

Information for the Young Farmer

Every Kernel of Corn is Valuable

That butt and tip kernels should be thrown away this year as in normal season, but should be planted for ensilage purposes was urged by Prof. J. F. Cox, of Michigan. Every kernel of seed corn is valuable by year and by planting these inferior kernels a little thicker they could serve the purpose fairly well. "The butt kernel will grow," he said, "but they will not yield so well, perhaps one bushel per acre less, and they will not start to grow so quickly in the spring."

In reviewing the general situation as regards seed corn in the Northern States, he showed that in very few parts was there surplus of seed corn. Large seed dealers had considerable quantities, however, and he did not think why Ontario growers should not be able to get some, in small quantities, at any rate.

"We must save all we can, make the most of home-grown seed, and get supplies from where we can," he said. "The large Southern types will fill the silo, he said, and that was the good point."

Substitutes for Corn

If the worst comes to the worst, it may be necessary to substitute other crops for corn to a certain extent, as a result of this seed corn shortage. Barley is the next best seed for hogs, said Prof. Cox, and could be profitably employed. Michigan, he reported is preparing to seed an extraordinary amount of barley as a corn substitute. He urged that surplus barley in Ontario should not be left to rot, but that it should be put up for sale for export to Michigan where it was needed for seed.

This is a suggestion that might well be entertained. We are looking with hungry eyes to the United States for seed corn—and are ready to pay any price we have to, almost. There is, therefore, no reason why we should not offer our barley to the States, when they are also willing to pay the price.

(And speaking of prices, Prof. Cox complimented Ontario corn growers on the fact that they had managed to fight out for themselves—and with their wives! While not a few farmers have fine six-cylinder cars, and get much comfort out of them, the writer's observation is that the car which is put to most use around the farm is the little fidget that will go anywhere, that you can load to the top, and not care about scratching up, and that will get you there in quick time.

When one sinks the value of 15 or 20 acres into a car, he doesn't feel like carrying the milk cans in it, and getting it splashed and scratched up, while if he had one of the smaller cars, he can make good time, he doesn't mind a few scratches, and while fertilizers had advanced from 50 to 100 per cent, corn had gone up from 100 to 200 per cent, making their use still profitable.

Next fall, he predicted, more attention would be paid to saving the seed crop making the startling statement that if the seed corn in his State had been properly cared for last fall they would have enough seed in Michigan for that and all the neighboring States. But, as it is, there are great piles of husked corn lying in heaps in the fields. During cold weather they would be all right, but a thaw would result in heavy losses.

If You Plant Trees Observe These Rules

City Dwellers, as Well as Farmers, Will Be Interested in These Pointers.

If the roots of a tree are frozen out of the ground and thawed again in contact with the air the tree is killed.

If the frozen roots of a tree are well buried, filling all cavities before thawing, the tree will be uninjured.

Never place manure in contact with the roots of trees in planting.

Set trees as deep as they were originally.

A small tree, at the time of transplanting will usually come into bearing sooner than a large tree planted at the same time.

Constant, clean and mellow cultivation is necessary for the successful growth of a peach tree and it is as necessary for a young plum tree, but not quite so much so for an old plum tree, as it is nearly as essential for a young apple tree, but not so much so for an old one.

Wintering Young Horses Outside

With the prevailing high cost of building material and labor, many farmers are deterred from going very extensively into live stock raising, under the impression that a heavy outlay for buildings is necessary. Such is not the case. While work horses and milking cows require warm stabling, sheep, poultry, in order to be profitable, must be kept away from warm quarters; brood sows do excellently well in small individual cabins; young cattle thrive when running outside with only a shed for shelter. Even dry cows and idle work horses can be wintered under cheap shelter.

The reason these classes of live stock do so well wintered outside is that they get what is hard to obtain when kept inside namely fresh air and exercise, and are, as a result, in good health and fit for profitable breeding operations.

Wintering Young Horses at Cap Rouge

During five years, fifteen different young horses were wintered outside at Cap Rouge Experimental Station, with only single board sheds as shelters. Though the temperature went down as low as thirty-one degrees Fahrenheit below zero, not a single one was known to shiver. Moreover, as a rule, they commence to shed their hair earlier in the spring than others kept in the barn. During an outbreak of influenza, all the animals inside were sick whilst not one of those in the open was affected.

Shelters

Any shed which is free of draught and with an opening to the south, will answer the purpose. If it is placed on a slight elevation, so that water may not run in, there is no need of a floor, ground floors are best. Shingles or paper may be used for the roof, which must be perfectly rain-proof, for metal will get the place too warm during the summer. As only one thickness of lumber forms the sides, it should be grooved and tongued.

Feed Requirements Outside

The main objection to keeping stock outside in cold shelters during winter has been that more feed is required. That the contention is correct cannot be disputed, if the conditions were always perfect in farm stables. But, as a matter of fact, there are very few well ventilated barns in the country and it is a question whether there is not as much loss of feed through bad digestion, due to the foul air breathed inside such buildings, as through the extra amount given outside.

Hints For The Young Lambs

When we rear our lambs the ewes are turned out on the poorest pasture we have, to dry up their milk. Following that they are allowed to run on ordinary pasture, says H. L. Rowdell, of New York. The Shropshire is an easy keeper. After they wear their lambs the ewes are given no grain of any kind to eat; and yet their condition is first-class. In this connection I want to give a few suggestions as to how a man raising sheep should handle his lambs after they are weaned. We all know that one of the greatest troubles with raising sheep is that many of the lambs die from worms. While the weather is cool, in May and June and the pasture is fresh, the lambs will do well enough, running with their mothers in the pasture, providing you change the ewes and put them on an different pasture about every two weeks.

If a man has three pastures and is raising cows also, he may run the cows on a pasture and every two weeks take them off and put them on a new pasture, following up with his lambs on the first pasture; and so on, letting the lambs and sheep follow the cows. By the time he has gone over he three he can Mr. Alex. Moore rotate again in the same way. Now when lambs are weaned in June or July, it is getting hot weather. This is the time that the worms will bother the lambs. To provide for against this trouble, plow up some ground early in the season and plant the land to rape. Plant it in rows with an ordinary seeder and give it two or three cultivations. It will soon cover the ground, and when Mr. W. H. Howe July 15th or August 1st comes, Mr. W. H. Howe should: 1st—A double dibble to all rows

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Seven Years For An Aged Farmer

Magistrate W. M. Horsey sentenced William Tordiff, Ennisken, an aged Darlington farmer to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary at hard labor for setting fire to three dwellings owned by him in this town, on Feb. 5. Deputy Fire Marshall G. F. Lewis held an investigation, which resulted in Tordiff's arrest. The following day, before Wm. M. Horsey, police magistrate, Tordiff signed a written confession that he fired the building and was remanded for examination as to his sanity. After two remands he denied all guilt of arson and declared emphatically that he never set the fire nor confessed to doing it. His counsel, D. B. Simpson, K.C., it is reported, will appeal against the sentence with a view to proving mental deficiency.

May Result In A Case Of Manslaughter

TWO OSHAWA POLLOCK STRUCK ANOTHER OVER THE HEAD WITH A 7 LB. CLUB.

In Hospital in Serious Condition. One night last week the population of Polish town, Oshawa, were thrown into a state of excitement when it became rumored that one of their countrymen had been murdered. A number of the "boys" had imported some refreshments from Toronto and were having a real old-time "Jamboree." Things began to warm up after everybody had had several times around. Someone started a little argument and the fight was on. Before the atmosphere cleared sufficiently to see what was really happening, Alex Kashal was "laid out" by a club weighing seven pounds, said to be welded by Peter and John Kossup. The report quickly spread that Kashal had been killed and the police had been sent for. On arriving they found Kashal lying unconscious with apparently a great hole in his head. He was still alive but it seemed doubtful if he would survive. He was sent to the hospital where he still remains in a serious condition, and his recovery as yet is by no means certain it is said.

Care Of Swine

At a time when every person who can is being urged to raise a pig, a pamphlet reprinted by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, entitled, "Feeding and Housing of Swine" comes most opportunely. The pamphlet, which can be had free from the Publication Branch at the federal capital, contains sections by three of the leading authorities on the subject in Canada. The first of these is Professor G. E. Day, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, who writes on the selection of the boar and sow and the management of both and of the young pigs. The second is Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, who deals with the farmer's cheap piggyery, supplying diagrams of appropriate buildings with dimensions and other useful particulars. The third is Mr. G. B. Rothwell, Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandman, who deals with the same subject, but from a different standpoint. He describes a cheap, portable hog cabin that can be built and utilized by practically anybody who is willing to take the trouble. Illustrations of the cabin and diagrams with specification are also given.

A Splendid Laxative For The Baby

Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid laxative for the baby. They are mild but thorough in their action; do not grip; are easy and pleasant to take and are absolutely free from injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. B. P. Moulton, St. Stephen, N. B., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for a long time and have found them the most effective laxative I have ever used for the baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Beef Supplies—Perry, Bridge St.

Molasses Meal—Perry, Bridge St. Meat and Bone for Hens—Perry Oyster Shell for Hens—Perry Lice Killer and Disinfectant—Perry.

Pratts' Egg Producer—Perry

MacAfee—At Toronto, Feb. 23, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne R. MacAfee, a son, (Robert Bailey), was born, 10:30 a.m. Weight 7 1/2 lbs. Length 19 1/2 inches. Head 3 1/2 inches. Tail 10 1/2 inches. Chest 10 1/2 inches. Feet 1 1/2 inches. Color white. Sires: MacAfee and Perry.

MacAfee's son, (Robert Bailey)

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Mr. Harry Dunning	50
Mrs. M. Horton	50
Mrs. E. Lott	50
Mrs. W. Sills	50
Mrs. W. H. Carleton	50
Mrs. R. L. Carleton	50
Mrs. E. McMullen	50
Mrs. G. W. Henderson	50
Mrs. Ed. Parks	50
Mrs. C. Gillette	50
Mrs. Ed. Collins	50
Mr. R. Elmy	50
Mrs. W. Huskins	30
Mrs. J. Gow	30
Mr. Burley Moore	25
Mrs. R. Sullivan	25
Miss E. Hudgins	25
Mrs. M. A. Laite	25
Mr. Clifford Ketcheson	25
Mrs. B. F. Hazard	25
Mrs. A. Parks	25
Mr. Willie Hall	25
Mr. Arthur Huskins	15
Mrs. G. W. Henderson	10
Mrs. F. Hubel, President.	

THE MARKETS

TORONTO, March 5.—The Board of Trade quotations for Saturday are:

Manitoba Wheat (in store, Fort William, including 2 1/2% Tax.)

No. 1 northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2; Manitoba wheat (in store, Fort William.)

No. 2 C.W., \$2.14; No. 3 C.W., \$2.14; Extra No. 3, \$2.14; No. 1 feed, \$2.06; No. 2 feed, \$2.06; No. 3 yellow-hulled, \$2.06; Ontario Wheat (According to Freight Outside.)

No. 2 white—\$2.06 to \$2.07; No. 3 white—\$2.06 to \$2.07; Ontario Wheat (Based in Store Montreal.)

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.22; No. 2—\$2.10 to \$2.10; No. 3—\$2.10 to \$2.10; Barley (According to Freight Outside.)

Barley (According to Freight Outside.)

Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside.)

Rye (According to Freight Outside.)

No. 2, \$2.23; No. 3, \$2.23; No. 4, \$2.23; No. 5, \$2.23; No. 6, \$2.23; No. 7, \$2.23; No. 8, \$2.23; No. 9, \$2.23; No. 10, \$2.23; No. 11, \$2.23; No. 12, \$2.23; No. 13, \$2.23; No. 14, \$2.23; No. 15, \$2.23; No. 16, \$2.23; No. 17, \$2.23; No. 18, \$2.23; No. 19, \$2.23; No. 20, \$2.23; No. 21, \$2.23; No. 22, \$2.23; No. 23, \$2.23; No. 24, \$2.23; No. 25, \$2.23; No. 26, \$2.23; No. 27, \$2.23; No. 28, \$2.23; No. 29, \$2.23; No. 30, \$2.23; No. 31, \$2.23; No. 32, \$2.23; No. 33, \$2.23; No. 34, \$2.23; No. 35, \$2.23; No. 36, \$2.23; No. 37, \$2.23; No. 38, \$2.23; No. 39, \$2.23; No. 40, \$2.23; No. 41, \$2.23; No. 42, \$2.23; No. 43, \$2.23; No. 44, \$2.23; No. 45, \$2.23; No. 46, \$2.23; No. 47, \$2.23; No. 48, \$2.23; No. 49, \$2.23; No. 50, \$2.23; No. 51, \$2.23; No. 52, \$2.23; No. 53, \$2.23; No. 54, \$2.23; No. 55, \$2.23; No. 56, \$2.23; No. 57, \$2.23; No. 58, \$2.23; No. 59, \$2.23; No. 60, \$2.23; No. 61, \$2.23; No. 62, \$2.23; No. 63, \$2.23; No. 64, \$2.23; 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