AGRICULTURAL NEWS

GREATEST VALUE
IS OBTAINED BY USING
"SALADA"
ORANGE PEKOE BLEND
Blended from the finest teas, the enjoyment gained more than outweighs the extra cost. 43c. per ½ lb.
Write for free sample and be convinced.—SALADA, MONTREAL.

All About Horses
A TREATISE ON THE HORSE
Get this book! You cannot afford to be without it. It costs you nothing! If you were home, it can save you hundreds of dollars.
The book—"A treatise on the horse"—is yours for the asking, at your druggist's.
The horse and all about him—his diseases—how to recognize them—what to do about them—with chapters on breeding, colors and choosing, feeding—and many tried and proven formulas (some free).
Ask your druggist for a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" or write us direct.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt. U.S.A.
FREE

Well polished Tan Shoes are very smart
There is something particularly pleasing about Tan shoes when brilliantly polished.
If you shine your tan shoes regularly with
TAN-O
you will obtain a fine lustrous polish—it only takes a couple of minutes, and makes your shoes look so much smarter and wear much longer.
For black shoes use Black-O for white shoes,—White-O
Shine the Surface and Save the Shoe
Boston Blacking Company
MONTREAL 2-52

DOMINION FERTILIZER
Just arrived
One Car of "Special" Potato Fertilizer
Now low price for Cash.
S. McALLISTER
Phone 2-22
Jacquet River

Usefulness of Clover Crops

(Experimental Farms Note)

Cover crops in an orchard are essential part of good orchard practice. As the maintainace of hums or organic matter in the soil is necessary to retain proper physical condition, and as manure is becoming more difficult to obtain, and can be used properly to better advantage on other parts of the farm, cover crops fill a very useful purpose in this direction alone. Crops that will make a good growth serve to increase the humus in the soil, but by selecting leguminous crop such as clover, vetch or pea, not only may humus be added, but also it may be added, but also it may be possible to increase the nitrogen content of the soil, thus obtaining a two-fold advantage from the cover crop.

In the colder part of the country, where well ripened wood of the tree is necessary to ensure a chance of proper wintering, it is considered necessary to utilize a cover crop in conjunction with the celan cultivation system. For this purpose the crop is sown about June 30th, allowed to grow all summer and fall, and ploughed under the following spring. The cover crop will thus draw upon the soil for moisture and food at a time when the tree should be ripening its wood, and will also serve as means for holding snow, thus assisting in protecting the roots of the trees from severe conditions.

The use of cover crops in connection with bush fruit plantations has not been developed to any appreciable extent, but with the growing scarcity of manure there seems to be no reason why a combination of fertilizers and cover crops could not be adopted as good practice in areas where raspberries currants, and gooseberries are being grown at proper distances. Such a combination offers many advantages, where cost of regularly applying manure is becoming prohibitive.

Following are some of the more important crops used for this purpose;- red clover, crimson clover, summer vetch, field pea; non-leguminous; buck wheat, rape.

The Performance Of Grain Crops

Investigation shows that many farmers do not sow varities or combinations of different kinds which are best suited to their farms. Some even do not know the name of the performance record of the variety they are using. A closer observation of the growing crops than these now enjoy on some farms would often lead the farmer to doubt the value of the variety he is growing and to object it to a critical investigation. He would arrange to have it tested out in comparision with other sorts either at his nearest Experimental Station or on his own farm.

What Should the Farmer Watch For?

The factors which determine yields, apart from soil fertility and physical conditions, are strength of straw, date of maturity, resistance to rust, degree of tollering and of shattering, and percentage of hull and of double kernel in the case of oats. The difference between varities in regard to these practical characters if often very marked, but unless one be careful, he may be misled by appearances. For instance, many farmers are growing oats which appear to be large and plump and apparently superior to other less attractive sorts. Were they to make a close examination of a few kernels, however, they might find that the plumpness of the former was due to an unduly thick hull which is Similarily, one might form an incorrect judgment of a variety on the basis of type of head. Thus a side or "mane" oat appears to be more productive than does the ordinary spreading type of pannicle, whereas the reverse is usually the case as practically all our best varieties are of the latter type. Actual yielding tests and a careful examination of the quality are the only reliable guides in determining the true value of a variety.

Yield is the product of many factors If a variety be susceptible to rust, the yield will be reduced. If the straw be weak and the grain lodges badly, the latter will not be well developed and the yield will suffer. Not only will the actual weight per acre be reduced, but the quality likewise will be below par. Many farmers continue with the same variety year after year because of the fact that they have not compared it with other sorts. While the busy farmer cannot be expected to carry out any comprehensive tests of varieties, yet it is a good business for him to try out, every two or three years, some of the varieties which stand high in the list of those tested at his nearest Experimental Station. He should remember, however, that the conditions on his farm may be considerably different from those at the Experimental Station, as a result of which sorts which do not head the list at the latter place might easily be the most productive when grown on his own farm. Pure seed of the variety of which seems promising can usually be had in quantity through the Canadian Seed Grower's Association, which organization now handles a good deal if the seed sent out by the Experimental Farms and Colleges throughout Canada, as well as the progeny of this seed produced by its members.

THE GRAPHIC— $2.00 PER YEAR

THROUGH RAIL SERVICE
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
ACROSS CANADA
ALL STEEL TRAINS OF FINEST EQUIPMENT AFFORD COMFORT TO THE TRAVELLER.
CONTINENTAL LIMITED
Leaves MONTREAL DAILY at 10.00 p.m. (Daylight Time) For OTTAWA, NORTH BAY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON and VANCOUVER.
CONNECTION FROM MARITIME PROVINCE POINTS VIA
"OCEAN LIMITED"
"MARITIME EXPRESS"
For Details of Service, Fares, Reservations, apply to nearest Ticket Agent or write
GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, MONCTON, N. B.

HORSE AILMENTS
quickly remedied with
DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
The best all-round liniment for the stable as well as for household use. Cures throat, sprains, bruises, STOPS BLEEDING INSTANTLY AND PREVENTS BLOOD POISONING. Keep it handy.
At all Dealers and Druggists.
Manufactured only by DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, Ont.

Harvesting Alfalfa Hay

(Experimental Farms Note).

The number of farmers in Canada who are growing alfalfa is gradually increasing as its value as a hay crop becomes more generally recognized. At this time of year the best methods of making it into first quality hay are of prime importance to the aflalfa growers.

The first point to be considered is time of cutting. The methods or time vary widely with different growers, and each method has something to recommend it. Most growers gauge the proper time to cut by the stage of blossoming of the alfalfa plants and, while this may be an indication, the really proper indicator is the commencement of growth of the young shoots from the crown which will furnish the second or third growth, as the case may be.

If the alfalfa is cut before these small shoots start at all the second growth will be slow in starting and will, as a result. take considerably longer to make a second cut than when the first crop is cut just as these new shoots appear in the crowns. If, on the other hand, these shoots have started and made sufficient growth to be cut off by the mower, the second cut will be even more delayed. The proper time to cut, therefore, is just when the shoots of new growth are first noticable at the crowns.

The length of time the hay should be left in the swath will depend both on the heaviness of the crop and the weather at cutting time. Care should be taken, however, to rake the hay into windrows while it is still a little tough, so that the largest possible percentage of the leaves will remain on the plants, as these are by far the the most nutritions part of the hay. After curing slightly more in the windrows the hay should be put up in coils that are small in diameter in proportion to their height. This permits the hay to cure much more quickly than if put in large bulky coils, as the air can get through them better and there will be less danger of moulding.

Occasionally it will be possible to haul the hay direct from the windrow to the bar nor stack, or, in stacking in very dry climates, direct from the swath to small stacks, but over a large portion of the country sufficient improvement in quality will be obtained by coiling to justify the expense.

Sufficient time should elapse in the coil to allow the hay to cure thoroughly, particularly if a large quantity is to be put into one mow in the barn. Otherwise, there is serious danger of the hay heating considerably in the mow and damaging the feeding of the of it, as this heating almost invariably results in a dusty, rather unpalitable hay which is injurious to stock, particularly horses.

BEST R. R. PLANS KILLED BY SENATE

See Work of Enemies of People's Railways in Hoist to Branches Bill.

Ottawa, July 6—When the Senator hoisted the Canadian National Railways branch lines bill it blocked the first real businesslike railway proposition ever presented to Parliament for ratification, it is contended in Ottawa circles. The idea of drawing up a three-year construction programme for branch lines was really taken from the United States, where it had been practiced with signal success.

According to the method in vogue here for several years the programme would be included in the estimates—and at the earliest they were seldom passed before June or even July—then the tenders had to be called for and carefully scutinized before the contracts were awarded, so that the contractors could not possibly assemble their construction plants much before the western crops were ready to be moved. Between the crop moving interruptions and later the coming of frost little work was done that year. Then the money had to be voted over again the next session and the same same story of delay repeated. As a consequence hundreds of thousands of dollars were wasted in western Canada and other sections, it is declared.

According to the plan devised and presented to Parliament this year, the branch lines and their mileage and approximate cost within the three-year period, which should be ample time to complete most of them, was shwn in the bill. These branch lines were not proposed before the closest examination of the needs of the proposed lines and the hearing of almost countless deputations by the Canadian National Railways Board during its tours of inspection throughout the country last winter.

Government Favored It.

It is the position of the Government that not one of the branch lines in the west proposed to be built could be questioned on grounds either of economy or of railway urgency.

One line that might have been questioned, but was not, by the enemies of public ownership and by the Meighen party in the House of Commons, was the Vernon-Kelowna line in British Columbia. It was proposed to spend $2,000,000 to complete a line on which $5,500,000 had already been spent by the Meighen Government without nearly completing it. It was believed by the present Government that this line could profiably be completed, that the road would pay the charges on the $2,000,000 to be put into it and it was thought better to finish it than to let the $5,500,000 become a total and irrecoverable loss.

Cost of Raising Colts

(Experimental Farms Note).

The Horse Here to Stay. Now that improved tractors of various makes have been given a fair and extended test on a great number of farms throughout the country, it would appear that the machine has a definite though limited field. Whether a tractor is warranted depends upon many factors, the size of farm, the kind of farm and soil, whether the business initial cost, high upkeep, rapid deturnover is large enough to stand the initial cast, high upkeep, rapid depreciation, nil return value and high fuel cost of a tractor, not to mention the personal element—all farmers are not mechanics. The tractor has a place, functioning as a "booster" to the farm complement of horse-power, where the farm operation is sufficiently large.

Under existing economic conditions, it would seem that the majority of farmers must depend upon the horse for the performance of work on the land. Horse breeding is being today neglected and has been for some years. There is a surplus of poor-quality horses on the market—skates. To the presence of the latter may be largely attributed the poor prices for horses. The good drafter has a ready sale, and the demand for this class must increase, unless there is developed some absolutely new method of working the land.

Raise or Buy Horses—which?—This brings us to the perennial enquiry! Will it pay to raise horses or is it cheaper to buy them—to which question it is impossible to give a specific answer in a word. To raise horses there should be a good stallion of a suitable breed available for service, the mare or mares should be sound and of proper conformation, the farmer himself should know and like horses, and suitable feeds should be procurable at reasonable prices where they cannot be grown right on the place.

Experiment at Cap Rouge—As by far the largest item in the cost of raising horses is feed, it was decided a few years ago to weigh all feed given to a certain number of youngsters from the time they were weaned until ready to earn their living. This was done with two colts and seven fillies whose average age, when they commenced to work, was 33 months and nine days—when their weight was 1265 pounds. During that period, each of them had received 4018 pounds of oats, 4506 pounds of bran, 10326 pounds of hay, and had been at pasture about 180 days.

How Much Does it Cost?—Prices of feeds now change so often and abruptly that figures given today are practically worthless a short while afterwards. There is also the question of whether one should charge to the live stock the actual cost of raising the feeds or the market price of these feeds. If oats are calculated at 2, bran 1½, and hay ¾ cents per pound, the charges are $225.40 per colt ready to work. The amount of feed could have been decreased if more pasture had been available, and most farmers would be making money selling oats at 68 cents per bushel and hay at $15-00 per ton; but it must not be forgotten, on the other han, that there were other charges besides feed against the colts when ready to work

Each man must decide for himself, according to his own local conditions, where it will pay him better to raise horses than to buy them. If he chooses the first alternative, the most elementary common sense should decide him to breed only the best, ready to work, costs a good deal of money.

It's Best
—for white shoes, both buckskin and canvas.
"NUGGET" White Cleaner
WILL NOT RUB OFF

139

MAY BE ELECTION IN SEPTEMBER

Fredericton Gleaner Says Premier is Making Plans for Same.

(Fredericton Gleaner).

Preparations are being made for general provincial elections in New Brunswick during the coming fall, according to reports which came from usually well informed and authenic sources.

County organizations of the Provincial Government party have already been notified in some instances to get ready for the battle of the ballots and, according to a message received by The Gleaner, some of the county officials will be called on for a date in September.

For some time there have been persistent reports that before another session of the Legislature there would be general elections, and it has been stated that Hon. P. J. Veniot, who became Premier shortly before the last session, was paving the way for his first appeal to the people. Recent events have confirmed impressions that apparently preliminary preparations for elections were being made.

The Probable Issues.

The expectation for some time has been that the Government would probably seek a definite mandate from the electorate before proceeding with the development of Grand Falls, which is one of the biggest things in hydro development in this province, and, if, the present arrangements for holding general elections are carried out, the hydro development proposals will probably be one of the principal issues.

It is also stated with marked definiteness that the Government's policy in respect to the Prohibiion question will be placed before the people. It may be, however, that the liquor decision will take the form of a referendum, and, if so, the question of whether beer and wines shall be sold will be added to questions somewhat similar to those on which Manitoba recently voted.

HON J. E. MICHAUD APPOINTED MEMBER OF N. B. ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION

Fredericton, N. B., July 5—Honfl Joseph Michaud, member of the provincial government without portfolio, has been appointed a member of the N. B. Electric Power Commission,

The appointment was made at a meeting of the cabinet here Wednesday afternoon when the resignation of Hon. L. A. Dugal, of Edmunston, as a member of the commission was received and accepted. Hon. Mr. Michaud will take up his new duties immediately

The name "Sunshine" your protection
How are you to know which is the best Macaroni? In appearance most macaroni look alike. The name "Sunshine" is your protection.
This macaroni is made from the germ of No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat—the wheat which ranks highest of any known wheat in richness of gluten and nourishment.
Try "Sunshine" Macaroni—use your favorite recipe—it will taste better than ever!
Sold in 1 lb. packages
SUNSHINE MACARONI
WITH THE TRUE ITALIAN FLAVOR
D. Pastene & Co., Limited, Montreal

WRIGLEY'S

Take it home to the kids
Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.

A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.
Sealed in its Purity Package

If Stomach is Sour Food Won't Digest
No stomach filled with sour poisons can digest food. Everything you eat turns into more poison and gas, making you nervous and weak. Simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adlerika, expels all sour poisons and gas BOTH upper and low-food-matter you never thought was in your system which caused sour and gassy stomach. Adlerika is EXCELLENT to guard against appendicitis.
A. McG. McDonald, Druggist.

Subscribe for the Graphic, $2.00

at Cook's
PAINTS
OILS &
VARNISHES
BARB WIRE
FENCE &
POULTRY WIRE
SCREEN DOORS &
WINDOW SCREENS
also
1 Car SEED OATS
W. T. COOK
Water St. Phone 174