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## Lamb Feeding.

Mother's milk is the first and test food for lambs. If a ewe or mother sheep has been well fed on oats, bran, a month before the birth of the lamb, profitable feeding. The amount of liked his job, who did not find in it ment and a feeling of unfairness kills there is little danger of a milk shortage for one lamb.

Lambs that have unkind mothers coarse feeds available. erally not necessary for more than tite for grass and other coarse feeds. successes had their beginnings in an of life on the farm." two or three days.

The transfer of lambs from one ewe tity of grain fed per lamb should gento another can be made at birth or erally not exceed one and one-half while the lamb is still very young, by pounds per day. Good pasture grass, fooling the ewe, which depends largely clovers, or rape should be supplied on the sense of smell to identify her liberally to all lambs intended for the offspring. If a ewe have but one lamb ordinary market or breeding. With a day old, and it is desired to have hot-house lambs, the coarse food is her feed a second one, rub the two limited, grains and milk are largely lambs together until they have the depended on for rapid gains .- W. E. same smell, and then test the ewe's McMullen. ability to identify.

If a ewe loses her lamb and it is The Value of Spring Cultidesired to have her adopt and feed another one, such can be done by removing the skin from the dead lamb and placing it on the back of the lamb that it is desired she should adopt. This must, of course, be done in very short time, by cutting a slit in each corner of the pelt through which the legs of the lamb may be passed. it is easy to keep the skin in place for

a few days. Twin lambs frequently do not get sufficient milk for best development, and the stronger lamb will get more than its share. Close attention must be given to both lambs. When lambs are not getting all the milk that they need from their mothers, they should be taught to drink cow's milk from a bottle or pan.

GRAIN FEEDING. should be encouraged to eat by placing very early and then cultivating again small feed trough where they can favorable for growth. Sometimes reach it without being disturbed by just at blooming time, or as the fruit the older sheep. Bran, ground oats, is setting, there is a very dry period. cracked corn and oil cake meal are If there is a good supply of moisture

pend largely upon the use that it is set of fruit will be much greater than desired to make of those lambs. Lambs if the conditions were just the reverse. for the "hot-house lamb" trade require Because of the great transpiration liberal grain feeding, while those for of moisture from a growing cover crop breeding, or ordinary markets, should in an orchard in spring, it is of imbe limited within the bounds of profit- portance, where the soil is liable to able feeding. With lambs for exhibi- get too dry, to plow under the cover tion, costs are sometimes of secondary crop early in spring rather than to importance and the grain feeding is wait until there is a large crop of more liberal than it is with the lambs green material to plow under, as by of the breeding or market type. Lambs that time much of the precious moisthat are grain-fed will reach market ture supply will have gone into the weight six or eight weeks earlier than air. Plan then to begin cultivation as those not receiving grain until the soon as it is possible to get on the commencement of the fattening land .- W. T. Macoun, Dominion Hor-

# MAY 13

David, the Poet-King. 1 Samuel 16: 1 to 31: 13; 2 Sam. 1: 1 to 24: 25; 1 Kings 1: 1 to 2: 12. Golden Text-Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life .- Ps. 23: 6.

LESSON FOREWORD-Saul has been sons, although other Bethlehemites rejected from the kingship. His successive seem to have been present, vs. 4 and sor must be appointed. Once again 5. In the earliest times the killing of Samuel, at the command of God, plays an animal even for food was always the role of kingmaker. As a seer Sam- of the nature of a sacrifice. The enuel is gifted with unusual insight and trails were consumed on the altar. this time he chooses as Israel's king, while the flesh was eaten at a feast, David, the youngest son of Jesse of either by the family alone or with in-Bethlehem. Subsequent history justi- vited guests. fied the choice. As a youth David had V. 4. The elders of the town; the personal qualities and charms which heads of the leading families of the endeared him to all Israel-his comely town. As the principal townsmen they person, his valor, his prudence in would go forth to meet their distinspeech and his musical skill. And dur- guished visitor. Nevertheless they ing his term of the kingship he made were perturbed at the coming of the such unqualified success of it that seer, lest a man with his strange pow-Israel always looked back upon his ers should bring some calamity upon

as their ideal ruler. I. THE SACRIFICE AT BETHLEHEM, 1-5. V. 1. How long wilt thou mourn, etc. Ch. 15:35 shows that Samuel experienced a feeling of deep personal grief were required to observe the proper at Saul's rejection; Saul had turned out so differently from what Samuel had expected of him when the two men fully before engaging in prayer. first met and communed on Samuel's roof, 9:25. Fill thine horn, etc. Perhaps this was the same horn that Samuel had used at Saul's anointing. Oil made from olives was one of the chief products of Palestine and formed an important element of the national wealth. It was used not only as an article of food, but, as here, for ritual purposes. Jesse; was a native of Bethlehem, an important town situated in a fertile region of the Judean hill country, seven and a half miles south of Jerusalem. Jesse appears to

have been a fairly well-to-do burgher dowments, while man is attracted by but is now an old man, 17:12. mere physical appearance. In that V. 2. Samuel must act in privacy as age the strong man physically would far as possible, else Saul will suspect likely be the popular hero. im and wreak vengeance upon him. elder sons to Samuel, but Samuel rehoifer for a sacrifice to be held ceived no clear sign from God that any Bethlehem. Gen. 15:9 indicates that a of these had been chosen. heifer was used for the ritual by which an alliance was concluded, while Deut, 21:3-9 shows that it was used aurder had been committed.

III. DAVID CHOSEN, 11-13. for ritually cleansing a city after a To-day in Palestine most of the shep- the oil trickled down on Aaron's beard herding is done by boys. During their where it lay on the collar (not skirt) V. 3. Call Jesse. The sacrifice was youth, the sons of peasants look after of his outer garment. The spirit of the feeligned especially for Jesse and his the sheep. When they arrive at man- Lord. The spirit of God came upon

grain to feed must be determined by the stir of enthusiasm, the challenge the early enthusiasm. Many a farmer the age of the lamb, the purpose for to intelligence and the prick of cease- has the solution of his farm problems which it is being reared, and the less betterment. How many records right in his own household.

During the fattening period, the quan-

vation. It has been found by experience that the cultivation of the surface soil early in the spring is a very desirable practice. Not only does it destroy many of the hardier weeds and grasses which begin growth early, but it gives the air freer access into the soil. warming it up much more rapidly than if it were left compact, and thus favoring early growth of the plant, whether it be a fruit tree, bush fruit,

or herbaceous perennial. By cultivating the soil early in the spring, also, moisture will be served, and later in the season the moisture saved in this way might make a great difference in the value of the crop. Moreover, the loosening of the soil early in the spring makes it possible for rain to sink rapidly into When the lambs are two or three the ground and so prevent much weeks old they will start nibbling at evaporation of it which otherwise grain, hay or grass. At this time they might take place. By cultivating choice bits of fodder and grain in a after spring rains conditions should be very desirable concentrates for lambs. in the soil and the surface is loosened The amount of grain to feed will de- by cultivation the chances of a good

them. Hence they ask, "Does thy com-

V. 5. Sanctify yourselves; purify

yourselves by lustrations. Those who

participated in holy rites of any kind

lustrations. To this day the Moham-

medans always wash themselves care-

II. JESSE'S OTHER SONS, 6-10.

V. 10. Jesse introduced his seven

ing betoken good, O seer?"

The Sunday School Lesson technical training in farming than to the magic love of livestock there will see them drift into cities where they be the inward contentment of which

learn what others may be far better question of success or failure, the gods fitted to undertake.

yond is the first cause and beginning farm animals. In too many cases that of success with livestock. It glows in gift is left without intelligent fosterthe faces of the boys and girl in the ing and without the sympathetic diaccompanying illustrations-and they rection that it needs. Too often a boy's When grain feeding is too liberal, are but types of thousands of other pig at slaughter time becomes quite either before or after weaning, the Canadian children. In this character- his father's hog and a girl's chickens lambs will depend upon the grain istic livestock production does not are wholly lost in her mother's egg feeds and not eat as much grass or differ from anything else. No man and poultry account. What wonder, other roughage as is in keeping with has ever succeeded in life who dis- therefore, that a sense of discourage-

are there of unswerving patience and "The great rural interests are huusually need some help to obtain nour- Grain feeding from the time the of dogged following, first a "strain," man interests," the late Theodore ishment. The mother sheep may be lambs begin to eat is a profitable prac- then a "line" and then a "type" until Roosevelt once said, "and good crops held by hand or tied with a halter tice if the amount of grain fed per finally a new breed is evolved fixed are of little value to the farmer unwhile the lamb nurses. This is gen- day does not reduce the lamb's appe- enough to be classed apart? All these less they open the door to a good kind



Fostering a Love of Livestock in Boys and Girls

A Potent Force Often Neglected in Canadian Rural Life.

A love of farm animals for them-, "The child is father to the man"-

selves, untouched by any thought be- in nothing more so than in the love of

TYPES OF CANADA'S FUTURE-IN CITIZENSHIP AND LIVESTOCK

tered only by an accident.

stock on the farm the principle is for Canadian agriculture. recognized that "as the twig is bent so does the tree grow" it is so little applied to the human product. There may be many reasons why boys and girls leave the farm but perhaps the commonest is the failure to promote and foster this inborn love of farm animals. An improvement has taken place in rural school teaching in the last few years by the inclusion of little agriculture but even that too often ends at the school house door. Do not social ambitions in many rural places run directly away from the farm? "A lad o' pairts" is generally encouraged to look forward to, if he is not from early youth set aside for, a city job. It has become almost a fashion of late in Canadian cities for someone to compile a list of country- A casual survey of the enormous

inherent love of livestock, often fos- One of the most hopeful features in to-day's rural conditions is the The impulse to note and watch and spread of the movement for livestock study the little whims and oddities of clubs for boys and girls. Such clubs farm animals, is inborn in boys and are notably making progress in the girls brought up in the country. But Province of Quebec and in some parts it is strange that where among the of the West. It is a healthful token

Those most closely connected with the meat industry are most convinced that only by the application of greater intelligence and extended knowledge allied agriculture be looked for. Our livestock industry, based as it is directly and unmistakably upon the inent characteristics: by the most modern technical methods, ship. organized competition from other ity. countries. It can only be successful when it can count upon the same qual- aloof from them. ities of intelligence and knowledge as 4. David had very strong natura other industries have.

bred boys who have "made good" in demand for meats all over the world the city. Yet, with almost half our will show that so far we have but population in urban districts and with reached the gate and threshold of un- fects of his religious faith. competition in the larger cities nearly dreamt-of opportunities. We cannot as fierce as it is in the denser centres take more complete possession than by of Europe, one may wonder if the real setting the younger farm folk to opportunities for the next fifty years "start where their fathers left off." will not be found in the country. Al- Outstanding wealth may not come to ready the pendulum has begun to all even in the livestock industry any tree. It is pointed out that with trees swing backwards and one hears often- more than to those in a city's induser than formerly a longing to be "back tries but the probabilities are that those on farms will have the far more It would be more logical by early healthful life and proud sense of inencouragement to retain on the land dependence that almost inevitably go the boys and girls who, unconsciously, with country life. And at the last, for have already reached a high stage of those whom nature has endowed with technical training in farming than to the magic love of livestock there will frequently waste that knowledge in R. L. Stevenson wrote: "If a man love trying, often enough late in life, to the labor of his hand, apart from any



hood, they till the soil. The story of David as upon Saul at his anointing. V. 6. During the course of the feast, David would lead us to suppose that The spirit of the Lord was conceived

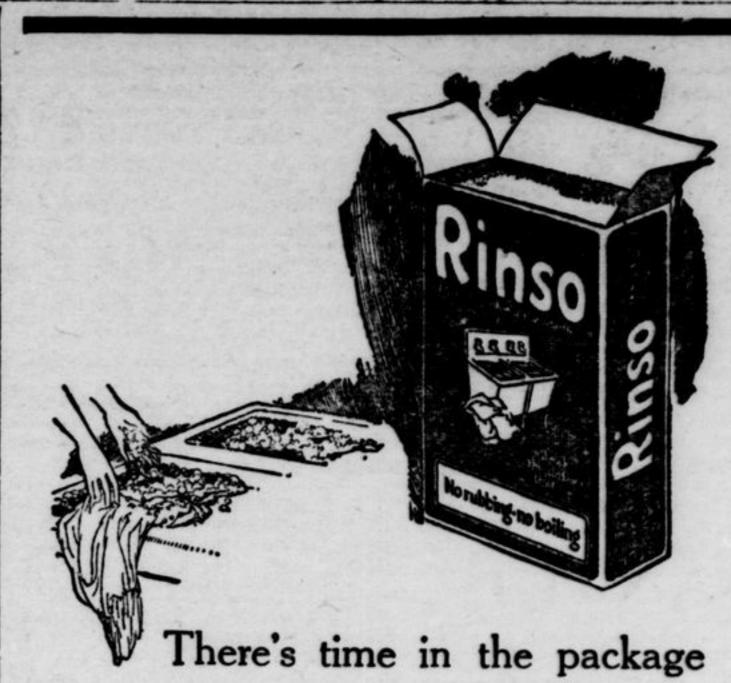
Samuel was closely scrutinizing Jesse's such was the case in ancient days. sons for the future king of Israel. He V. 12. A description of David's perwas pleased with the appearance of sonal appearance is given. For a simi-Eliab, the eldest son, and judged by lar description see ch. 17: 42. Ruddy. tasks. his appearance that he would make a Some commentators have thought, with much show of reason, that this V. 7. While Samuel was debating indicates that David was red-haired within himself, Jehovah spoke to him and it has also been claimed that in such a way that the others present among the Hebrews red hair was redid not hear. The Lord seeth not as garded as a distinct mark of beauty. man seeth. The Lord looks at a man's The Hebrew says, "He was ruddy, heart, at his mental and spiritual en- with fine eyes, and goodly appear-

V. 13. Samuel having received a favorable sign from God, proceeds to anoint David as the future king of Israel. From the description of Saul's anointing, we learn that the oil was poured on the head of the king-elect, ch. 10:1. The consistence of the anointing oil appears to have been thick V. 11. Behold, he keepeth the sheep. and treacly. Ps. 133:2 mentions that

as an outgoing of divine energy which entered into and possessed certain men, thus giving them unique endowments and fitting them for special

We read two accounts of David's forgetting. introduction to king Saul. In one story David, the youngest son of Jesse, is introduced as the skilful musician who charmed the evil spirit away from Saul. In the second narrative he apantagonist of the giant Goliath. Saul's interest was aroused by this unexpected feat, and he made inquiries concerning David's antecedents. (See 1

Sam. 17:55.) These two traditions were current when the biographer of David sat lown to his task, and it did not occur to him to attempt the modern idea of harmonizing them. Anyway the two accounts suggest two prominent fea-



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Bantams Not Merely Pets.

in both production and in all that goes tures of David's character,-the "poetafter production can a permanent soldier." And yet these two words improvement in that industry and in come far short of describing the wide range and richness of David's personality and wonderful career.

He shared his people's sorrows dangers, and hopes; he was never is worthless as a sire.

Israel. He was a religious man.

Careful Pruning Pays. Horticulturists assert that a great terious power of prepotency. He might many orchardists prune too much, transmit undesirable qualities instead without regard to the real need of the of desirable ones. which were well selected when the orchard as set out it is necessary to remove only occasional branches which start out in the wrong place too harshly when they want to raise and to remove dead, injured, and bantams. To have pets is a natural

If the trees are bearing small should not be repressed, even though fruits, if the tops contain many dead the objects of their affection have no branches, or if the seasonal growth is practical value. Bantams, however short and scant, judicious pruning is not only make interesting and beautirecommended as a means of rejuvena- ful pets, but have a utility value also. tion. This usually consists in cutting Bantams are especially useful back many branches and in entirely where only a limited space is available removing others. Prune weak-grow- for poultry, for many of them will ing varieties heavily; strong-growing thrive in small quarters. If neceskinds lightly. Varieties which branch sary, they may have the run of the freely need little pruning; those with garden. Their feeble scratching is not many unbranched limbs, much prun- sufficient to harm anything. ing. Prune trees in rich deep soils lightly; in poor, shallow soils heavily. The cutting back of all the branches of a tree is practiced regularly only

with peaches and some plums. This is attributed to the fact that, with those fruits, the wood of the past seain the years 1921-22. son, and therefore the crop, is borne progressively further away from the trunk, so that it is necessary to headin these fruits by cutting back the branches in order to keep the bearing wood near the trunk. On the other hand, apples, pears, cherries, and most plums are borne on spurs from wood two or more years old and with these heading-in is not so desirable. Experimental evidence obtained in experiment station tests indicate that winter pruning has no special advantage over summer pruning, except that the pressure of other work is less during the winter months. Get a bottle at your druggist's today. Regular for Horse Treatment—Refined for Human use.

Spring brings inspiration, hope and

The turns in the road of life are what make it interesting.

A little learned and remembered is better than constantly learning and

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for all muscular troubles.

Spavin Treatment in the

KENASTON, Sask., December 8th, 1921

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,

Frosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

SPAVIN

### Getting First-Hand Knowledge

"Where could Alfred be?" It was an anxious mother who spoke. She was inquiring about her son who had not been seen since early in the morning, and it was now well on toward four o'clock.

Later these facts became known; Alfred, who was a bright lad of thirteen summers, had recently taken over the poultry department of the farm to manage. He had already added some improvemnts to the chicken house and had effected some changes in the feeding.

But the thing which worried the boy was the great disparity between the number of hens he was feeding and the quantity of eggs gathered each day. This worry led Alfred to purpose in his heart that he would learn more about his flock. So when mother called, he, tired and dirty from an allday vigil in the poultry house, was still seated on an old chair getting first-hand information on the performance of various individual members of the flock.

There are, of course, better ways of selecting laying hens from the nonlayers than by sitting in the chicken coop from day to day to learn by sight which hens are doing the business. But the idea behind Alfred's actions was a most fundamental one. If farmers generally could get this same idea of efficiency thoroughly implanted in their minds it would occasion many changes in their practices and incidentally place their farming on a safer financial basis.

Registered Poultry

The hens that qualified in last year's Dominion and Provincial laying contests are being inspected and the inspectors report very satisfactory conditions upon the owners' plants. This inspection is for the purpose of seeing that the birds are mated to approved males, and to discuss with the owners best methods of marking their eggs

In all Canada there are about 400 birds eligible for registration, these having laid 200 or more eggs. Of this The wisest dairyman in the world total there are 160 in Ontario. The cannot tell a prepotent bull by his looks Ontario birds are being looked over or by his breeding. There is no known by Mr. Walter Scott of the Central sale of meat foods after preparation 1. His unusual capacity for friend- way of telling a valuable sire only by Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who exhis progeny. If his heifers are better pects to visit each owner within the must meet highly trained and highly 2. His self-restraint and magnanim- producers than their dams he is a good next week or 10 days. Already he has bull-worth his weight in gold; but if visited those that can be reached in his heifers are no improvement over groups. In the meantime owners of their dams, or if not so good, then he qualified birds should trapnest them, and mate them with good males which Who can tell what the result will be will be subject to Mr. Scott's approval 5. David's strength had its source in when you mate an unknown bull with when he arrives. The chicks from his reliance on Jehovah, the God of poor cows? No man can. The most these matings, if properly marked, perfect individual, according to Stand- will be eligible for "Registration of 6. David's weaknesses, and the de- ards, might be absolutely worthless, Hatchings" according to the instrucand if his sire was a proved prepotent tions already forwarded .- Poultry Dibull and his dam had a world's record vision, Central Experimental Farm, he might not have this unknown, mys- Ottawa.

Horseradish for Home Use.

Good horseradish is not grown by the old method of letting a patch stand for years. The woody stalks and small roots we used to try to grate, to the Don't discourage the boys and girls distress of our fingers and eyes, have been superseded by large, tender roots desire of all normal children and grown by annual planting. I plant small roots, cut into eight-inch lengths, upright in deep sandy soil. They grow as long as the cutting, and an inch or more in diameter, in one summer. Having no woody fibre, they

can be grated easily. I would use the same ground for the horseradish year after year, and fertilize it well when it is needed Small roots, sure to be left when digging, will grow, and if the patch is changed these will become a nuisance in the crop that is planted on the ground. The stronger sets planted According to figures just published, will crowd them out by the heavy leaf

the output of beet sugar in Canada growth The horseradish bed we spade very and the United States for the crop year 1922-23 is estimated at 745,000 deep, for eight-inch sets planted uptons as compared with 1,102,000 tons right, with the top of the set an inch or two below the surface, makes this necessary. Where it is hard to use such long sets, cut them shorter, but plant upright. This makes the roots develop evenly .- A. H.

The Application of Lime.

C. B. S., Huron Co., writes: "I am told that the soil of my farm wants an application of lime. Before apply-For all external hurts and pains | ing I should like to know something about lime and its effects."

Kendall's Spavin Treatment makes good. You cannot do better than write to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, and "Please send me one copy of your TREATISE ON THE HORSE. I have used your kendali's Spavin Cure for over ever used found it one of the best liniments I have ever used for all kinds of cores. (Signed) M. ZEMAN." ask for Bulletin No. 80, on "Lime in Agriculture" and for Bulletin No. 8 New Series, on "Fertilizers for Field Crops." As you do not give the nature of your soil, it is impossible to say definitely what it requires, but the publications referred to will probably tell all you wish to know. Briefly, ground limestone and marl are preferable for light, sandy, and gravelly loams and lime or slaked lime for heavy clays. Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, says, that on soils rich in organic matter, including mucks and peatty loams, the more caustic forms, such as quicklime and slaked lime, may be used, and in fairly large amounts, as much as two to four tons per acre if strong acidity of soil is shown. It might be well first to test your soil with litmus paper to ascertain whether it is acid. Bulletin No. 80 tells you how.

The backward spring presents to the thoughtful farmer a new program of work. In many ways, he will re-