

AGRICULTURE

Autumn Versus Spring Ploughing

(Experimental Farms Note)

There are so many different soils to plough and so many kinds of ploughs that no definite rule can be laid down as the best method for all soils.

We plough to bury vegetation and manure, so that they may decay and feed the future plants. We plough to pulverize the soil and fit it to receive the seed. No other implement will do so much in one operation toward the making of an ideal seed bed, as a good plough in skilled hands. We plough to increase the water holding capacity of the soil. We plough to destroy weeds, insects and rodents. WHY SHOULD WE PLOUGH IN THE AUTUMN? Because this comparatively slow operation may be performed more economically when horse and man power are not at such a premium as they are during the rush of spring seeding. Early autumn ploughing enables the heat from the September sun to hasten the decomposition of one season's refuse plant growth so that it may feed the succeeding one. Late autumn riding with a plough greatly benefits many soils by exposing the greatest possible surface to the action of freezing and thawing, nature's most wonderful pulverizer, which has made most of the seed beds throughout the ages, and is today our greatest agent in producing the tilth so necessary for large crops. In the autumn a dry soil may be ploughed without causing the same injury that would follow ploughing a soil in that condition in the spring. It is also possible to plough land so wet in the late autumn that there is a gloss or sheen from the mould-board, knowing that the frost of winter will turn what would make clods at other seasons, into mellow seed beds in the spring. SOILS THAT SHOULD BELIEF AND NOT PLOUGHED UNTIL SPRING. Light soils that blow, and soils on steep hill sides that wash, should not be exposed to the gales and heavy rains of winter and early spring. Some heavy clay soils that puddle during the heavy spring rains are better left and ploughed when they have reached the right degree of friability to crumble under the mould-board.

LAND THAT BARLEY NEEDS THE PLOUGH TO PREPARE IT. Land that has produced a hoed crop such as potatoes, turnips, mangels or vegetables, usually produces a better crop if the seed bed is formed for the following grain crop without using the plough. Ribbing in late autumn has been the only use of the plough that has increased such crops at Charlottetown.

EXPERIMENTAL DATA.—A few results from cultural experiments at Charlottetown, that bear directly on this problem, are of interest. The figures secured are of average yield covering four seasons from fields of oats on a comparatively level, sandy loam soil. Sod ploughed in August gave 37 bushels and 14 pounds; sod ploughed in November (no autumn work), 42 bushels and 32 pounds; sod ploughed in spring, 34 bushels and 9 pounds. Loss from spring ploughing compared with August ploughing, 13 bushels and 5 pounds; compared with November ploughing 8 bushels and 23 pounds. There were 45 plots in this particular five-year rotation, and the spring ploughing of sod averaged 6 bushels below the poorest autumn method of breaking sod. Therefore plough your sod in the autumn, and as much of your stubble as you can. Leave your land after a hoed crop without ploughing, except to rib it.

J. A. CLARK, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A HEARING

Friend—Did you hear any comments on the way you handled your new car? Motorist—I heard one make a brief remark—"Twenty-five dollars and costs."

Friend—Did you hear any comments on the way you handled your new car? Motorist—I heard one make a brief remark—"Twenty-five dollars and costs."

Advertisement for The Freshness and Fragrant Aroma of the Choicest Tea grown on the sun-kissed hills of India and Ceylon are brought direct to your table in the air tight packet. MORSE'S TEAS. Includes an illustration of a tea plantation.

How Does Canadian Grown Root Seed Compare with Imported

(Experimental Farms Note)

It is commonly conceded that, for some reason or other, European, grown seed of field roots is superior in respect to crop producing ability, to seed raised root in Canada. In order to investigate this assertion which, were it true, naturally would prevent Canada from becoming a root seed growing country of importance, several experiments have been undertaken during the last few years.

In 1916, seed of a few varieties of mangels and Swede turnips raised the previous year by the Dominion Experimental Farms System was tested in comparison with seed of the same varieties obtained commercially. The results of the experiments strongly indicated that the Canadian grown seed was fully capable of competing with the commercial seed, which later had been imported from Europe, in respect to crop producing power. In fact in some instances the Canadian grown seed proved decidedly superior.

In 1919, a very large number of varieties of field roots were tested. The majority were grown from ordinary seed of commerce, and the balance from seed produced at the Experimental Farms in 1918. Although complete reports, at the time of writing, have not been received, a few remarks on the comparative value in general of the Canadian-grown and the imported seed may be offered, particularly as the results obtained clearly demonstrate on what the crop producing value of root seed largely depends.

Most of the crops from the commercial, i. e. imported seed, proved rather unsatisfactory in as much as the roots were greatly lacking in uniformity and smoothness. In a large number of cases the so-called varieties were composed of all kinds of types, in fact often to such a degree that the type which a certain variety was supposed to represent could hardly be recognized.

The crops from the Canadian-grown seed were on the whole better. Outstandingly good were the crops grown from seed which had been raised by the Dominion Experimental Farm from roots representing improved varieties, i. e. varieties which for a few years have been subjected to a rigorous selection. In other words, the importance of selection was unmistakably demonstrated. Applying the results to practical root seed growing, it follows, then, that, in order to gain a reputation as a reliable seed producer, the grower must base his seed growing business on very careful selection. Growing of seed from ordinary root crops without careful selection will never lead to profitable results. On the contrary, it will result in the placing on the market of varieties apt to prove inferior. Seed growing without careful and intelligent selection of the seed roots must therefore by all means be discouraged. On the other hand, it is a comparatively easy matter for any one who takes the trouble to select only the very best roots, uniform in shape and colour, to develop a variety superior to the ordinary commercial variety from which the selection is being made. Seed produced from such roots will prove very much superior from a crop producing standpoint.

M. O. MALTE, Dominion Agrostologist.

OUR NEEDS

(From the Nokomis Times) It is reported that one of Harvey's fastidious newly married ladies kneads bread with her gloves on. The incident may be somewhat strange, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on, he needs bread with his pants on, and he needs some of the delinquent subscribers of the "Nokomis Times" pay up before long, he will need bread without a thing on, and Nokomis, Saskatchewan, is no Garden of Eden in the winter.

What Factors Influence Seed Yields In Roots

(Experimental Farms Note)

During the last few years considerable quantities of field root seed, including Mangel, Swede turnip and Carrot seed, have been raised by the Dominion Experimental Farms System for the purpose of safeguarding against a threatening shortage in the supply. Much valuable information has been accumulated on the subject of root seed production, the more so because, while engaged in seed-growing, the Experimental Farms System at the same time desired to gain reliable data bearing on the possibilities of making root seed growing a permanent agricultural industry in Canada.

One of the more important subjects in connection with root seed growing which have been investigated is the question of under what conditions the heaviest possible seed yields may be expected. This question is of course of particular interest, as the size of the seed yields will largely determine the profit from seed growing.

In the first place, it is necessary that the roots to be used for seed raising are absolutely sound when planted out. Our experience is that planting of roots which show signs of disease or rot, especially at the crown, leads to most disappointing results. Such roots may linger along for some time, but sooner or later they die off, with the result of course that the seed field becomes patchy and consequently gives a comparatively low yield per acre.

In the second place, the seed roots should be planted as early as possible in the spring. The earlier they are set out the heavier are the seed yields which may be expected. This applies to all kinds of field root seed crops and has been demonstrated over and over again.

In the third place it is absolute necessary that the land is in good tilth and in a high state of fertility. Several experiments conducted the last few years have most decidedly shown that the land must be in the best possible shape if good seed crops are to be expected. An experiment carried out at Ottawa in 1915 gave results to the effect that an application of 20 tons of barnyard manure to the acre, or of a commercial fertilizer composed of 500 pounds of Superphosphate, 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda and 200 pounds of Muriate of Potash, increased the seed yield of mangels with almost 50 per cent. Experiments carried out later have not only substantiated this result but also shown that a still greater increase in the yield may be realized if the land is given both manure and artificial fertilizers in liberal quantities.

Sound roots, early planting, and rich land are the main factors which determine the size of the yields. It should be added, though, that the yields are also influenced, to a not unimportant degree, by the supply of farm labour that may be available and by the size of the seed fields. Profitable root seed growing requires plentiful labour at certain periods and under present conditions, the writer would say that to a farmer who has not had years of experience in root seed growing one or two acres may prove more remunerative than a large acreage, because with a small acreage the yield is apt to be much greater per acre than if the acreage is so large that it cannot be handled conveniently.

M. O. MALTE, Dominion Agrostologist.

THE MEAT MARKET

It is expected that exports of meats from Canada will continue to follow the normal demand of the past few months, according to a statement officially made by the Industrial & Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers. The press message from Chicago on Monday that, owing to the adverse exchange, meat exports from the U. S. A. had ceased is somewhat belated as the recorded drop in prices of hogs as a result of changed conditions took place in both countries last fall and trade for several months has been on the lower basis. The exchange situation between London and the Dominion is somewhat more favorable than for the United States and Canadian live stock farmers and breeders may be reassured that our exports will continue so far as can be foreseen at about the present monthly level. There is no cause for uneasiness in the live-stock industry. The British Government have purchased monthly the supplies of Canadian bacon, available for export and because of the high quality of Canadian bacon, there is every indication that they will continue to take all our surplus.

It is regarded at Ottawa as inevitable that the rates on the Government Railways will have to be considerably increased.

HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

But "Fruit-a-lives" Brought Health and Strength

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—I had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-lives' and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well!" Madame ROSINA FOISIZ, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or send postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

PORT LORNE

Mr. John Graves and Mr. Merrill Brinton are home from Halifax.

Mr. Frank Charlton, Dartmouth, and Mr. W. Anthony, Bridgetown, visited friends here this week.

Since last writing Capt. J. D. Brinton had the misfortune to get his arm broken by a kick from his horse.

Like the Melvern correspondent of last week we have been waiting for news. We can report lots of cold weather, ice and bad roads.

Rev. C. L. Snow, of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., who is travelling in the interests of the Sons of Temperance, spent a few days here recently and succeeded in organizing a Division here. We wish it every success.

We are sorry to report our mail carrier Mr. John Brinton, on the sick list at time of writing. Mr. and Mrs. Brinton received the sad news last week of the death of their daughter, Mrs. Elbert Marshall, at Keene, N. H.

LAWRENCETOWN SOUTH

A number of people in this place have the flu at time of writing. Mr. Robert Simon and son Laurie have gone to the lumber woods for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Milledge Daniels, of Paradise, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Daniels.

A party of this community gave a surprise party on Mr. and Mrs. Abner Daniels, of Clarence, Feb. 16th. Miss Minnie Daniels leaves March 2nd for St. John where she will attend the spring millinery openings.

Mr. Isaac Durling has sold his farm to Mr. Harvey Phinney. We are sorry that the Durlings are leaving our neighborhood. On Wednesday, evening, Feb. 18th, a number of young people from West Paradise, had a sleighing party at J. H. Daniels.

A REAL LIVE TESTIMONIAL

Given To Professor R. S. Hamilton of Hampton Parker's Cove, Anna Co., N. S., Feb 21, 1920

Prof. R. S. Hamilton. DEAR SIR: Some time ago I contracted a cold which settled in my back and developed into lumbago. For three weeks my suffering was immense. Although I tried many liniments that were advertised and sought other medical aid all proved of no avail until on hearing that Professor Hamilton remained at Hampton, I was taken there for treatment. It hardly seems probable yet it is true that the pain vanished with the first treatment and did not come back. The third day I returned to my home, walking a distance of several miles. I heartily recommend his treatment to others. Yours in gratitude, CHARLIE KEARNS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Miss Lillian Hicks, of Clementsport, asks us to publish the following: Kentville, Feb 9, 1920 To the President, Clementsport, N. S. We have received through the Halifax Red Cross Society fifty-five (55) books, which they write we were contributed by your Society and they have been stamped with your name. Please accept our thanks for this generous gift for our patients. We have a very fine library building, which is open everyday and the books and reading room are much enjoyed by the patients. If any of your members are in Kentville any time, we shall be very pleased to have you come and see the Sanatorium plant.

Sincerely, A. F. MILLER, M. D. Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

AT THE LITTLE WINDOW

(Boston Transcript)

A portly Dutch woman applied at the post office for a money order to send to her son in the Far East. She told the clerk that she had left her son's letter at home, but said he was "some place out by China, got sounds like her noise an automobile makes."

The clerk smiled and turning to another nearby he said, "What kind of a noise does an automobile make Joe?" "Honk, honk," the other suggested. "Yah, dots it," exclaimed the woman, her face brightening. "Honk, honk, dots der place."

So the clerk made the order payable at Hong Kong and the woman went away happy.

GETTING INTERESTED

Mr. Barandany (with newspaper) Shoes are mentioned in an Egyptian papyrus of about 2200 B. C. Mr. Barandany—Is it possible? And what were they retained at then?

HUSBANDS THANKS

Wife (reading)—Big checks for dresses will not be in demand this season. Husband—Thank heaven!



Your Grandfather seventy years ago, treated the coughs and colds of his family with

SHARP'S BALSAM

of Horchound and Anise Seed. It is still the best treatment for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, etc. Relieves tickling in the throat, and is valuable in cases of whooping cough and diphtheria.

MR. GEROW'S OPINION In 1893, Geo. W. Gerow of St. John, said: "I have used Sharp's Balsam in my family for thirty years and can safely recommend it as being an effective treatment for colds, hoarseness and especially croup."

Ask for this famous old remedy when you need a cough medicine. It is endorsed by thousands of satisfied users. Sold at drug and general stores everywhere—25c. The Canadian Drug Co., Limited St. John, N.B. 12



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Have them taken now, while you have it in mind.

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A doctor's famous prescription—Internal and external use—for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Grippe, Bronchitis, Toothache, Cramps, Chills, Sprains, Strains, etc. A safe, sure and satisfying anodyne that soothes, heals, and stops pain.

SHILOH 30 DROPS STOP COUGHS

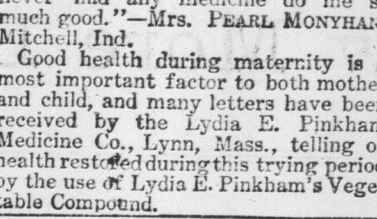
SINCE 1870 O. S. DUNHAM Manager Minard's Liniment Cures Gargol in Cows.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my household work. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



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What is it? Zip is a remedy for coughs and colds, easy and pleasant to take. Gives excellent results. A full half pint bottle for 50c.

Royal Pharmacy

W. A. WARREN, Phm.B. The Rexall Store

Save 50 Cents

And as Many Dollars as You like by Paying Your MONITOR Subscription At Once.

Owing to the high cost of paper all subscribers in arrears, after March 31st, will be charged \$2.00 per year. If you want to save money it is up to you to remit at once for as many years in advance as you like at \$1.50. We expect to hear from you this week.

O. S. DUNHAM Manager

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE

HALIFAX, N. S. B. KAULBACH, C. A.

CASH FOR OLD STAMPS. Collections or odd lots bought; special prices for those used before 1871. Get the covers of those old letters in the attic and bring or send them to me. I'm like finding money.

J. C. MERRILL, Bridgetown-Monitor Office or St. James Hotel.

Traveller's Guide

Dominion Atlantic Railway

Time Table Revised to Nov. 5th, 1919

GOING WEST

Table with columns: Station, Express Daily, Express Daily, Mixed Daily, Mixed Daily. Rows include Middleton, Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, Paradise, Bridgetown, Tapperville, Round Hill, Annapolis, Upr. Clements, Lawrencetown, Bear River, Imbertville, Smith's Cove, Digby.

GOING EAST

Table with columns: Station, Express Daily, Express Daily, Mixed Daily, Mixed Daily. Rows include Digby, Imbertville, Bear River, Clementsport, Upr. Clements, Annapolis, Round Hill, Tapperville, Bridgetown, Paradise, Lawrencetown, Middleton.

3. U. PARKER, General Passenger Agent. GEO. E. GRAHAM, General Manager.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Wednesdays only, TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Jan. 5th 1919, Accom. Wednesdays only. Rows include Read down, STATIONS, Read up.

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Thomas Mack

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