WEDNESDAY APRIL 23.

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TORY BOND TEREST PAYMENT ON MAY DAY

y wil see \$18,000,000 paid to the holders of Victory ed in 1918. This wil be by argest single interest paymade in Canada. Incidentonly one of many, for Candraw over \$70,000,000 nds' interest this year. estion arises, how much of will be saved? Will the 0,000 holders of Victory the Dominion become sysavers, thus helping themthec ountry, or will they

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HINTS ON COOLING MILK PLANT POTATOES NOW

Increased Vield Secured by Hilling Them.

Good Combs Beekeeper's Asset-Best Are Always Produced During Heavy Honey Flow-Best of Care Should Be Taken of New Combs Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture. Toronto.)

under ordinary conditions has shown that it is a good plan to use good-sized seed potatoes, and to cut them into pieces of from one to two ounces in weight, and having two, three or four eyes in each piece. It is an excellent plan to throw the freshly-cut pieces in finely ground land plaster or gypsum and to plant the sets imnediately after cutting. The best reurns have been obtained by planting the sets in rows about 28 inches apart and leaving the sets singly from 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. In the average of seven years' experiments it was found in planting the potatoes one, three, five and seven inches deep that the highest average results were obtained from planting three inches, and the second lighest from planting five inches in depth. Under average conditions it is usually wise to plant about four inches but the depth of planting would, of course, depend considerably upon the quality and the condition of the soil. If the soil is a sandy loam, the depth of planting may be deeper than in the case of a

heavy damp soil. In experiments extending over a period of ten years it has been found that about four bushels per acre increase has been obtained from hilling the potatoes in comparison with level cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Good Combs the Beekeeper's Asset. An asset to the extracted honey oducer is combs, good combs and plenty of combs. It is sometimes a problem to obtain and maintain a ifficient stock, especially if the apiary is being enlarged. Moreover, there are several important problems associated. Fundimentally, good combs are obtainable only when on full sheets of wire foundation. Such combs will endure; naturally built combs will not stand the wear and tear of repeated honey extraction. Beside being weak and likely to break out of the frames, naturally drawn combs usually contain drone cells to some extent, if not in excess. The presence of drone cells in combs, used either in the brood chamber or in extracting supers, is a source of continued disadvantage. Drone cells in combs are always costly. They may cost swarms; they may dampen the honey storing instincts (bees are adverse to the storing of honey in drone cells, until there is no other space available) if the drone cells are in the super, their presence induces the queen to leave the brood chamber. It is a maxim to have only combs of all worker cells reinforced with wire; to this end, full sheets of foundation are essential and economical.

The best combs are always produced during a honey flow, yes, when there is a surplus coming in; good combs may be produced in the earlier part of the season, just prior to the ropping season; yet, regardless of ason, the best of combs are obtainable only on strong colonies. Conversely, weak colonies, without

holes, when built in, will probably be filled with drone cells. With care, frames of full foundation, to be drawn out, may be supplied alternately with combs of brood or honey. foreover, the tendency is for bees to bulge the old combs, and to correspond, only partially draw out the foundation of the new comb, perhaps leaving the corners open. The best results are usua! when several frames with foundation are grouped in one side of the hive, or a full super given. In order to induce the attaching of the comb to the bottom bar, new combs may be drawn out in the super, over a powerful colony

and during a honey flow. Having acquired new combs, good eare should be taken of them. If they are intended for extracted honey production, they should be kept apart from the brood nest, not allowing brood to be reared in them. Combs darkened with brood rearin; are not considered as wholesome for honey production as are virgin (new) combs. Furthermore it is considered on good evidence that dark combs will darken and hence deteriorate the light grades of honey. One generation of brood in a comb may not njure it for light honey cropping: it is thought by some to toughen and strengthen the comb, yet the more particular producers are equipping with virgin combs for the supers. These choice extracting combs are a valuable asset. Preserved from year to year, they should endure. Although bee labor has not advanced in price, all bee supplies are increasingly costly, hence good combs are to-day a greater asset than ever.—Dr. Burton M. Gates, O. A. College, Guelph.

Extravagant Use of Straw. amount of bedding for beef cattle is advisable, but the extravagant use of If stover is fed the stalks, while satisfactory bedding material and posed of __ | | | | | | |

the Kingston Military College,

Three Essentials in Cooling Ex-

Make That Spring on Your Farm a Profit Question - It Should Be Enlarged, Cleaned Out Well and Cribbed In an Efficient Way.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of XTENSIVE experimental work ACTERIA in larger or smaller numbers are always present in freshly drawn milk. At temperatures between 60

deg. F. and 98 deg. F. (blood heat) they grow and multiply rapidly, causing the milk to become quickly spoiled. As the temperature falls below 60 deg. 9., the bacteria become less active, the changes caused by them are less marked, so the milk keeps sweet and in good condition for a longer time.

Growth of bacteria in milk in 24 nours (136,000 per c.c. when freshly

Bacteria Per C.C. (20 drops) after 24 hours. 40 deg. F. 280,000 50 deg. F. 1,170,000 60 deg. F. 24,600,000

The above table shows how low temperatures check bacterial multiplication in milk. This is the scientific fact upon which the practice of milk cooling is founded.

In practice a dairyman should bear in mind three things in connection

with the cooling of milk. Firstcool milk with as little delay as possible after it comes from the cow. Second-cool milk to as low a temperature as possible, say somewhere between 40 deg. F. and 50' deg. F. Third-cool milk with as little contamination as possible from outside sources, such as dust, dirty utensils, water splashings, etc. If these three points were regularly attended to by all dairies a marked improvement in the general quality of our milk supplies would be noticeable right away. The quickest way to cook milk is to run it over some form of tubular or surface cooler, pail by pail, immediately it is drawn from the cow. In this way milk may be rapidly cooled to within two or three degrees of the temperature of the water used. The objections to this method are the extra work involved in washing the cooler twice a day, the difficulty of keeping it properly clean, and the danger of contaminating the milk with dust, barn odours, etc., unless the cooler is used in a clean and

separate milk room. The other alternative is to place the cans of milk in a tank of running cold water at the earliest opportunity, or in an insulated tank of water into which some chopped-up ice is thrown. If the milk is stirred once every ten minutes during the first hour, cooling will take place more rapidly than where milk is left unstirred. If cold running water is not available all summer, enough ice should be put up during the winter to ensure the milk being brought to a low temperature during the warmer

portions of the year. The importance of prompt and thorough cooling of milk is still insufficiently appreciated by many milk producers. There is no cheaper and simpler method by which milk quality may be improved.—T. H. Lund, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Making the Farm Spring More Serviceable.

Fortunately a great many farmers of Canada can boast of a good spring of water on their farms. In some the stimulation of the honey flow, cases it is the only reliable and pe-fail to draw out the foundation evenly and fully: holes may even be this is the case it usually receives gnawed in the foundations, which proper care. Probably, however, in this is the case it usually receives general, the spring is a secondary consideration as a water supply, particularly domestic, and consequently is let "run wild" more or less, and is not, therefore, rendering the service it might if it were properly equipped. The object of this short article is to make a few suggestions for the improvement of springs in

> In the first place the spring should be enlarged deepened and cleaned out well and then cribbed up in some efficient way. Probably the best method is to get a large concrete or sewer pipe tile or two, about 21/2 feet in diameter, and put them down in the spring, cementing the joints well. Put an overflow pipe through the wall of the upper tile close to the high water mark of the spring, and connect the overflow pipe to a tile drain that leads down to a good outlet some distance away. not connected to a drain the open end should be screened. If the spring be in the pasture it should be fenc-ed in and the overflow pipe referred to extended horizontally to a trough outside the fence. The top should be provided with a tight cover made of concrete or heavy plank.

The spring becomes particularly serviceable if it happens to be located on an elevation considerably greater than the house and barns, for then the water can be piped down under the first line to storage tanks in the buildings. From the tanks the water flows by gravity to the points of service. Or if the supply is great enough and a fall of a few feet can be secured within a short distance, say 30 or 40 feet of the spring, a hydraulic ram may be installed for pumping the water of a spring to the house and barns. Usually it is pumped into a storage tank in the attic of The use of at least a limited the house or loft of barn, and from these gravitates to the various plumbing fixtures in the house and the straw, coarse hays, etc., for this pur- troughs and drinking basins in the pose should be discouraged. All such roughages that are to be used for bedding, either for fattening or breeding animals, should first be offered them in the hay rack and that Agriculture, Toronto, for a copy of which is refused used for bedding. Bulletin 267, which tells you all about it. It costs you nothing for somewhat difficult to handle, make the information except a postal card and a two-cent postage stamp.should be used for this purpose R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, rather than burned or otherwise dis-

The Militia Department intends to The Toronto carpenters are asking spend \$323,000 upon an addition to for an increase of ten cents per hour and a 40-hour week.

Air Mixing Necessary at Gas Burner Tip

Thursday Much cooler Thursday

The combustible constituents of natural gas are made up of combinations of the elements carbon and hydrogen. When natural gas is burned so as to secure perfect combustion only carbon, dioxide and water vapor are formed; I that is, the carbon of the gas unites with the oxygen of the air forming carbon dioxide, and the hydrogen of the gas unites with the oxygen of the air forming water vapor. The water

vapor, of course, will condense when cooled. This water vapor does not come from the gas, but is created and formed; by the chemical 1576 action of the hydrogen in the gas and the oxygen in the air.

Each cubic foot of natural gas burned requires approximately 9½ cubic feet of air, torming 10½ cubic feet of combustion products, which are made up of 2 cubic feet of steam, 1 cubic foot of carbon divxide and 7½ cubic feet of nitrogen, all thoroughly diffused through

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Holstein-Friesian Cattle

ON THE FARM OF A. J. EMMETT STAMFORD TOWNSHIP County of Welland, one mile west Niagara Falls, Portage Road, on THURSDAY, APRIL 24th., 1919. Owing to the fact that I am unable to secure competent help to keep and continue to develop my much-valued herd of pure-bred cattle, I will sell without reserve the entire herd of THIRTY-ONE HEAD, on the above date.

In announcing this sale to the public I feel confident that all the animals are of such individual breeding merits as to commend them to anyone wishing to secure foundation stock for pure-bred Holstein Cattle, or to add new blood to their herd. My aim has been to breed heavy producers as I was building up a herd to pay its way in the

HERD SIRE-SIR LYONS OF CLOVER HILL, No. 25578. stands at the head of the herd. His Sire is Sir Lyons Fafarit, and his Dam Niagara Maid. At five years has a 7 day record of 502.7 lbs milk and 26 lbs. butter, and yearly record of 20816 lbs. milk and 943.75 lbs. butter. His Grand Sire, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, is a son of the Great King Segis, with six daughters all with records of over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days. And the well-known Cow Blanche Lyons Dekol with a 7 day record of 608.80 lbs. milk and 33.31 lbs. butter; average fat 4.38; and a 30 day record of 2723.70 lbs. milk, 134.78 lbs. butter; average fat 3.96.

TERMS-Six months' credit will be given upon furnished approved joint notes with interest at six per cent. Sale at one o'cl sharp. Conveyance will meet N. S. & T. cars at Stamford between 12 and 1 o'clock, fast time.

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