MY GARDEN

stretches fair. Prepared to yield a we

In neat, well-ordered rows the se

Swift fly the days, and soon with eager

I cuil the radish, ruddy tinted globe Of pungent crispness; and green-gol

And that scented darling of the garden,

The happy days glide on. Behold my Vacant Lot, vacant no more. Here grow my cabbages, dew-pearled at

dawn. There stands my corn, beplumed like

knight of old.

Look on my cauliflowers, white as snow Potatoes, soon to yield a khaki host To rout the hordes of hunger; and carrots, Beets and parsnips, and many more fair growths

Depicted in the catalogues. All thes Adorn my garden.

Hark, the alarm sounds! The vision fades.

'Tis morn; 'tis March, Deep lies the snow upon

The unbroken sod, hiding the couch-grass, Snake-like roots and many a weedy foe. A thousand million tiny enemies,-Worm, weevil, beetle, bug,-in ambush

To win my harvest I must surely bear A thousand aches in my poor stooping back

And cramps in bending limbs, and sun skinned nose. And countless freckles on my now fair

O say, thou preacher of domestic thrift, Dost think that I can conquer?

MISS HENRIETTA WOOD, Ottawa.

THE CORN CROP IN QUEBEC

(Experimental Farm Notes)

Nearly every farmer knows what h corn crop means to him in his live stock work. First, it makes, when put into the silo, one of the cheapest and most palatable of feeds as one that makes a the busy season the Government will put tion, due to the foul air breathed inside good balanced ration with clover, hay, roots, and a small amount of grain, for milk production as well as beef. It is also CANADIAN FISHING VESSELS CAN very serviceable to feed the sheep, idle horses and colts, in limited quantities, Second, it is one of the best crops to work into your own farm rotation, for the frequent cultivations that are necessary to get the best results with corn, clean the soil well of weeds and leave it in the best possible shape for the following crep, which is generally grain of some kind clover and ten pounds timothy added per

At the Experimental Station, Lennoxville, Quebec, it has been found that corn fisheries commission. The Canadian Gov- live stock, as the securing or suitable feed does the best on a clover sod. Manure is spread in winter on the corn ground as drawn from the stables so as to save the Canadian part of Lake Champlain, labor, at the rate of about fifteen tons of manure per acre.

with the green sod, turning quite a shal-



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low furrow, say five inches. The manual and green sod, when turned under and packed properly, commence to decay warm up the soil and give the young corn roots the best chance possible. The ploughing of the corn ground may be left until nearly ready to plant, for the soil is then generally in better shape to work The plough is followed with the double disc harrow so as to pack the furrows save evaporation, and also to get a good seed bed before the soil gets baked, as it

ploughing before being worked. By all means be sure to have as perfect a seed bed as possible before planting for that is half of the battle. When you have this be sure to have the best seed possible with good germinating qualities and of the variety best adopted to your

At Lennoxville, in the Flint varieties Compton Early and Longfellow, and in Dents, Wisconsin No. 7, and Early Learning have been found to be about the best. Corn should be planted thirty-six to forty inches apart in rows according to the variety, but if weeds and couch grass are present it might be preferable to plant in hills three feet apart each way in order to allow for cultivation both ways. When planting in rows try to arrange to have the rows to run north to south in order to let in the most sun possible, which is needed so much in this district for this crop Frequent cultivation and the hoe around the plants is very essential.

As to the mode of harvesting and conserving this important crop, the silo is strongly recommended, but if shocked up in quite large shocks and tied with binder twine near the top and left in the field until required the corn makes very good feed when run through the cutter. though not nearly so much relished as is the ensilage.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT ENTERS COLD STORAGE BUSINESS . IN FISH

Toronto, Feb. 21.-The Ontario Government will go into the cold storage business in connexion with fish, in the season when the catches of the finny foodstuffs are plentiful. This announcement was made this morning in answer to the criticism of fish dealers, who complained that the Government was taking twenty per cent. of the catch in the off- few well ventilated barns in the country season, when fish were scarce, thereby and it is a question whether there is not working a hardship on the dealers. In its surplus into cold storage.

CALL AT AMERICAN PORTS

Washington, Feb. 25.-With the ap proval of President Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield has issued orders to customs collectors to allow Canadian fishing vessels to enter and clear between American ports and the fishing banks. Reciprocal privileges have been asked of return a substantial profit in pre-war seeded down with ten to twelve pounds of Canada for American fishing vessels. Thus has been settled by agreement one of the important questions under discus loss. This, perhaps, applies more strongsion by the American-Canadian joint ernment has forbidden the netting of pike, perch at the spawning grounds in making the Canadian practice conform to the laws of New York and Vermont. In spring this manure is ploughed under Necessity for increasing the food supply was the reason for relaxing restrictions against foreign fishing boats entering and clearing from American ports.

Demand for fish food at present exeeds the available supply and promises to become greater. American fishing nterests in the main approved granting to the Canadians the privilege of marketing their catch in Boston and Gloucester direct from the banks, without the delay of putting into a Canadian port and changing their status from a fishing to a cargo carrying capacity. The question has been a bone of contention of 125

CLOSE SEASON FOR CARIBOU

Fredericton, Feb. 25.-The Minister of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick announces to-day that the close season on caribou is to be extended. He says that. according to reports made to the Department of Lands and Mines, the caribou is rapidly becoming extinct. Dr. Smith states that whereas a few years ago as many as 200 caribou were shot in one season, the number reported last year was only 15. He also says that the caribou are becoming so few in number that they do not migrate. It is also proposed to put a close season on partridge. The season on moose is also to be curtailed. It is felt the new measures will seriously interfere with New Brunswick's big asset, the wealthy sportsmen from the States.

Edith-" Jack's been calling on me every evening lately. What do you suppose it means?" Marie—"Can't say positively, dear. Either he loves you, or his landlady has run out of coal."—Boston Trans-

"Is Highbrow observing meatless days?
"Strictly. He won't even read Lamb or Bacon."—Boston Transcript.

Bacon."—Boston Transcript.

Husband (half cracked with joy)—
"Mary, stop the pianola! Great Scott,
woman, where is your appreciation? Don't
you hear our half ton of coal rattling
down the chute?"—Boston Transcript.

"Do you think prohibition has comple-

tely stopped the use of alcohol?" "I wont say that," replied Broncho Bob.
"But it has done a heap o' good in keepin' good liquor from bein' so common as to be handled keerless."—Washington Star.

(Experimental Farms Note)

With the prevailing high cost of build ng material and labor, many farmers are terred from going very extensively into that a heavy outlay for buildings is neces-

will if left exposed to the sun long after horses and milking cows require warm stabling, sheep and poultry, in order to be profitable, must be kept away from warm quarters; brood sows do excellently in small individual cabins; the young cattle thrive when running outside with only a shed for a shelter. Even dry cows and idle work horses can be wintered un der 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 shelter. Though the temperature went down as low as thirty-one degrees Fahrenheit below zero, not a single one has ever been known to shiver. Moreover, as a rule, they commence to shed their hair eaflier 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 tree of south, will answer the purpose. If it is placed on a slight elevation, sø that water ground floors are best. Shingles or paper may be used for the roof, which must be perfectly rainproof, for metal will get the only one thickness of lumber forms the sides, it should be grooved and tongued. FEED REQUIREMENTS OUTSIDE-The main during the winter has been that more feed is required. That the contention is correct cannot be disputed, if the conditions were always perfect in warm stables. But, as a matter of fact, there are very as much loss of feed through bad digessuch buildings, as through the extra amount given outside.

MATING THE BREEDING PEN

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The shortage of labor and the tremen dous increase in feed prices make it imperative that only the very best producers should be kept. Stock that would times, when feed was cheap, will now, under the changed conditions, show a ly to poultry than to any other class of is becoming more and more difficult.

In the mating up of the breeding pens these conditions should be borne in mind. Aim to use nothing but your very best birds, as it is only from these that the highest results can be obtained.

SELECTING THE BREEDERS The male to head the flock should be from a high producer, and if possible to know that his sisters are showing their ability to lay, all the better. Not only should his pedigree be right, but he should show vigor in every move. A bird of this description will show, a fairly broad head with a rather short stout beak, a bold piercing eye, a skin that is soft and velvety to the touch, shanks with fine scales and showing a certain amount of red pigment down the outer sides.

His mates should be vigorous females that have shown by egg production what they can do. If trap nests are not usedand they are not on most farms-band those pullets that start to lay first and

select the breeding pens from them. The ideal mating is a well developed cockerel of the foregoing description mated to young hens, but if enough hens of the desirable type are not available do not hesitate to use pullets; so long as they are well matured and vigorous they will give the beat of results.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PURE SEED

Pure seed is an important factor in greater production. It might almost be said that it is the most important, for weedy seed having once been sown, it is impossible to foretell the damage that may be done to the growing crop, or the disappointment that may ensue when gathering or reaping time comes round. Hence, at this season of the year, when sowing is in prospect, a pamphlet issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, entitled "Cleaning Seed," is most timely and valuable. It tells of the implements that are needed and the methods that should be followed, especially in the cleaning of grain and grass seed. A letter to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, will bring the pamphlet promptly and without cost.

in keepin' "Do you enjoy modern peotry?" "Very mon as to much. It's such good fun trying to make goon Star. out what it means."—Detroit Free Press.

The promotion of welfare of the agri cultural community as a basis for the the country, was the object aimed at by

the Parliament of Canada when, in 1913. at the instance of the then Minister of Agriculture, The Honourable Martin Burrell, it adopted the measure known as the Agricultural Instruction Act. By means of this Act the sum of ten million dollars was set apart for distribution among the provinces over a period of ten years to provide for a greater extension of instruction and education for those engaged in farming.

An investigation made prior to the introduction of the measure has revealed two outstanding deficiencies in connexion with agricultural development. In the first instance, the response to the teachings of colleges of agriculture and experimental farms was too slow to affect an immediate and noteworthy improvement in the conditions surrounding farm the fact that little or no attempt was being made to adapt the country's educational system to the specific requirements of country boys and girls. The form of instruction was the same whether the child was destined for employment in the

country or in the town. The placing of funds at the disposal of the provinces in the manner indicated has led to a much wider extension of instructional work among the men and women and boys and girls who are living on the land. A marked development of the draughts, and with an opening to the short-course idea has resulted in the extension of courses in agricultural topics and in household science throughout the legislative bodies?" may not run in there is no need of a floor, country. These courses are designed not only for farmers and their wives but for the young men and woman who have left school and are about actively to enter place too warm during the summer. As upon the affairs of life. In the schools themselves an attempt is being made to Clara-"Well, why didn't you stop?"develop a system of instruction which will Judge utilize the objects associated with rural objection to keeping stock in cold shelters life as a medium through which to educate the child. In the higher departprovincial colleges of agriculture has been promoted, and, in several provinces, at least, schools of an intermediate grade, as between the public school and the agricultural college, have been established. Stax. The object of these special schools is to provide vocational training in agriculture and household science. As time goes on and household science. As time goes on were bold." He—"How did they talk?' and their usefulness is demonstrated, it is She—"They had a habit of saying, 'Ay

vill be greatly extended. How wide ACRICIII TIRAL EDUCATION field is being covered by agricultural struction work is indicated in amphlet just issued by the Dominion Mr. W. J. Black. It is entitled "Agriculindustrial and commercial prosperity of tural Instruction in Canada," and a copy may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

CARE OF SWINE

At a time when every person who can is being urged to raised 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 life. The second weakness was found in is Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, who deals with the farmer's cheap piggery, supplying diagrams of appropriate buildings with dimensions and other useful particulars. The third is Mr. G. B. Rothwell, Assisstant Dominion Animal Husbandmen, who deals with the same subject, but from a different one gets used to anything it's much easier 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 specifications are also given.

> "Pop, what are ayes and noes for in them, my child, they are first to scent jobs and than wink at them."-Baltimore

Clarence-" When I was quite a child, you know, I was told if I didn't stop smoking I would become feeble minded.

"Savages will trade vast tracts of land for a string of beads." "Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "I know a man who wears evening clothes and carries a cane, and ments of education, the efficiency of the he did the same thing. He went broke trying to pay for a pearl necklace." Washington Star.

"You ought to have some regard for public opinion," commented the idealist.
"Haven't I!" exclaimed Mr. Dustin Don't I hire a dozen press agents?"-Washington Star.

She-"I like the way the men had of talking in the days of old, when knights certain that, owing to the financial marry, will I!"-Baltimore American.

LINES TO ANIMALS

coope the magerin

Burgess Johnson has compiled a volume of Animal Rhymes (Crowell; 50 cents) from his magazine contributions of humorous verse. As a naturalist Mr. Johnson tends to run to the bizarre, writing of the aoudad, the okapi, the apteryx, the yak, the kinkaju, and even the gargoyle. He does not neglect the more familiar animals, however, as these stanzas to the pig testify.

Bards and sages, through the ages (Winning fame instead of wages) Have mussed up a million pages

With their outcries, small and big. Singing wrongs that should be righted Causes blighted, heroes slighted-Yet no song they have indited To the Pig.

Gentle Porcus, suoid mammal Does the thought that lard and ham'll Be your future never trammel

Your fond fancies as you dig? Does it harrow to the marrow. As you pace your quarters narrow, Dreaming of the storied glory Of the Pig?

"How do they fish for pearls, dad? Well, some wives threaten and others

Minnie-"Don't you get tired of hearing me sing the same old songs every night?" Beau—"Oh, no; you see when

"Did your new alarm clock help to start the day earlier?" Mrs. Crosslots. "It didn't make much difference in getting my husband up. But what he said the first time he heard it had everybody else in the house wide awake and jumping."-Washington Star.



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WILL New whale n 122 cents a pound cents a pound tive when offered lamb and pork price tempt the try the new gastr having once bee ceed in winning a stew and whale bywords and wha tables, and plan ed with samp, course on the and restaurants?

These are que

answered in a co

for within a few is to be made t as an article of York, but throug It will be in a may not succeed standing the har and other days the the price of mea reach of manyup their noses at w satisfied with foo constituted one of diet in Japan. Tha other hand, they and find it good. will be great rejo **Pood** Administrati eagerly awaiting periment and in all possible encour have undertaken who have the prob tion in hand it is cific Coast whaling of furnishing us of whale meat a that if Americans much whale meat for beef and pork sorely needed abroad 75,000,000 pounds.

Even that may se a mere drop in th pared with the vas consumed in the U Pessimists have are effect upon the nation be almost negligible. the Food Administrat Mr. Hoover and his contrary, that it is on will count—one of which by themselve which, when lumper he food question

Whale meat had tion in New York when a score or mor zens were invited to eon prepared by Chef Delmonico's and serv Museum of Natural at the luncheon was born, president of the behind the luncheon Andrews, assistant c at the Museum, and o authority on whales in luncheón was no tr He has not only h whales half way roun eaten whale in Alasi oh whale meat three had even served whale in Bronxville, N. Y. guests present who were eating whale was mighty good. Accordingly, Mr.

Ensures

liever in the palata

of Textu for whi Famous Equally Cakes a