

By Agronomist. This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelops is enclosed with your letter, a complete enswer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Alsike and White Clover as Honey however, other means of combatting Plants.

Plants.In treating the Seed: Immerse the<br/>corn for 2 or 3 minutes in water as<br/>hot as can be borne by the hand-<br/>that is not always remembered that<br/>a large bonus may be obtained from<br/>them in the form of honey. They<br/>produce more honey in Canada than<br/>all other plants put together, and this<br/>honey is of the highest quality.In treating the Seed: Immerse the<br/>scale and waile the corn is still<br/>moist and warm, add half a cupful<br/>of coal tar or pine tar per gallon of<br/>tere due to the plants put together, and this<br/>small quantity of lime, plaster, or<br/>even dry road dust. If the work<br/>is well dome, seed so prepared may<br/>be sown by machine, but the feed<br/>shuld be watched carefully for fear<br/>excellent. The St. Lawrence River<br/>Valley is almost as good. The valin the trouble.In the trouble.In the trouble.In the trouble.Production of<br/>region south of the Ottawa River is<br/>excellent. The St. Lawrence River<br/>Valley is almost as good. The valThe valIn the trouble.In the trouble.In the seed: Immerse the<br/>store a value greater than the<br/>sould balf a cupful<br/>to coal tar or pine tar per gallon of<br/>eastern Canada. Almost the whole<br/>region south of the Ottawa River is<br/>excellent. The St. Lawrence River<br/>to low set then 3 a inches deep.<br/>The value of the value

excellent. The St. Lawrence River Valley is almost as good. The val-leys of the St. John, and other rivers in New Brunswick, marsh hay lands in Nova Scotia and the rich farming lands of Prince Edward Island and around Lake St. John, Que, are very around Lake St. John, Que., are very good too. In the clay belt of Northern Que the plant.

In Canada, the most serious enemy to the corn crop is the crow. A dose of shot is an infallible cure for the latter's fondness for corn, but, un-fortunately, it is more easily prescrib-ed than administered. There are,

1. Treating the Seed: Immerse the

3 Pouttry D

Every poultryman interested in maximum production at minimum cost should market all mature male birds early in June. The time has

# **CARE OF SPRING DUCKS**

### By W. E. Gage.

More and more farmers are taking the ducks should be ready for market,

for the guidance of those who buy plans for raising both ships and car-army horses, are quoted in an article appearing in the Breeders' Gazette, and as the general description given applies to all horses for each and every purpose in the selection of horses for any good purpose: Head.—Small and well set on neck: The d.—Small and well set on neck:

tilize the market eggs during th warm months when nearly half the season's supply is produced. A few We Have Issued hours under a broody hen, in a warm

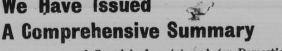
maximum production at mannel cost should market all mature male birds early in June. The time has arrived when the male bird is no long er useful. Except in a very few instances where special matings are made this season's breeding work is done. It costs as much or more to feed and care for a male bird for ar year as it does a laying hen. When the slacker hen is culled cull the male to the requestly drops slightly when some males worthy of being kept over for another year's breeding work, but they are the exception. It the breed-ing work has been carefully planned there should be young males growing the should be young the should

The cultivation of clover on suit able lands as a combined farm and honey crop is recommended as follow. In the morning drain of any water remaining and scatter the any water remaining and scatter the form in the large duck farms where the feed is all bought except the any water remaining and scatter the any water remaining and scatter the from the large duck farms where the feed is all bought except the there is all bought excep

abundance of honey bees increases ing the yield of seed per arce; and leav-lengthens the honey flow. 3. Sowing white clover in grass mixtures intended for parture. On favorable lands the white clover will keep spreading, improving the grass-ture both for cattle and bees. Graz-turg, if not to close, will not serious-lengthens the honey flow. The honey-flow. The honey-flow. The honey-flow. The honey-flow. The honey-flow from clover has and mixtures in sector honey, which are simple there to honey-flow wards, beens, baruing in the bashel every night, the to close, will honey production, and the whethe clover in grass. The honey-flow from clover honey. The honey-flow from clover honey. The honey-flow from swarning, is necessary. The honey-flow from clover honey. The honey-flow wards, beens the source honey. The honey-flow many hiele flow are a for wards the flow source are notified in the flow in the bashel every night, the the honey-flow rangement of the base, to build them up strong in the the torows are never sure the the honey-flow rangement of the honey-flow rangement particle rangement of the honey-flow rangement of the honey flow rangement

four times daily. The first forty-eight hours keep a supply of food and wa-ter before the ducklings day and night, but have the water in vessels which will allow the beaks to enter, and not get the ducks wet. After they have been in the brooders for forty-eight hours give the regular ra-tions. From one week to five weeks old feed the following growing mixture Sorting Them Out Drakes may be sorted from ducks by the curled tail feather, which curls upward. A duck quacks, a drake does not. These become four weeks of age. The ducks should never be handled as hens. Always carry them by the necks.

From one week to nee weeks out feed the following growing mixture four times a day: Four measures of bran, three measures of middlings; one measure of corn meal, three mea-isstence, and careful watching, but the fact still remains that ducks can the fact still remains that the fact still remains that the fact still remains that the fact still remains the fact still remai



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## By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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Tonsilitis.

discomfort which comes with it, the By this term is meant inflamma-tion of the almond shaped bodies and the tissues around them which are on raging fever.

the tissues around them which are on either side of the throat or pharynx. These organs are no doubt, of im-portance in guarding the entrance to the throat but they are also ex-the corners of the mouth, opening of which becomes impossible, the speech very often the seat of disease, and they become so greatly enlarged as practically to block up this entrance and interfere greatly with the func-tion of breathing.

skim-milk or water: One measure of and a creek is a dangetous canky, and a creek is a dangetous canky. The break referred to was in good physical con-and with difficulty in swallowing. It resembles grippe in the general suggest.

and with difficulty in svallowing. It resembles grippe in the general diverse on harm in what you suggest.
and with difficulty in svallowing. It can see no harm in what you suggest.
and with difficulty in svallowing. It can see no harm in what you suggest.
and with difficulty in svallowing. It can see no harm in what you suggest.
and with difficulty in the general diverse in the saved others, himself he cannot save. This taun is his great glory. He would have yielded to the temptation which was the location of Golgotha. The transfer he cannot save. They that were crucified with him reproached him—Luke refers to no jeaus and gives the incident of the saved others. Have you diverse source the whole save the location of Golgotha. The transfer he cannot a seve "the whole have not a state that it was out in the location of Golgotha. The transfer he cannot a seve "the whole have of the save and the core about to underso crucified to the tests hour of the research with myrrh—Drugged where so the save the whole save the save the incident of the prove discult of the test was not with myrrh—Drugged where save the s



### How to Select a Horse.

There are fortunes lying under the sea in the holds of torpedoed ships, and many minds are busy on the prob-lem of recovering this wealth.

the following specifications, issued "Salvage companies are laying the guidance of those who buy plans for raising both ships and car-

Wealth From the Sea.

Head .- Small and well set on neck; with ears small, thin, neat and erect; forehead broad and full; eyes large, prominent and mild with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision per fect in every respect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep; lips thin and firmly compressed; nostrils large and fine; and branches of under-jaw (adjoining neck) wide apart.

Neck.—Light, moderately long and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than under side; mane and forelock fine and intact. Back.—Short. s

Withers.-Elevated, not unduly fine, muscled. well developed and muscled. Loins.-

Shoulders .- Long, oblique and well muscled



rmers who ship their wool ect to us get better prices an farmers who sell to the meral store.

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H. V. ANDREWS

coins some years ago from the Al-phonso XII., 165 feet under the sea off

Point Gando, Grand Canary. Chest.-Full, very deep, moderately

broad, and plump in front. Forelegs.—Vertical as viewed from front and side and properly placed; with elbow large, long, prominent and clear of breast; forearm large at elbow, long and heavily muscled.

Back. -Short, straight and well

Loins .- Broad, straight, very short and muscular.

Barrel.-Large, increasing in size toward flanks, with ribs well arched and definitely separated. Hindquarters.—Wide, thick, very

long, full, heavily muscled, rounded externally and well directed. Stifle.--Well defined, prominent

well supported by muscles that region.

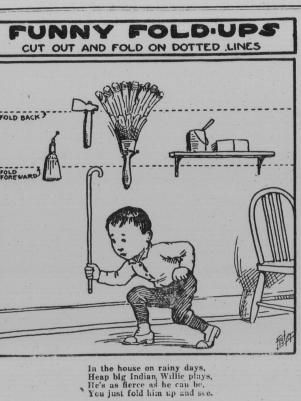
Tail .- Fine and intact: well carried and firm. Hocks.—Neatly outlined, lean, large,

wide from front to rear, well situated and well directed.

Limbs .- From knees and hooks downward vertical, short, flat, wide laterally, with tendons and ligaments standing well out from bone and dis-tinctly defined. Pasterns.—Strong, medium length,

Fasterns.—Strong, median length, not too oblique, and well directed. Feet.—Medium size, circular in shape, sound; with horn smooth and of fine texture; sole moderately con-cave, and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic and healthy.

Feeding for Market should cause a larger number From the fifth to tenth week, when farmers to enter this business.



in three languages, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. 27. With him they crucify two rob-bers--Not "thieves", but "malefac-tors." Men of violence, desperadoes, perhaps fanatical zealots who were heroes in the eyes of the Jews. 29. Ha! thou that destroyest the temple!--That he spoke against the temple was the accusation of the two witnesses before Cataphas (Matt. 26. 61; Mark 14, 58). That he had done despite to the temple had, therefore, become current among the masses of the Jews and Eighly inflamed them against him. 31. The chief priests-- These do not,

31. The chief priests- These do not,

SMOKE TUCKETTS

