roan Pearl 2nd, a four-year-old "Marr" Flora. The Shorthorn consignment of 38 head averaged $129.50.

Col. R. McEwen of Byron, also paid $300 for the Aberdeen-Angus heifer Lady of Elm Row, contributed by W. M. Henry of Belgrave. This is a particularly nice heifer of Enchantress Erica breeding. The seven "doddies" consigned made the high average of $191.75.

Quite a considerable number of the animals went into the hands of men who are beginning in the pure-bred live stock game and they should give a good account of themselves. The aim of the association is to first dispose of their surplus stock, and in the second place advertise the merits of the respective breeds and encourage a larger number of our farmers to start in the breeding of purebred stock. Such affairs must have a beneficial effect on the standing and quality of the live stock in our section.

R. T. Amos of Moffat was the auctioneer in charge and gave satisfaction to all. Mr. Amos is a young man who has been in the pure-bred live stock game for some time and has lately taken up auctioneer work. Oscar Klopp of Zurich, assisted Mr. Amos at the ringside and on the block. Mr. Klopp is a Huron County boy who has lately taken up this work and can handle himself with credit at work of this kind. The prices received indicate both the good quality of the cattle as well as the work of the auctioneers.

THE SALES LIST.

The following is the sales list:

Herefords—Gertrude, W. H. Gregg, $122.50, W. J. Currie, Wingham; Sunrise 28th, W. J. Currie, $120, John Field, Wingham; Bay Leaf, W. H. Gregg, $160, W. J. McMurray, Brussels; Clearview Bonnie Brae, W. H. Gregg, $82.50, F. Black, Bluevale.

Aberdeen-Angus—Lady of Elm Row, W. M. Henry, $300, R. McEwen, Byron; Grandview Prince, J. Mason, $155, J. Harvey, Londesboro; Jack of Elm Row, W. Henry, $175, A. W. Pugh, Northwood; Beauty of Elm Row, W. Henry, $205, G. Clark, Goderich; Ringleader of St. Helens, F. Todd, $152, D. H. Bell, Plattsville; Maplewood Baron, A. McEwing, $230, M. Henry, Belgrave; Maplewood Rover 5th, A. McEwing, $125, J. McEwen, Wingham.

Shorthorns—Melinda, C. Aitchison, $100, Bert Holmes, Wingham; Belinda, C. Aitchison, $70, F. Hogg, Wingham; Matchless Pearl, J. Brewster, $145, T. Fortune, Wingham; Royal Edward, J. Brewster, $100, M. Proctor, Wingham; ——, J. Brewster, ——, T. Fortune, Wingham; Lux, J. Brewster, ——, A. Proctor, Belgrave; Matchless Helen, J. Brewster, $135, O. Turnbull, Brussels; Royal Wimple, J. K. Campbell & Sons, $187.50, G. Clark, Goderich; Roan Pearl, 2nd, J. K. Campbell & Sons, $300, G. Clark, Goderich; Princess 8th, J. K. Campbell & Sons, $170, J. C. Stollz, Auburn; M. Loss Bashful, J. K. Campbell & Sons, $165, G. Clark, Goderich; Mayflower 2nd, J. K. Campbell & Sons, $1 50, S. McBurney, Wingham; Hester, Dow Bros., $150, G. Clark, Goderich; Snowflake, Dow Bros., $115, R. King, Wingham; Betsy Lee, R. Harrison, $130, J. Stapleton, Wingham; Red Polly, R. Harrison, $87.50, Jas. Lyons, Lucknow; Red Vern, R. Harrison, $112.50, P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; Dorothy K, Thos. Kerr, $145, T. Cumming, Listowel; Cypress Kelly, Thos. Kerr, $147, Geo. Cruickshanks, Wingham; Cypress Mabel 2nd, $130, Geo. Clark, Goderich; Cypress Bessie T. Kerr, $215, J. Kerr, Ethel; Cypress Girl, T. Kerr, $100, J. Kerr, Ethel; Maid of Ethel 2nd, Geo. Kerr, $150, John Porter, Wingham; Flora Snowflake, Geo. Kerr, $107.50, S. Woods, Wingham; Controller, W. G. Moffat, $50, Geo. Clark, Auburn; Victoria Cross 2nd, A. McKercher, $115, J. N. Ratcliffe, Exeter; Bonnie Jean 3rd, A. McKercher, $50, O. Klopp, Zurich; Matchless Queen, Thos. Pierce, $135, G. Clark, Goderich; Myzle of Sunny Side, Thos. Pierce, $115, W. J. King, Teeswater; Hazel May, Thos. Pierce, $130, J. McMurchy, Ripley; Proud Victor 2nd, R. Sanderson, $77.50; Victor, T. H. Taylor & Sons, $175, R. McDonald, Teeswater; Rosalind, T. H. Taylor & Sons, $115, S. Purvis, Ethel; May Lily, T. H. Taylor & Sons, $165, A. H. Sturrocks, Dundalk; Meadow Brook Red, O. Turnbull & Sons, $150, R. Brien, Wingham; Meadow Brook Signet, O. Turnbull & Sons, $125, J. Blue, Kincardine; Roan Chief, W. Webster, $97.50, J. J. Kerr, Wingham; Victoria Louise, R. Wilkin, $97.50, E. F. Klopp, Zurich; Laura, R. Wilkin, $105, Jas. Kerr, Ethel.

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# The Law

### as amended Nov. 10, 1919

THIS Referendum on April 18 is to ratify a new federal law, namely, the Canada Temperance Act, as recently amended by Dominion Parliament.

If a majority of the people of Ontario vote in favor of the Canada Temperance Act as amended, then, in the exact words of the law, it follows:

**No Person Shall Import**

1. "No person shall import, send, take or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor.

**or Manufacture or Sell for Importation**

2. "No person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell, or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province.

**or Transport Save by Public Carrier**

3. "The carriage or importation of intoxicating liquor through such province shall only be by means of a common carrier by water or by railway and not otherwise, and during the time any intoxicating liquor is being so transported or carried no person shall open or break or allow to be opened or broken, any package or vessel containing such intoxicating liquor, or drink, or use or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom."

**Except for Permitted Purposes**

*NOTE.*—This law does not prohibit importation of liquors to be used for sacramental, medicinal, manufacturing or commercial purposes, or the importation of such liquors as are permitted to be sold by the laws of the Province.

The Question to be Submitted:

*"Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?"*

# Vote and vote "YES"

**Close the door to imported "booze"**

**Ontario Referendum Committee**

## Pruning Apple Orchards Needs Skill and Care

### Pruning Necessary To Secure Evenly-Balanced, Strong Trees — Strong-Growing Branches Should Be Suppressed by Heading Back.

The foliage of a tree is the manufacturing centre where food materials from the soil combine with those from the air to form the tissue-building materials. The larger the active leaf area therefore the better the growth. Definite experiments covering four years in Virginia indicate an average increase of trunk growth of 1.93 inches on lightly-pruned trees. In other words, the greatest growth will result where no pruning is practiced. Pruning is necessary, however, to direct the growth so that an evenly-balanced, strong tree may be formed and surplus and undesirable branches not allowed to develop. The directing of the growth during the early years of the tree is of first branches about 24 inches from the ground, and five to six branches which form the frame of the tree spaced evenly as far apart as possible. Particularly desirable is it to remove the next to the last top branch, which, if left, will form a weak top because of the forked crotch formed with the top limb.

**Heading Back.**

Heading back at planting time is necessary to balance the loss from cut-off roots because of digging. Tests made at Kentville show an average growth of 4.82 inches the first year and 20 inches the second year where newly-planted trees had three-quarters of their growth removed, whereas similar trees not headed back made a growth of one inch the first year and 2.4 inches the second year.

Strong growing branches should be suppressed by heading back and weak branches not pruned at all. If the whole tree is weak a severe heading back in the spring will throw greater vigorous development. But if there are weak branches on one side of a tree and strong ones on the other the reduction of leaf area on the weak branches will tend to further weaken these branches because of the strongest sap flow toward the greatest foliage area, obviously therefore a reduction of foliage area on the strong branches will lessen this tendency and throw more growth toward the weaker branches.

**The Pyramidal Form.**

The central branch should be allowed to maintain the lead, this, however, not for the purpose of forming a pyramidal tree with a central leader, but so that from it several well-spaced scaffold branches are formed on this central leader; if the tendency is toward a pyramidal form with central leader extending high into the air, having many branches radiating from it, this should be checked, thus forming a tree combining the desirable features of the pyramidal form and eliminating the undesirable open centre form of tree.

To balance the tree the heading back of strong-growing branches is necessary. This heading back tends to develop side branches and attention must be given to the elimination of some of these that too many scaffold branches are not formed. The whole aim should be to build up a framework that will carry large crops of fruit and at the same time not have an over-abundance of large branches.

Sunlight is essential for vigorous leaf growth and also for ripening the fruit, a dense growth is therefore objectionable, and the preventing of this should for the most part consist of annual removal of such small brnaches as are likely in time to extend to where other more desirable branches should be. The judgment of the operator only can determine how best to develop the tree. The tendency to remove all small branches which may for several years develop fruiting areas should be avoided. It is, of course, impossible to prune so that some of the larger branches will not in time have to be removed, but a little thought will reduce this possibility to a minimum.

**THE BEST TIME TO PRUNE.**

Undoubtedly the latter part of March and April are the best months to prune. The wounds made at that season will more readily heal over than if made earlier, and there is more time to give to the work. Coverings are generally of little value, except in the case of large wounds, when a good thick white lead paint with a little linseed oil in it should be painted into the wood surface to prevent checking and decay. Such wounds should be protected from year to year to preserve the wood until healed over.

The cutting should be reasonably close, as otherwise more time will be required for the wound to heal over. Stubs of branches, if left, prevent a covering of the wound with bark, and decay may result before the wound is healed over. Old neglected trees should be carefully pruned to remove all dead wood, leaving the best and strongest branches. It is not always possible to make a good-looking, shapely tree in doing this, and the usefulness of many an old tree has been sacrificed for some years by too extreme pruning at one time.—W. S. Blair, superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

**THE PLANTFOOD QUESTION IN TOMATO GROWING.**

The tomato crop is a ready feeder and responds to good care. As a general rule, manure fills a large place in the fertilization of tomato ground, and this is well, since manure carries a large supply of humus and is rich in bacterial action. But manure can be very profitably supplemented with a heavy application of high-grade fertilizer.

Mixtures which have given exceedingly good results on tomatoes are generally medium to high in nitrogen (the lighter the land the higher the nitrogen should be), high in phosphoric acid and low to medium in potash (the nearer the soil is to a muck or sand type, the higher should be the potash); 3 to 5 per cent ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid, and 2 to 4 per cent potash applied at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre have given highly beneficial results.

During the years of the war, while potash and nitrogen were so scarce, there was a tendency to use only acid phosphate. The material—in line with its characteristics—hastened plant growth and early maturity, and in many cases gave exceedingly good returns, but, let us add for the benefit of those who have used acid phosphate alone that it contains only phosphoric acid, and that they should not depend upon this material too much. Acid phosphate cannot take the place of nitrogen carriers, neither can it supply potash, since acid phosphate carries neither of these plantfoods.

## Lime As a Soil-Builder Plays Important Part

### Acid Soils Require Lime in Order To Insure Supply of Nitrogen For Clover Crops—Ground Limestone the Most Popular and Effective Form of Lime.

Fertile soils contain sufficiency of the three most essential elements for growing plants, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Should any of these be lacking, plants cannot grow satisfactorily. The two latter elements are found in the mineral soil particles and also in the vegetable matter only. Thus it will be seen that a soil deficient in vegetable matter only is lacking in nitrogen.

Nitrogen we find when buying commercial fertilizers is the most inexpensive plant food element costing at least 25 cents per pound. If the fertilizer contains 4 per cent of nitrogen, the cost for this element in one ton would be $20.

The legumes when fully established have the power to obtain nitrogen from the air through a soil organism which forms nodules on the roots of plants belonging to this order. The principal leguminous plants are the common red clover, alsike clover, alfalfa sweet clover, vetch and peas and of these the common red clover is probably of greatest importance.

**The Sources of Nitrogen.**

There are approximately 70 pounds of nitrogen in 1¾ tons of clover hay and the production of this amount of top growth leaves a root system containing at least 1,200 pounds of vegetable matter, furnishing say, 30 pounds of nitrogen, in the soil. Of this 105 pounds of nitrogen in the entire plant it has been estimated that about 70 pounds comes from the air and 36 pounds from the soil provided that conditions favorable to the activities of the bacteria exist. It will be seen, therefore that the 70 pounds of nitrogen at the lowest market value is worth $17.50 or nearly as much as that in one ton of high-grade fertilizer. It is hard to realize that 1¾ tons of clover extracts from the air nitrogen equal to that contained in one ton of our best fertilizers. True, some of this may be lost by careless handling of the manure from stock, but for the most part it should ultimately go back to the soil, if the hay crop is not sold.

It has been found that the soil organism which furnishes the clover with an acid soil or on one lacking in lime, nitrogen from the air does not thrive in consequently if we wish to build up a soil through the clover plant it is necessary, where soil acidity is found, to correct this condition by an application of lime in some form.

**Ground Limestone.**

Ground limestone is the most popular and effective form of lime. If applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre when seeding to grain, at which time the clover is usually sown, best results will be obtained. Subsequent applications of one ton every three years usually suffices to maintain freedom from acidity.

Among the many tests conducted at the experimental station, Kentville, N. S., the one carried on in half-acre plots is of particular interest. There was little apparent difference in the crop of grain on the plots and the average of four half-acre plots which were limed when seeding down at the rate of 2 tons per acre was 42 bushels and 15 pounds of oats, and on the two half-acre plots not limed, 39 bushels and 31 pounds per acre. After the oats were cut, there was a noticeable difference in the clover growth in favor of the limed areas and the yield of hay the following year averaged 4,560 pounds per acre from the four limed plots, and 2,480 pounds per acre from the two plots not limed, a difference in favor of liming, amounting to 2,080 pounds of clover hay per acre. When this land was plowed there was a decidedly marked difference in the amount of root development in favor of the limed areas, thus greatly increasing store of vegetable matter and nitrogen carrying materials.

Lime, therefore, is most valuable as a soil builder because it produces a suitable environment for the clover plant through which farm soils can be built up most conomically.—W. S. Blair, agrostologist.

## THINKS SWEARING ALL RIGHT

Yes, providing the provocation equals the offence of Jones stepping on Smith's sore corns. Far better to use "Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor"; it does lift out corns in a hurry. No corn can last if "Putnam's" is applied. Refuse a substitute; 25c everywhere.

## Canada's Egg Production---Some Startling Figures

### No Fewer Than 187,000,000 Dozen in One Year — Canada Imported 6,515,928 Dozen At $3,051,833, and Exported 6,324,838 Dozen At $4,198,430.

The following figures, obtained from the Dominion Department of Agriculture and quoted by S. Frank Glass, M. P., at the "Billy" McNeil banquet, will indicate in some degree the importance and magnitude of the poultry industry in Canada:

Canada produced in the year 1920, no fewer than 2,224,000,000, or 187,000,000 dozen, equal to 6,233,333 cases or 15,555 car loads.

One extra egg consumed per head of population each week would add to production requirements, 468,000,000 eggs, or 21 per cent.

Western Canada shipped last year 444 car loads of eggs and exported 55 car loads.

The total number of poultry in Canada in the year 1695 was 362 in Acadia.

In 1891 the total was 12,696,701; in 1901 the number was 16,651,337; in 1911 it had risen to 29,773,457, and in 1921 it was estimated at 45,000,000.

Canada has advanced in the poultry industry more than any country in the world.

The latest returns show that for the year the number of eggs imported was 6,515,928 dozen of the value of $3,051,833, or 46.8 cents per dozen, and exported 6,324,838 dozen of the value of $4,198,430 at 66.3 cents per dozen.

The total Oriental arrivals was 52,245 cases or 1,560,750 dozen.

Canada also exported 704,630 live birds.

**CANADA STANDS UNRIVALLED.**

"Canada stands unrivalled among the countries of the world in the matter of poultry raising, and the poultry division at Ottawa is unrivalled amonk the experimental farms in the world," said Mr. Glass.

"Britain is undoubtedly the future market for Canadian eggs. Having established standards for our egg products we will get a higher price in Britain than anywhere else. Canadian eggs are worth twelve pence per dozen more in the markets of Great Britain than those imported from South America.

In the House of Commons this week Mr. Glass, in a defence of the work of the experimental farms, said that the poultry industry had been largely developed through experimental farm work, and through the standardization act affecting eggs. Canadian producers were able to export eggs at a much higher price than that at which they could be imported, but the work of the experimental farms could not be measured in dollars and cents of profit.

**ONE OF UNCLE BILLY'S BOYS.**

"I am one of Uncle Billy's boys," said John S. Martin of Port Dover. "My acquaintance with him goes back twenty years. It was the Toronto Exhibition when I was showing White Wyandottes for the first time. I was showing a cockerel that I thought was about perfect. Billy came along—he was never in too great a hurry—and took a look at the bird. Better pull that black feather out of him, was all he said, and walked away.

"This was characteristic of the man. What he said was always to the point."

**SOME HINTS FROM J. S. MARTIN.**

If I have been successful in putting White Wyandottes on the map it is due to organized effort.

If you have got the breed you have got to put it over. Don't run down any other.

So far as value is concerned, good strains of this breed will hold their own with any other.

To breed good males we must have good tails and backs in the females.

You want a generous feathered bird, but not too generous feathered. You must not have so many feathers as will destroy the usefulness of the bird.

If Wyandottes are bred without any cushion you destroy the breed.

There should be just a gentle rise at the base of the tail. It is that which gives the male its cushion, or rather what is called the saddle in the male.

We want to retain a male with a saddle and a hen with a cushion.

The tendency is to have a generous feather underneath and tighter on top.

One ought to see the outline of the hump.

The White Wyandotte today has utility qualities that are conducive to the highest qualities.

There is a big move on foot to combine both utility and fancy.

If you have type you have breed.

He had found that utility men were the greatest faddists, particularly in regard to the laying qualities of hens.

Utility men are doing a lot of bluffing and it is for fanciers to call the bluff.

I don't believe that there is anything about the present day Wyandotte but what is conductive to the highest egg production.

Here are three points—1, a medium length; 2, plenty of depth; 3, good breadth.

We must stamp the laying qualities of hens by trap-nesting. It is the only way.

**HINTS ON MANAGEMENT.**

A paraphrase of the old hymn might read "The Mistakes of My Life Have Been Many, the Sins of Omission Have Been More." In poultry raising as well as in life this is true; and while this may not be timely, it may prevent some of the things that happened this year from causing us both sorrow and loss next year.

First, overcrowding as the result of hatching more chicks than we have room to grow to a marketable age. One of the first things that a beginner must learn is never to hatch all the chickens he wants at that time. Did you ever cook beans? Well if you have you know that the finished product is away out of proportion to the amount with which you started. Fifty is a big number for an ordinary backlotter or most beginners if they wish to avoid overcrowding. Never permit half that number to roost in the same coop nor in the same quarters, at least till they are grown.

**MITES.**

Second, mites are a constant source of loss not only in the slow development of the bird, but also in the color and texture of the feather. A pound the month in the American breeds is as little growth as one should expect if the conditions are at all satisfactory. If you are not getting that amount of growth, something is wrong. Look at once to your feed and quarters. Keep your roosts clean and spray with kerosene at least once a week. Use air-slaked lime to kill off the mosquitoes, which in most houses make life miserable for the fowls, especially in the late summer and early fall. Sore-head, chickenpox and roup are often directly traceable to the sting of the mosquito. Keep them out of the houses and coops. Lime and kerosene will do it for you.

**KEEP QUARTERS DRY.**

Third, keep their quarters dry. Be sure the roof does not leak, that rain does not blow through the cracks, and above all that the sunshine can reach practically every part of the floor of the building, and that it does do it. Keep straw or dry leaves on the floor to absorb any dampness that might obtain and change this litter often. An earth floor is the best floor if it may be kept dry. Don't neglect, don't put off, don't procrastinate. Do it now.

Is raising prize winners your ambition? There is no royal road. Alike the peer and peasant must climb to her abode. No one has ever reached and kept the place except through close attention to the little details and these before mentioned ones are the big keys to success.

**CLEAN FOOD.**

A good quality of clean food is essential to their good health. Feed table scraps right from the table only, never let them accumulate and don't use those from your neighbor unless they are as careful about them as you are yourself. If you feed a wet mash, and it is good for them, do not feed more than they will clean up at once and feed it only in a clean place. Keep a dry mash before them at all times after they are a month old. If they are inclined to get weak in the legs, your food does not contain enough bone-making ingredients. Feed dry cut bone and use a little lime in the water. Put lime in the water and pour off the water after the lime settles. Keep plenty of finely-ground oyster shell so they get it any time they wish.—American Poultry Journal.

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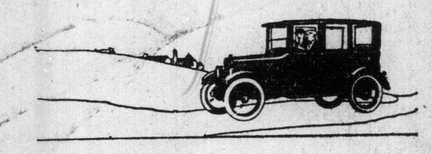

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