

# EFFICIENT FARMING

**Feeding for Spring Lambs.**  
We feel very confident that farmers do not realize how much it costs, in final results, to save practically all the lamb crop. Many years' experience has taught us that if we save all our lambs success is assured, while if we lose a heavy per cent. failure is almost inevitable. We find the measure of our success here is usually the measure of our real profits in the fall.

As we drive throughout the country in the early spring it is not an unusual sight to see enough dead lambs thrown out, or up on some old shed, to make a fine profit for the owner had they been saved and grown to maturity. There are many things that lead up to success or down to failure at this point.

In the matter of ewes owning their lambs we find the previous care of the ewe is by far the most potent factor. We all know that self preservation is the first law of nature. And while the ewe doesn't think yet we have never seen able to just determine where instinct leaves off and reason begins.

But we do know this, that the ewe that is thin and out of condition is very apt to drop her lamb and walk away and leave it, thus leaving both lamb and owner in trouble. Nature seems to say, I have not the necessary vitality nor strength to care for this added burden. While the ewe that has been well fed on properly balanced feeds is vigorous and strong, her milk starting readily, her mother's instinct will also be strong and there is no danger of her deserting her offspring.

The effect will also be very apparent in the lamb. If insufficient or improper feeds have been used the lamb will be weak and lack the power to properly care for himself. While the lamb from a properly cared for ewe may be dropped, as we have had them this winter, right out in the snow on a bitter cold day and yet jump up immediately and get busy for his dinner, and both ewe and lamb came along all right.

However, the past is gone, but what we do even from now on will mean very much. Sheep should have some form of succulency, roots or silage. However, if silage is used it should be good silage as rotten silage is dangerous for sheep. We have always fed silage liberally to our sheep and uniformly with good results. If neither roots or silage are available we would recommend a portion of the feed be dried beet pulp, as a partial substitute. While beet pulp is not succulent, yet it is a vegetable feed and if the sheep have plenty of good water with the pulp, it assists greatly in the digestion and assimilation of the other feeds besides its own food value.

We consider much is gained by feeding a variety of feeds. Instead, we never feed over one feed of silage alone but put the hay, bean pods or other dry roughage into racks and throw the silage onto it, thus pressing it well down in the rack. In this way each feed seems to give a relish for the other. All stock enjoy a variety of feeds as well as we do ourselves.

Many farmers feed one kind of roughage until it is all gone then another and so on. I wonder what these farmers would think if their wives should say to them in the fall, "Now, the potatoes we freeze and be sheep of us we better eat potatoes for a couple of months. Then perhaps our cured meats may not keep as the weather warms toward spring, so we had better eat our meat for six or eight weeks, then we will 'string out' on bread."

What would these farmers say? Yet this is exactly what many farmers are asking their stock to do. No, we should try to store our feeds in a manner to make them available for mixed feeding through the entire feeding season. Stock will show their appreciation as far as it is possible for a dumb animal to do so.

There are scientific reasons underlying mixed feeding which many do not understand. While the protein, carbohydrates and fat of any two feed-stuffs may be practically the same, we find the elements there in just a little different chemical combinations

we consider the high protein and mineral content of the bean and realize what this means to the proper development of the future offspring we feel at this price no sheep man could afford to not have beans for his breeding ewes.

One-half beans, one-quarter corn and one-quarter oats in bulk makes a good standard mixture. Oats are always good but usually too high in price is why we do not use more.

If the ewes have not been liberally fed with grain one should start in carefully and gradually increase. A good liberal handful, or about one-fourth of a pound, is a good ration for a good-sized ewe until she drops her lamb, when it may be increased liberally.

Breeding ewes should have plenty of exercise and air and no matter about the cold up to lambing time, providing they are always kept dry. Moisture is the natural enemy of the sheep and should be avoided as far as possible.

Community development may be measured in neighborhood get-together meetings.

## The Sunday School Lesson

MARCH 19  
The Downfall of Israel, 2 Kings 17: 9-18. Golden Text—Prov. 14: 34.

Time—B.C. 721.  
Lesson Foreword—Amos and the other prophets had predicted the downfall of Israel as a punishment for its sins. Events moved swiftly on, and the last king of Israel, Jeroboam, persisted in the evil course of his predecessors. Shalmaneser, the king of Assyria, which was the great world power at the time, made an expedition against Israel, reduced it to vassalage and exacted an annual tribute. One year Hoshea refused to pay tribute and the Assyrians discovered that he had entered into treasonable negotiations with Egypt, the great rival of Assyria. Thereupon Shalmaneser, in 722 B.C. laid siege to Samaria and after three years captured it. The king and a great number of the people were deported to Assyria and forced to live in exile.

I. Disobedience, 9-12.  
V. 9. The children of Israel did secretly. Publicly their religion was supposed to be the worship of Jehovah, their national God, and no doubt they observed the religion of Jehovah. But they tried to combine with it heathen elements which they practiced in secret lest God should see them. For secret rites see Ezek. 8: 7-12. Built in high places. The Canaanites, their predecessors in the land, worshipped their gods, the Baals, at what were known as high places. These were altars built on elevated places or hills of which Palestine, as a mountainous country, is full. Tower . . . city. Towers were used for the protection of flocks and vineyards. These protecting towers were probably adjoined by the rude houses of peasants, and out of these groups of dwellings larger places would arise. What is meant here is that high places were built everywhere, from the smallest human habitation to the largest.

V. 10. Images. As the Hebrew word indicates these images were stone pillars in which a god, particularly the Canaanite Baal, was supposed to have taken up its residence. Sometimes they were carved groves. These were trees sometimes stripped of their foliage, and sometimes left as they were. Like the stone pillars they were supposed to be inhabited by a god. Sacred stones and pillars were worshipped extensively by the Canaanites. Every high . . . tree. The favorite place for setting up a sacred stone or pole was on a high hill top or in a grove of trees. (See Jer. 2: 20; 3: 6, 13.)

V. 11. Burnt incense. Incense was made of gums and resins and the perfume for which Arabia was famous. It was used in the worship of the Jerusalem temple but here it was burnt to heathen gods, probably the Canaanite Baals. (See Hos. 2: 13.) As did the heathen. They were their "peculiar people" instead of becoming assimilated to their heathen neighbors. Wrought wicked things. This undoubtedly included their social wrongs, such as the oppression of the poor by the rich, and the miscarriage of justice which the prophets had denounced.

V. 12. Served idols. These were probably images of men, women, beasts, reptiles and birds. They were set up both in public places and in their homes. Ye shall not do this thing. According to the law of Israel no representation or image of Jehovah was ever allowed and Israel had no right to worship any other god.

# Smoke OLD CHUM

## The Tobacco of Quality

### 1/2 LB. TINS—and in pk'gs.

**FARM FOLK CAN THINK**

It has been charged against rural people and that not infrequently, that they are slow to be convinced, hard to bring to a change of view-point. If this charge be true—and it is, to a certain reasonable extent—there is a reason for it and a very good reason.

A recent writer on the rural home makes this statement:

"There is much hard work on the farm yet there is as much leisure as in any other occupation. There is time to read, and to-day books are so easily accessible that living in the country is no excuse for an empty book shelf. And better than time to read is time to think. The farmer has always been a man that pondered things in his heart. No culture is sound except it has been bought by much thinking."

Farm men and farm women are forced by the circumstances and environments of their lives to think for themselves and come to important decisions with relatively very little help from other people. No two farms are alike, so that even a neighbor's opinion cannot be blindly accepted. Each farm household and each farm's business is a problem peculiar to itself and those responsible for the household and the business must approach decisions that are to be made with as much individual judgment as they can possibly bring to bear.

Long days of quiet work with the hands and more or less alone, leave the mind free to work. Many a farm woman will testify to mental work she has accomplished while churning butter or turning out pans of dishes or kneading bread or working in the garden. This is sound culture, as the author quoted tells us, and it is this cultured quality of mind that makes rural Canada something to bank on and a part of our citizenship to contemplate with surety and with pride.

More and more people are waking up to the power of the human mind. Those who "think things through" are essentially good thinkers and therefore successfully put over the greatest job in the world.

## NEWS FROM THE BRANCHES.

**How Marville Plans Its Program.**  
At our May meeting we appointed what we consider a suitable committee to arrange the program for the year. This done, the same is printed on attractive little cards, and each member is entitled to one, so there is no danger of not knowing just when and what we are expected to do.

The co-operation of all probably depends upon the following hints:

Firstly, we try to consider the capability of each one. Some are good musicians, so they always find a place on our musical program. Then, too, we try to know each member's particular interests and choose for her a topic in accordance with her interest. Also we consider the distance to be travelled to the various meetings. As we hold our meetings from home to home we try to choose for each program members who do not live too far from the place of meeting. In this way we seldom have the excuse, "Oh, the roads or weather were too bad and I couldn't get there."

Some, too, are good at demonstrating, so we find that if we choose wisely we may have several excellent demonstrations during the year.

Least, but not least, we have a strong friendly feeling existing among our members and therefore when each gets up to fulfill her part of the program, she expects and receives friendly sympathy rather than stern criticism from her fellow workers of the Women's Institute.

## For Home and Country

**The Athens Method.**  
At the beginning of each Institute year a meeting of the directors is called at which each one is expected to bring topics for papers or subjects for discussion to be used in the program for the new year.

**Well Done, New Hamburg!**  
New Hamburg, one of this year's baby branches, is making excellent progress, being close to the hundred mark in membership, with a prospect of more to come. In addition to their regular monthly program, they have arranged for three classes in basketry for each Monday. There are about twenty in each, 2 to 4 p.m. for the women, 4 to 6 for the school girls and teachers, and an evening class for the business girls. Thus are they successfully endeavoring to meet the needs of the whole community.

## Poultry

R. A.: Kindly give me your plan for a poultry house for about two hundred chickens. Would you make a gable roof or a flat one? Is a house 16x40 large enough? Would you use eggs for hatching from chickens that had diphtheric roup the first part of December? I have a good laying strain and would like to hatch chicks from my own chicks if possible. Chickens are healthy and vigorous now. When is the best time to have baby chicks hatched?

It is usually best to allow about four square feet of floor space per bird when building a poultry house. A house twenty feet deep and forty feet wide would be satisfactory. This could be divided through the centre, making two rooms each twenty feet square. Then in the winter you could use one side for the pullets that were being fed for eggs and the other side for the brooding stock which were to take a short rest to save vigor for the production of hatching eggs. Both the gable roof and the flat shed-roof type of poultry houses are satisfactory if other conditions are all right. The shed-roof is most generally used.

It is not usually considered best to use birds for breeders if they have had roup. But if the hens were not very sick and are in vigorous condition now, I see no reason why the chicks might not be thrifty.

I believe that March and April are the best months to hatch the heavy breeds, like Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. April and May seem the best months for the hatching of Leghorns. Chicks hatched too early may go into a fall moult. Chicks hatched too late do not have time to mature before winter.

## Get Ready for the Bird Helpers

Frame this into every day of the year, "Birds Make Agriculture Possible." By destroying insect pests they save crops worth millions of dollars every year. Every farmer who does not encourage and protect bird life on his farm is defrauding himself and his country. Birds serve farmers so well that every one of them could well afford to erect a monument to their unassuming and willing bird helpers.

In these days of tree repair work, and great demand for lumber, and wood for fuel purposes, birds have a time of it to locate nesting sites. Therefore, cavities in trees are not so often the home of bird families as in the past. We must provide nesting sites for them, and this can be done with a very small outlay. Anyone who is at all handy with tools can build a bird house. I would have farmers remember that many times the spring storms kill the early arrivals, and it is as necessary to provide shelter for them at this time, as in the winter; as well as such food as suet to help to keep them fit to combat the inclement weather. It is a trying time for the birds after spending the winter in the sunny south. They brave the elements for us, so that they will be north in plenty of time to serve our needs.

Beef or mutton suet is a cheap way to reward these little workers, for their willing service to you. Tie the suet to tree trunks or branches, and also hang up buns, cracked, and meat scraps for the blue jay and crow. They need part meat diet and this will also prevent these birds from preying upon the smaller birds.

During stormy weather sunflower seeds are appreciated. Under normal spring conditions birds can scurry about and secure ample food, but at any time a variation in diet is relished. They will be thankful for the bread crumbs which you may throw on your window sill, porch, or other places.

The Wood to Use for Bird Houses.  
Wood for bird houses should be the non-heating kind. The best wood is cheapest if you want real results in the matter of aiding the birds to increase in number. Many young birds are smothered every season, because "cheap" kind of wood proved fatal to them. If you paint the houses be sure to use good oil paint, as nearly

## Pasteurization of Milk.

Milk can be pasteurized at home. This is one of the facts to be gleaned from a thirty-two page pamphlet, "Why and How to Use Milk," issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at Ottawa and prepared by Miss Helen G. Campbell, an officer of the branch. The process to be followed is as follows: Pour out a little and replace the caps. Make a hole in the paper cap of one bottle and insert a small glass dairy thermometer. Set the bottles on a clean folded towel in a tin pail and under this pour warm water until it reaches nearly as high as the top of the bottles. Don't set the bottles directly on the bottom of the pail or pour in very hot water, if you would avoid the danger of breaking. Place the pail over the fire and heat until the thermometer in the bottle registers 145 deg. F. Remove from the fire and let the bottles stand in the water for thirty minutes, re-heating, if necessary, to keep the temperature at 145 deg. F. After thirty minutes pour in cold water to replace the hot water around the bottles and cool the milk as quickly as possible until used, which should be before the lapse of twenty-four hours. If no thermometer is at hand the milk can be pasteurized in the same way by heating the water when around the bottles until a little below boiling point. Then follow the same process as given before. Where the milk is not bottled it can be pasteurized in glass jars, which should first be thoroughly washed and sterilized. The bulletin from which this is taken and which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, tells all about the value of milk as a food in its various forms and gives fifty recipes in which it is a necessary and the main ingredient.

## The Puppy.

I think it's very funny  
The way a puppy grows—  
A little on his wiggly-tail,  
A little on his nose,  
A little on his tummy  
And a little on his ears:  
He'll be a grown-up dog all right  
In half a dozen years.

**Tired Little Feet.**  
Little, tired feet, pattering no more,  
What a weary way it seems  
To your little cot of dreams  
Now that day has fled!

Little, tired feet, pattering no more,  
After scampering all day  
Here and there and on in play,  
Now at dreamland's door.

Little, tired feet, only angels know  
Sweeter sleep than you will find,  
Cares and troubles out of mind,  
Rocked by dream-winds low.

Little, tired feet, ever do you pray  
That your doubtful steps may grow  
Ever stronger as they go  
On life's upward way.

Little, tired feet, creeping up to bed,  
He who loved the children keeps  
Watch where every we one sleeps,  
Till the night has fled!

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**Application.**  
1. The cause of Israel's downfall. Doubtless there were various converging causes, but the main one was the elimination of the true religious experience from leaders and people. We know from the prophet Hosea, and also from the narrative of the lesson passage, that there was a loud appearance of religion (vs. 8-12), but the reality was missing. The ritual of Israel held their empire together by a policy of frightfulness. When they conquered a people they deported them to another land and filled their places with another conquered people. In this way they hoped to break the spirit of their victims. There were none left but the tribe of Judah only. The tribe of Judah formed a separate kingdom and were not conquered until considerably later. The kingdom of Israel as the northern kingdom was called, was much richer than the kingdom of Judah, and since it attracted the attention of the Assyrians, it met an earlier doom.

2. The great responsibility of the leaders. Hosea had some revealing features of character (v. 2), but he did not keep the treaty with the king of Assyria. He thought that he could

## The Old Sugarbush.

Buckets to left of us,  
Buckets to right of us,  
Behind and before us,  
Shining and bright.  
Drip, drip, drip,  
From the spile's lip,  
Nighttime and daytime,  
'Bo! 'Tis a gay time.  
Working like beavers  
'Toting the sap,  
Only seems playtime,  
Believe me, old chap.  
Chop, chop chop—  
Fire must never stop.  
Keep her going,  
All roaring and glowing.  
Sugar pan bubbles  
Frothing and sweet,  
Thicker and thicker—  
Job's most complete  
Glug, glug, glug,  
Into the stone jug:  
First run for candy  
For Cindy and Mandy.  
Blees me; 'Tis pleasuring  
— Working this way  
In the old sugarbush.  
This sunny March day.

Too many farm homes are places of business and nothing more.

Many farmers are killing their best friends, namely, the snakes which rid the farm of injurious animals, and birds such as certain species of hawks which do good instead of harm. Personal likes and dislikes, coupled with erroneous beliefs that since one snake is harmful all are harmful, and that a hawk is a hawk and should be killed, are some of the reasons why these animals are killed.

**MANUFACTURE ASBESTO HEAVY RAW**

**Monopoly of Should Le of Ma**

Canada offers trial openings in manufacturing more so than inbestos products, anomaly that ranking as the ducer of asbestos in the matter of manufacture. Practically the Canada for good asbestos have United States Canada, with world's possession. Its, is exporting raw material States and buying duct in a manu-

Though the this state of the cognized, effort never been aggre ly because the ing asbestos man to a sufficiently capital which less, a few un successfully asbestos successful to an Canada's export bastes even tho done in material volume of imports

Canada's asbestos production in 1924 was 1,300 tons, the highest figure being 1,372 tons per cent of total production in 1924. The United Kingdom and Italy, Japan, France, and the United States. Only about retained in Canada. The remainder went in its raw States. It is a situation of the shipping States went to the trade, by which the must ultimately be located. In 1924 the factored asbestos into Canada was \$2,812,042. In the United States, the factored asbestos from Canada grew from \$1,000,000 in 1923 to \$14,000,000 in 1924. It is estimated that if this volume of been fabricated in the United States, it would have cost \$10,000,000.

In Canada there is the fact that industrial development is being hastened through this heavy asbestos, and the future use of manufacturing for domestic consumption port trade, there has some endeavor to state industry of the mineral products.

**Additional Manufacture**

Previously there was plant at Lacibe, Quebec, asbestos slating slating board, paper covering sheets, and all-cell were made. The plant was for both trade, consisting in the to boards. A new development, is the construction manufacturing plant at Lacibe, where for the first asbestos products on a large scale are produced. The products include asbestos paper, asbestos slating, asbestos covering, etc. The manufacturing plant is located at Lacibe. It is hoped, will mean on a larger scale to asbestos manufacturing 1920 Canada exported Kingdom, United States, France, Italy, Japan, and countries, 152,749 tons worth \$11,521,836.

In the Province of the principal asbestos created, excellent opportunity a home industry in the of asbestos products, only asbestos but also of material, magnesite, in some vicinity. These close proximity to such the most densely populated province, from which and cheap labor can be well as an assurance of home markets.

Until Canada can effect her own plants rise to of her present volume of will continue to lose a revenue in two directions continuation of the supply of other countries. The stifled growth of her own virtual world monopoly of asbestos she should, have the same exclusive manufacture from them, and export will bring ab-